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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War,

BY

BRIG. GEN. FRED C. AINSWORTH,

CHIEF OF THE RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,

AND

MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY.

SERIES III—VOLUME II.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1899.

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PREFACE.

The work of preparing the records of the war for public use was begun, under the resolution of Congress of May 19, 1864, by Col. E. D. Townsend, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army (then in charge of the Adjutant-General's Office, and subsequently the Adjutant-General), who caused copies to be made of reports of battles on file in his office and steps to be taken to collect missing records.

Under the provisions of joint resolution of July 27, 1866, Hon. Peter H. Watson was appointed to supervise the preparation of the records and to formulate a plan for their publication, but he performed no service under this appointment, which expired July 27, 1868, by limitation. This resolution having also repealed the former one, the project was suspended for the time being.

The first decisive step taken was the act of June 23, 1874, providing the necessary means "to enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate Armies," and directing him "to have copied for the Public Printer all reports, letters, telegrams, and general orders, not heretofore copied or printed, and properly arranged in chronological order." Appropriations have been made from time to time for continuing such preparation. Under this act the preliminary work was resumed by General Townsend.

Subsequently, under meager appropriations, it was prosecuted in a somewhat desultory manner by various subordinates of the War Department until December 14, 1877, when the Secretary of War, perceiving that the undertaking needed the undivided attention of a single head, detailed Capt. Robert N. Scott, Third U. S. Artillery (subsequently major and lieutenant-colonel same regiment), to take charge of the office.

The act of June 23, 1874, enlarged upon the first scheme of publication. On this more comprehensive basis it was determined that the volumes should include not only the battle reports, correspondence, etc., in possession of the War Department, but also "all official documents that can be obtained by the compiler, and that appear to be of any historical value." Colonel Scott systematized the work, and, upon his recommendation, the Secretary of War approved the following order of publication:

The first series will embrace the formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of the first seizures of United States property in the Southern States, and of all military operations in the field, with the correspondence, orders, and returns relating specially thereto, and, as proposed, is to be accompanied by an Atlas.

In this series the reports will be arranged according to the campaigns and several theaters of operations (in the chronological order of events), and the Union reports of any event will, as a rule, be immediately followed by the Confederate accounts. The correspondence, etc., not embraced in the "reports" proper will follow (first Union and next Confederate) in chronological order.

The second series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns, Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war, and (so far as the military authorities were concerned) to state or political prisoners.

The third series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Union authorities (embracing their correspondence with the Confederate officials) not relating specially to the subjects of the first and second series. It will set forth the annual and special reports of the Secretary of War, of the General-in-Chief, and of the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments; the calls for troops, and the correspondence between the National and the several State authorities.

The fourth series will exhibit the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Confederate authorities, similar to that indicated for the Union officials, as of the third series, but excluding the correspondence between the Union and Confederate authorities given in that series.

The first volume of the records was issued in the early fall of 1880. The act approved June 16, 1880, provided "for the printing and binding, under direction of the Secretary of War, of 10,000 copies of a compilation of the Official Records (Union and Confederate) of the War of the Rebellion, so far as the same may be ready for publication, during the fiscal year;" and that "of said number 7,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 1,000 copies for the use of the Executive Departments." Under this act Colonel Scott proceeded to publish the first five volumes of the records.*

*All subsequent volumes have been distributed under the act approved August 7, 1882, which provides that:

"The volumes of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion shall be distributed as follows: One thousand copies to the Executive Departments, as now provided by law. One thousand copies for distribution by the Secretary of War among officers of the Army and contributors to the work. Eight thousand three hundred copies shall be sent by the Secretary of War to such libraries, organizations, and individuals as may be designated by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the Forty-seventh Congress. Each Senator shall designate not exceeding twenty-six, and each Representative and Delegate not exceeding twenty-one, of such addresses, and the volumes shall be sent thereto from time to time as they are published, until the publication is completed. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall inform the Secretary of War in each case how many volumes of those heretofore published they have forwarded to such addresses. The remaining copies of the eleven thousand to be published, and all sets that may not be ordered to be distributed as provided herein, shall be sold by the Secretary of War for cost of publication with ten per cent. added thereto, and the proceeds of such sale shall be covered into the Treasury. If two or more sets of said volumes are ordered to the same address, the Secretary of War shall inform the Senators, Representatives, or Delegates who have designated the same, who thereupon may designate other libraries, organizations, or individuals. The Secretary of War shall report to the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress what volumes of the series heretofore published have not been furnished to such libraries, organizations, and individuals. He shall also inform distributees at whose instance the volumes are sent."

Colonel Scott died March 5, 1887. At his death some twenty-six books only had been issued, but he had compiled a large amount of matter for forthcoming volumes; consequently his name as compiler was retained in all the books up to and including Vol. XXXVI, although his successors had added largely to his compilations from new material found after his demise.

The Secretary of War, May 7, 1887, assigned Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, to duty as the successor of Colonel Scott. He had continued in charge about two years, when, in the act approved March 2, 1889, it was provided—

> That hereafter the preparation and publication of said records shall be conducted, under the Secretary of War, by a board of three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Army, and two civilian experts, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, the compensation of said civilian experts to be fixed by the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War appointed Maj. George B. Davis, judge-advocate, U. S. Army, as the military member, and Leslie J. Perry, of Kansas, and Joseph W. Kirkley, of Maryland, as the civilian expert members of said board. The board assumed direction of the publication at the commencement of the fiscal year 1889, its first work beginning with Serial No. 36 of Vol. XXIV.

July 1, 1895, by direction of the Secretary of War, Maj. George W. Davis, Eleventh U. S. Infantry (subsequently lieutenant-colonel Fourteenth U. S. Infantry), relieved Maj. George B. Davis as the military member and president of the Board of Publication. Subsequently Col. Fred C. Ainsworth, Chief of the Record and Pension Office, War Department, was appointed the military member and president of the board, relieving Lieut. Col. George W. Davis June 1, 1898.

December 1, 1898, under the provision of the sundry civil act of July 1, 1898, relative to the War Records Office, the Board of Publication was dissolved, whereupon, by direction of the Secretary of War, the continuance of the work, beginning with Vol. VI, Series II, devolved on Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Ainsworth.

By operation of law (contained in "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900," approved February 24, 1899), the War Records Office was merged into the Record and Pension Office, July 1, 1899, and since that date the work of publication has been conducted under the supervision of the chief of that office.

Each volume includes a copious index, and for the further convenience of investigators there will be, in addition, a separate general index to the entire set.

Nothing is printed in these volumes except duly authenticated contemporaneous records of the war. The scope of the compiler's work is to decide upon and arrange the matter to be published; to correct and verify the orthography of the papers used, and, wherever deemed necessary, to add a foot-note of explanation.

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OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

TO

SERIES III—VOLUME II.

(To be inserted in the volume. For explanation see General Index volume, Serial No. 130, page XXVIII.)

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War,

BY

BRIG. GEN. FRED C. AINSWORTH,

CHIEF OF THE RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,

AND

MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY.

Mr. JOHN S. MOODEY, Indexer.

WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1902.

INDEX.

Insert all words and figures in *italics* and strike out all in [brackets].

[Allen, W. H., 98.]
Berret, *Joseph H.* [Mr.].
Blair, Montgomery, *888;* Dennison, William, Mentioned, [888].
Close, James *T.* [M.].
[Davis, Mr. (La.), 773.]
De Bow, *J. D. B.* [J. B. D.].
Fisk, *John* [James] F.
Hamlin [Hamlen], William E.
Hooper, S.
  Correspondence, *Governor of Massachusetts, 94* [See Abraham Lincoln].
Johnson, Reverdy.
  Special agent *State* [Treasury] Dept., U. S.
Le Mat, *A.* [Colonel].
Lincoln, Abraham.
  Correspondence:
    Massachusetts, Governor of, [94].
Madill, Henry *J.*
Massachusetts, Governor of.
  Correspondence:
    Hooper, S., 94.
    Lincoln, Abraham, [94].
Minnesota Troops.
  Infantry—Companies:
    1st Sharpshooters, 20.
    2d Sharpshooters, 20.
  Infantry—Regiments:
    [2d Sharpshooters, 20.]
Munford [Mumford], George W.
Smith, Caleb B. [Usher, John P.].
State Department, U. S.
  Johnson, R., special agent, 115, 116, 140–142.
Stevens, John *A., jr.* [Arthur].
Tardy, John A., [jr.].
Treasury Department, U. S.
  [Johnson, R., special agent, 115, 116, 140–142.]
Van Slyke, Napoleon B., *439, 478* [Vandyke, N. B., 439, 478].
Victoria, *Steamer* [Ship].
Weed, *Theodore* [Thomas] J.

CONTENTS.

Page.
Correspondence, Orders, etc., from April 1, 1862, to December 31, 1862 1–960

1862.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Feb							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Mar							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Apr			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
May					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Aug						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
Sept		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
Oct					1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Nov							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
Dec		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			

SERIES III.—VOL. II.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, REPORTS, AND RETURNS OF THE UNION AUTHORITIES FROM APRIL 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1862.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 1, 1862.

JOHN JEFFREY, Esq.,
Civil Engineer, Cincinnati, Ohio:

You are authorized, in conjunction with Mr. Butler, the president of the Board of Trade, to take immediate measures to prepare three rams for the Mississippi. It must be done within twenty days. Mr. Ellet, now at Pittsburg, is the engineer having general charge, but you may act without waiting for him. The strongest and swiftest boats should be selected.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[APRIL 2, 1862.—For act of Congress, in addition to an act to refund and remit the duties on arms imported by States, approved July 10, 1861, see U. S. Statutes at Large, Vol. 12, p. 375.]

CINCINNATI, *April 2, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Mr. Jeffrey is, I believe, competent for the work. He is now at work, and the committee will aid him. He wants Ellet's plans soon as possible. Boats suitable are scarce; owners are disposed to ask high figures. May ask authority to have appraised and take possession.

JOS. C. BUTLER,
President Chamber of Commerce.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 2, 1862.

JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Esq.,
President Board of Trade, Cincinnati, Ohio:

The Department will submit to no speculative prices. Good boats enough can be had at Pittsburg for a fair price. If not, then I will

*For all documents relating to the organization of troops on the Pacific Coast, &c., see Series I, Vol. L.

authorize the quartermaster to seize such boats as may be needed as other property is taken for military purposes, leaving the parties to seek remuneration from Congress. For those purchased the price will be paid immediately, but I do not want any contracts concluded until approved by this Department. Mr. Ellet will probably be at Cincinnati to-night or to-morrow morning.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 2, 1862.

ROBERT W. FURNAS,
First Regiment Home Guards:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise from the loyal Indians now in Kansas a regiment of infantry to serve for three years or during the war. On the completion of the organization of this regiment you will be mustered in to serve as its colonel. The regiment will be organized as prescribed by the act of Congress approved July 22, 1861, to authorize the employment of volunteers, &c., viz.*

Lieut. Charles S. Bowman, Fourth Cavalry, U. S. Army, at Fort Leavenworth, will act as mustering officer. He will make requisitions upon the proper officers at headquarters Department of the Mississippi for subsistence, medical stores, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and all other supplies that may be needed. Upon completion of the organization of your regiment you will report to Major-General Halleck, commanding Department of the Mississippi, for further instructions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 3, 1862.

* * * * * * *

II. In order to secure, as far as possible, the decent interment of those who have fallen, or may fall, in battle, it is made the duty of commanding generals to lay off lots of ground in some suitable spot near every battle-field, so soon as it may be in their power, and to cause the remains of those killed to be interred, with headboards to the graves bearing numbers, and, where practicable, the names of the persons buried in them. A register of each burial ground will be preserved, in which will be noted the marks corresponding with the headboards.

III. The recruiting service for volunteers will be discontinued in every State from this date. The officers detached on volunteer recruiting service will join their regiments without delay, taking with them the parties and recruits at their respective stations. The superintendents of volunteer recruiting service will disband their parties and close their offices, after having taken the necessary steps to carry out these orders. The public property belonging to the volunteer recruiting service will be sold to the best advantage possible, and the

* Details of organization omitted; see act of July 22, 1861, Vol. I, this series, p. 380.

proceeds credited to the fund for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers.*

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 3, 1862.

His Excellency Governor of ———:

Volunteer recruiting service will cease from this date.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

(Addressed to the Governors of all the loyal States and the superintendent of recruiting service.)

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *April 3, 1862.*
(Received 8.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Mr. Ellet arrived this morning. Steamers entirely different required than supposed yesterday by Mr. Jeffrey, and the committee have telegraphed that you designate some one to make purchase of the Champion No. 3. William Hooper, a wealthy, honest, and capable citizen, was named in previous dispatch for assistant quartermaster. The following resolution adopted by the committee means simply that they indorse or pass an opinion on the success or wisdom of Mr. Ellet's plans:

Resolved, That this committee, acting under the telegrams of the Secretary of War to Mr. Jeffrey and Mr. Butler, consider their only duty to be, acting solely from patriotic motives, to appraise the value of such steamer as Mr. Ellet, the engineer of the War Department, may designate, and to see that the work that may be necessary, under his directions, be done as speedily and economically as possible.

JOSEPH C. BUTLER.

APRIL 3, 1862.

JOSEPH C. BUTLER,
President Board of Trade, Cincinnati, Ohio:

A commission for Mr. Hooper as assistant quartermaster will be forwarded by mail to-morrow, so as to enable him to contract and make payment in proper form. In the meanwhile let no time be lost in making the proposed purchase and starting the work. Hours count, and every hour should bring the rebellion near its end.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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* The original paper, in the handwriting of Secretary Stanton, unsigned and without date, on which this order was based reads as follows:

"*Ordered:*

"1. That all officers on volunteer recruiting service be ordered to their regiments.

"2. That the Governors of the respective States be notified that no more volunteer recruits will be received; that no expenses of enlistment or recruiting will be paid unless it has been authorized by a previous call of the Department."

It is indorsed "Received, A. G. O., April 3, 1862."

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 3, 1862.

JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Esq.,
President of the Board of Trade, Cincinnati:

Before the receipt of your letter,* which reached me to-day, I spoke to Mr. Shields, steam-boat inspector, and requested his co-operation. He has performed some work for this Department with energy and great satisfaction. You will please engage his services if you find a suitable boat can be purchased on fair terms.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CINCINNATI, *April 3, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I arrived here this morning, conferred with the committee and Mr. Jeffrey, and have inspected a number of boats. None are satisfactory, but I think the most available as well as the cheapest is Champion No. 3, past five years old, and which can be obtained for $10,000 cash. I do not see that we can do better under the circumstances. I am considering a plan for sheltering my boats by means of a bulwark raised on some of the large coal barges. Does my authority cover the privilege of doing so, if I decide on it?

Respectfully,

CHAS. ELLET, JR.

The committee consider the price reasonable. Will you authorize some one to purchase?

JOS. C. BUTLER,
For the Committee.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 3, 1862.

CHARLES ELLET, Esq.,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

Mr. Butler is authorized to purchase the Champion at the price named if he thinks it fair and you think the boat suitable. You are authorized to adopt whatever mode of protection you deem proper. It is said some good boats may be had at New Albany, and that a large force of workmen and ample materials can be had there.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 4, 1862.

Brigadier-General CANBY,
Fort Union, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to authorize you to discharge the New Mexican volunteers now in the service of the United States whenever you may deem it necessary to do so.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

---

* See March 26, Vol. I, this series, p. 950.

BOSTON, *April 4, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Assistant Secretary Fox, of Navy Department, writes here that he is sorry to find Massachusetts proposes building an iron-clad steamer for Navy Department; intends putting under construction all that the utmost mechanical resources of country can accomplish. Therefore he prays us to desist from undertaking. Is that your opinion also?

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 4, 1862.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts:

The Navy Department desires now to have exclusive control of the building of gun-boats and iron-clad steamers. I am glad to have it do so. Compliments to you, and hope you are well.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 5, 1862.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE:

SIR: I have the honor to communicate herewith, for the information of the Senate, a report upon Northern defense, made to this Department at its request by Edwin F. Johnson, esq., a distinguished civil engineer of the State of Connecticut. The distinguished ability of Mr. Johnson and the accurate knowledge he acquired while in the public service, in respect to our Northern frontier and its means and necessities of defense, entitle his views to great respect, and without expressing any opinion upon their merit I submit them to the consideration of the Senate.

I have the honor to be, with respect, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

WASHINGTON, *April 3, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: The documents *a* which have been submitted for my examination, relative to the defense of Maine, &c., with a request that I should report thereon, have received from me the most careful attention.

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*a*1. Message of the President, December 17, 1861, transmitting correspondence with the Governor of Maine.
2. Report of Maine commissioners, December 28, 1861.
3. Message of Governor Washburn, January 2, 1862.
4. Letter of John A. Poor to Secretary of War, January 31, 1862.
5. General Totten's report on the defenses of Maine.
6. Governor Washburn's letters of February 13 and 28, 1862.
7. Act of Legislature of Maine, approved February 12, 1862.
8. Resolves of Legislature of Maine, approved March 10, 1862.
9. Act of Legislature of Maine, approved March 13, 1862.
10. Letter of notice to Secretary of Treasury, March 22, 1862.
11. Senate bill No. 239.
12. House bill No. 370.
13. Speech of the Governor of New Brunswick to the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, February 12, 1862, and the reply.

In a private note I had the honor to address you, at your request, in January last I gave you the leading historical facts relating to our Northeastern boundary to the time of its settlement by the treaty of Washington, in 1842.

That boundary, by the treaty of Ghent, was not varied from the same as described in the treaty of 1783. Its description in the latter was in words so clear and explicit as to leave no doubt in the mind of any one disposed to give them a fair construction as to their true meaning, yet it was twenty-five years from the time when the commissioners from the two Governments first met for the purpose of marking the boundary by suitable monuments to the time of its settlement in 1842.

During this long period the efforts of the agents of the British Government were untiring to force that boundary to the south of its true position, efforts in which they were finally partially successful, and for which they were indebted not to the justice of their claim, but to a magnanimous disposition on the part of our Government (the consent of Maine having been reluctantly given) to yield the right for the sake of a peaceable settlement of a question which had been long in dispute.

Military and commercial considerations, to which England has ever been keenly alive, indicated strongly the importance of some other mode of communicating with her Canadian possessions than is afforded by the navigation of the Saint Lawrence, which for half the year is obstructed by ice or dangerous.

The Ashburton treaty gave them so much of the valley of the Saint John as has enabled them to open a line of communication overland between Halifax and Quebec, within their own territory, but this is very far from being such a communication as is demanded by the growing importance of the Canadas. Halifax, their only sea-port of consequence, is 780 miles, nearly, distant from Montreal by this circuitous and otherwise unfavorable route, and hence in the construction of their Grand Trunk Railroad they have been forced to allow its eastern terminus to meet the Atlantic in the State of Maine, at Portland, a point which is only 294 miles from Montreal, with favorable ground intervening for the construction and operation of a railroad, and with a harbor not excelled by any other on the Atlantic sea-board.

This terminus and the portion of the State of Maine lying north and east of it and of the Grand Trunk road England covets, and as she has never been particularly scrupulous in her choice of means for gaining a commercial or military advantage, we have a right to suppose that in case of a serious misunderstanding her first hostile movement would be directed to securing possession of and holding permanently, if possible, all that portion of Maine described above. In confirmation of this I refer to the reasons which have induced the belief, now so general, of the intention of the British Government to take forcible possession of the harbor of Portland, in January last, by way of retaliation for the seizure of Mason and Slidell.

That so serious a movement was contemplated for so slight a provocation is just ground for alarm, and to avoid the like danger in future and secure peace with England we must remove the temptation to encroachment now presented by the imperfectly defended condition of that portion of our territory embracing the eastern and northern parts of Maine.

We must, in particular, strengthen the defenses of Portland, so as to render it impregnable by land and by water. Other points need

attention, but this one in particular should receive the greatest attention, not only because of its being the principal sea-port of that region and the terminus of the Canadian Grand Trunk line of railway, but because of the necessity of having at least one point on that extended coast which shall be a shelter, a rallying point, and a depot for provisions and munitions, impregnable to any force which may be brought against it.

The natural position of Portland is not unfavorable for the purposes of defense; on the contrary, it is susceptible of being very perfectly defended, whether from attacks by land or water, or both. The character of all that portion of the Atlantic Coast is most remarkable for its many natural harbors, so that with all the precautions possible an enemy might not find it very difficult to make a landing at some point, and hence attacks by land upon Portland and other places must be apprehended and guarded against.

In respect to the character of the defenses proper for Portland, recent events indicate that for the protection of the harbor floating ball-proof batteries will be most effective and essential in connection with the land batteries. In respect to the latter, a departure to a certain extent from the method of construction hitherto adopted may be advisable.

The superior efficiency of the revolving firearm has led to attempts to apply the same principle to heavy guns, which, if successful, will have its value greatly lessened in situations where steam power can conveniently be applied for revolving the tower in which the guns are placed, as in floating batteries and batteries on land. The great weight of the mass to be moved in the latter case, considering the cheapness and effectiveness of the moving power, is probably not an objection of importance, in view of the advantages which, in certain situations, may result from the arrangement.

These are matters, however, respecting which your military advisers are probably more competent to speak than myself.

In arranging a plan of defense suitable access to the points to be defended must be had from the more central parts of the country. Portland, by existing lines of railroad, is now accessible from the south, and so is the country east of it in the direction of the line of railroad to Bangor ; east and north of Bangor, extending to the Aroostook and Madawaska, there is now a large population, which, in case of war with England, will require protection from our Government, and it will be highly unjust and discreditable to withhold from them that protection.

This protection can only be properly effected by the extension of a suitable line of railway communication from Bangor east and north—a line which, I am informed, the State and individuals are ready to build, provided they can receive from the General Government such aid as it is in the power of the Government to bestow.

This aid, it is supposed, can be constitutionally given, provided the Government desires as a consideration the benefit of the road, when built, for military purposes and the transportation of the mails. A stipulated amount per mile, to be paid annually to the proprietors, which need not be very large, will, I am informed, secure the construction of the road and its use for Government purposes on reasonable terms.

The protection of our frontier citizens is not the sole object to be attained in a military view by the construction of such a line of railway. In the event of a war with England it will be of the greatest importance to us to enable us to render their communication with the

Canadas in winter, within their own limits, impracticable, which can only be effectually done by means of a line of communication which will enable us to reach the valley of the Saint John.

In this connection the important fact should not be overlooked that a railway thus constructed will be worth its entire cost, and more, in its effect in developing the resources of that portion of the country.

I cannot conclude this communication without again recurring to the danger which threatens, and the importance of being fully prepared, in the manner proposed, to repel successfully any invasion of our Northeastern territory; a preparation which, if made, will be the most effectual guarantee against such an invasion being attempted.

The real intentions of the English Government are apparent in the manner in which their relations with this country are discussed in their leading public journals in England and in the provinces. In a late number of one of their periodicals is an article on the "Defense of Canada," in which one is at loss which to condemn most, the unfriendly spirit that pervades it or the bold misstatement of facts in relation to past negotiations upon our international boundaries. This article assumes, most confidently, that the two nations will be at war in the year 1863. In one of their quarterlies and in Colburn's New Monthly are articles of a similar general character. All of these are calculated, if not designed, to prepare the British mind for the event predicted, and, in connection with the recent action of the provincial authorities, conclusively show that they deem the occurrence of the event certain. The alacrity with which the comparatively insignificant affair of the Trent was seized upon as a sufficient cause of war speaks volumes in support of this conclusion. If other evidence is needed of hostile intention toward us it may be found in the published remarks of the British colonial secretary relative to an ultimate probable necessity on our part to recognize the rebellious South as a separate nationality. The promulgation by so distinguished a statesman of an idea which we know can never have a practical existence, if we are not interfered with by other powers, is full of meaning to those who are apt in translating the givings out of so shrewd a diplomatist as Lord John Russell, and, when coupled with the remarks lately made at New Orleans by one of the recently returned rebel emissaries from abroad, can only be construed as evidence of an antagonistic position in the future.

The extraordinary liberality of the State of Maine in offering to advance the means required for the purpose of obtaining the protection recommended is an assurance that the people of that State (who are better situated than those of other portions of the Union for learning and understanding the views and intentions of the British Government) realize fully the danger that threatens.

The bill introduced into Congress by Senator Morrill, of Maine, asking for Government aid for the purpose named above, is simple in its details and practical. It vests in the President a discretion which, from his known character, the nation will feel confident will be exercised for the best interests of the country, and which is no more than is due to the chief of our military force. It gives to him a power which seems to be needful at this time to check a threatened encroachment by a nation whose past history is replete with repeated aggressions upon the rights of others—a nation which has been treated by us with uniform justice, and toward which our own conduct has been invariably such as to afford no sufficient ground of offense.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

EDWIN F. JOHNSON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 5, 1862.

Ordered:

1. That all sick and wounded soldiers in the service of the United States, who in the opinion of the medical officer in charge will be unfit for duty within thirty days, shall, at their own request, be discharged the service.

2. That the Paymaster-General assign at each post a paymaster to pay off the sick and disabled soldiers, and that the Adjutant-General make such further orders as may be necessary to carry the above-mentioned objects into full and immediate effect.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[APRIL 5, 1862.—For Stanton's order regarding General Dix's jurisdiction at Baltimore, see Series II, Vol. III, p. 426.]

CINCINNATI, *April 5, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have selected the Lancaster No. 3 in place of the Champion No. 3. The Lancaster is larger and stauncher, though two years older. I have had her inspected. She is reported sound. The price is $8,000. A boat builder is engaged to make the alterations, and she will be on the ways and in hand this afternoon.

Respectfully,

CHAS. ELLET, JR.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 36.* } *Washington, April 7, 1862.*

1. The general hospitals are under the direction of the Surgeon-General. Orders not involving expense of transportation may be given by him to transfer medical officers or hospital stewards from one general hospital to another, as he may deem best for the service.

2. The chief medical officer, to whom the charge of all the general hospitals in a city may be intrusted, will cause certificates of disability to be made out for such men as, in his judgment, should be discharged. He will be responsible that the certificates are given for good cause, and that they are made in proper form, giving such medical description of the cases, with the degree of disability, as may enable the Pension Office to decide on any claim to pension which may be based upon them. The certificates of disability will be signed by the chief medical officer and forwarded by him to the military commander in the city, who shall have authority to order the discharge and dispose of the case according to existing regulations.

3. The final statements and all the discharge papers will be made out under the supervision of the military commander and signed by him. Where the men are provided with their descriptive rolls there will be no delay in discharging them after their certificates of disability are acted on. But if they have no descriptive rolls, application will be made to the company commander for the proper discharge

* Originally issued without the "notes" hereto attached.

papers, and the men may be maintained at the hospital a reasonable time while awaiting them, to avoid their being turned off without means of support. The discharge will in all cases bear the date when the papers are actually furnished the soldier. (See note.)

4. When a man is received in any hospital without his descriptive roll the fact will be immediately reported by the medical officer in charge to the military commander, who will at once call on the company commander, in the name of the Secretary of War, promptly to furnish the military history of the man, and his clothing, money, and other accounts with the Government.

5. When too long a delay would arise in discharging the man because of the remote station of his company application will be made by the medical officer to the Adjutant-General for such account of the man as his records will furnish. To this partial descriptive roll the medical officer will add the period for which pay is due the man since his entry into the hospital. The man will then be discharged and receive the pay and traveling allowances thus shown to be due him, leaving the balance due him on account of clothing, retained pay, &c., for settlement in such manner as may hereafter be determined. (See note.)

6. The military commander's duties, in reference to all troops and enlisted men who happen to come within the limits of his command, will be precisely those of a commanding officer of a military post.

7. It is made the duty of each military commander to correct, as far as may be in his power, the evils and irregularities arising from the peculiar state of the service at this time, by collecting stragglers and sending them forward to their proper stations or discharging them on certificates of disability, if, on examination by the chief medical officer, they be found unfit for the service.

8. The military commander in each city will have control of such guards as may be furnished to preserve discipline and good order at the several military hospitals. He will advise the Adjutant-General of the Army what number of companies will be required for such guards. He will cause them to be properly posted, relieved, and instructed.

9. Whenever the chief medical officer shall report a number of patients as fit to join their regiments the military commander will give the necessary orders to have them forwarded in good order and under suitable conduct.

10. The chief medical officer in each city is authorized to employ as cooks, nurses, and attendants any convalescent, wounded, or feeble men who can perform such duties, instead of giving them discharges.

11. All officers and enlisted men of volunteers who are on parole not to serve against the rebels will be considered on leave of absence until notified of their exchange or discharge. They will immediately report their address to the Governors of their States, who will be duly informed from this office as to their exchange or discharge.

12. The duties of military commander, as above defined, will devolve, in the District of Columbia, on the Military Governor; in the city of Baltimore, on the commander of the Middle Department; in the city of Philadelphia, on Lieut. Col. H. Brooks, Second Artillery, hereby assigned to that station; in the city of New York and the military posts in that vicinity, on Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. Brown, colonel Fifth U. S. Artillery.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

Note to paragraph 3.—The first sentence of this paragraph is modified to read as follows:

The final statements and all the discharge papers will be made out under the supervision of the military commander and signed by him when the soldier is not in a U. S. hospital or under the charge of a U. S. surgeon. But if he is under a U. S. surgeon or in a U. S. hospital, the surgeon will, in either case, make out and sign the discharge and final statements, after the military commander has indorsed the authority to discharge the soldier upon the usual discharge and certificates of disability.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *August 26, 1862.*

Note to paragraph 5.—"In cases where too long a delay would arise in discharging a man because of the remote station of his company," and when no descriptive list, or partial descriptive list, can be obtained from this office, the men referred to will be discharged under this order, and an order given them on the Quartermaster's Department for transportation to their homes. This order will be signed by the same officer who signs the discharge. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation to such men upon the presentation of this order, requiring them also to show their discharge.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Note 2 to paragraph 5.—The sentence "To this partial descriptive roll the medical officer will add the period for which pay is due the man since his entry into the hospital," will be understood to give him pay on this final statement from the muster next preceding his entry into the hospital until the date of his discharge.

NEW ALBANY, *April 7, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Have heard nothing from your agent, Mr. Ellet.* Feel a deep solicitude in having something done immediately. Would be glad to co-operate with you. Would suggest taking some of the largest and stanchest steamers in the West and encase them completely with railroad iron. We think two or three could be got ready here in thirty days, such as would control the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Have retained a large number of our mechanics, who wanted to go to other points to obtain employment. Shall we not hear from you again immediately?

A. S. BURNETT,
Mayor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., [April 7,] 1862.

A. S. BURNETT, Esq.,
Mayor of New Albany:

Mr. Ellet, having started work at Pittsburg, is now at Cincinnati, and I have directed him to proceed to New Albany; but if you will

* See Stanton to Burnett, March 29, Vol. I, this series, p. 955.

send me an estimate of the cost of one of your largest and stanchest boats, fitted up and armored according to the best plan devised by your own mechanics, I will consider it, and, if approved, will leave the matter in the hands of your own people. I want Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and New Albany skill, economy, enterprise, and patriotism to compete against each other. Will give each an equal fair test, and then choose between them for future work. Time is a great element of choice.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *April 7, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I encounter impediments, owing to all dry docks and ways being owned by one company. The work is not yet begun, but I trust it will be to-morrow. I want authority to have it done at any place on the river I may select. Mr. Shields is here.

CHAS. ELLET, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 7, 1862.

CHARLES ELLET, JR.,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

You are authorized to have the work done wherever it can be with most facility and advantage in your judgment. I regret delays.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 8, 1862.*

The following resolution of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

A RESOLUTION to authorize the President to assign the command of troops in the same field or department to officers of the same grade, without regard to seniority.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever military operations may require the presence of two or more officers of the same grade in the same field or department, the President may assign the command of the forces in such field or department, without regard to seniority of rank.

Approved April 4, 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 8, 1862.*

Col. Anson Stager, assistant quartermaster, has been appointed military superintendent of telegraph lines throughout the United States.

Commanding officers in the military service will, upon the requisition of Colonel Stager, or of his assistants, give such aid as may be

necessary in the construction, repair, and protection of military telegraph lines, and will furnish to the employés connected with those lines transportation, rations in kind, fuel, lights, stationery, and shelter, such as are allowed to other Government employés.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *April 8, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

My work here is now fairly under way. I will leave it in Mr. Jeffrey's care and take Mr. Shields to-morrow to New Albany to aid me in procuring a boat and commencing work there.

Respectfully,

CHAS. ELLET, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 8, 1862.

CHARLES ELLET, JR.,
Cincinnati:

Call on Mr. Burnett, mayor of New Albany. He and a committee there will aid you. Notify me of your arrival there.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

PITTSBURG, PA., *April 8, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Mr. Ellet telegraphs from Cincinnati for one barge and 9,000 cubic feet of oak. Barge and timber cost about $35,000. Shall we purchase? Work on steamers progressing rapidly. River rising. Plenty of water. Have no instructions from Quartermaster-General.

WM. K. NIMICK.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., [April 8,] 1862.

WILLIAM K. NIMICK,
Assistant Quartermaster, Pittsburg:

You will please purchase whatever Mr. Ellet desires, and also whatever you think is needed for your own work. The immense pressure on the Quartermaster-General's Office has no doubt occasioned the delay in sending instructions. His attention will be called to the matter to-morrow morning. I have already drawn one requisition on the Treasury in your favor for $25,000, and will supply funds whenever you estimate upon me. Urge on the work. We have glorious news from the West, and hope soon to send a shout back from the Chesapeake.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to vouchsafe signal victories to the land and naval forces engaged in suppressing an internal rebellion, and at the same time to avert from our country the dangers of foreign intervention and invasion.

It is therefore recommended to the people of the United States that at their next weekly assemblages in their accustomed places of public worship which shall occur after notice of this proclamation shall have been received they especially acknowledge and render thanks to our Heavenly Father for these inestimable blessings; that they then and there implore spiritual consolations in behalf of all who have been brought into affliction by the casualties and calamities of sedition and civil war, and that they reverently invoke the Divine guidance for our national counsels, to the end that they may speedily result in the restoration of peace, harmony, and unity throughout our borders, and hasten the establishment of fraternal relations among all the countries of the earth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

LOUISVILLE, *April 10, 1862.*
(Received 1.15 a. m. 11th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The boats which approach nearest my wants are the Switzerland, now at Portland, price $13,000, and Queen of the West, at Cincinnati, price $16,000. Please authorize Mr. Butler, of Cincinnati, to purchase both. I will send the Switzerland up to Madison to-morrow. There are no means of drawing her out at New Albany.

Respectfully,

CHAS. ELLET, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 11, 1862.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF OFFERS OF ASSISTANCE.

The Secretary of War makes public acknowledgment to the Governors of Massachusetts, Indiana, and Ohio, and to the mayor of Cincinnati, and to the Board of Trade of Pittsburg, Pa., for their prompt offers of assistance for the relief of the officers and soldiers wounded in the late great battle on the Tennessee River. These offers have been accepted. It is understood that similar humane and patriotic service has been tendered by other city and State authorities which have not been reported to the Department, but are thankfully acknowledged.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 11, 1862.

JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Esq.,
President Board of Trade, Cincinnati:

You are authorized to purchase the Queen of the West at $16,000 and the Switzerland at $13,000, being the prices named by Mr. Ellet. The latter boat is at Portland.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 11, 1862.

CHARLES ELLET, JR.,
Louisville:

Mr. Butler has been authorized to purchase the boats named in your telegram at the prices mentioned.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *April 11, 1862.*
(Received 1.20 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Have bought the Switzerland, subject to your ratification, for $12,000, to be delivered at Madison to-day. I leave immediately for Cincinnati. Your dispatch authorizing the purchase on terms named to you yesterday is just received.

CHAS. ELLET, JR.

CINCINNATI, *April 12, 1862.*
(Received 4.10 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The saw-mills are flooded here and at Madison, and the work consequently stopped.

CHAS. ELLET, JR.

INDIANAPOLIS, *April 12, 1862.*
(Received 8.40 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

A number of recruits for the batteries and regiments organizing were enrolled, uniformed, and in camp prior to April 3, but not mustered. Colonel Simonson refuses to muster any after that date. Will you not allow them to be mustered? They have been put on duty guarding prisoners. What shall be done with incomplete artillery companies and the company for Fifty-ninth Regiment named in Adjutant-General Noble's letter?

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 80. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 12, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

2. Col. William Weer, having been illegally deposed by the Governor of Kansas, is reinstated in his position of colonel Fourth Regiment Kansas Volunteers. Any orders that may have been given by the Governor of Kansas for the consolidation of the Fourth Regiment with other Kansas troops are hereby revoked, and the regiment will preserve the organization it had prior to the issue of such order.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 13, 1862.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

Order will be given Colonel Simonson to receive the recruits in camp on the 3d of April. As to the artillery and infantry companies, instructions will be given to-morrow.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CIRCULAR.] WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 14, 1862.

The returns from many of the States being found imperfect, and some changes having been made since the last returns, will you please send to this Department a full and accurate statement of all the troops from your State which are now in the service of the General Government, together with a separate list of all not mustered into the service, and all used as home guards, &c.? Keep each arm of the service distinct and exhibit the total of each with the grand total. The object of this is to arrive at the entire number of men armed and employed in the military service in any capacity, in order to provide adequate appropriations for payment and supplies, and it is highly desirable that your statement should be sent with no delay. Please acknowledge receipt immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NOTE.—To be sent to the Governors of each of the loyal States by telegraph.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *April 14, 1862.*
(Received 7.40.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The work here is progressing fairly. The Lancaster, I hope, will be finished this week. I go to-morrow to Madison, thence to Pittsburg.

CHAS. ELLET, JR.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 40. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 15, 1862.*

The Secretary of War has observed, with some surprise, that the commanders of one or two military departments, conceiving themselves empowered to do so, have undertaken to accept the resignations of, and otherwise discharge from the service of the United States, officers commissioned or appointed by the President in the volunteer staff of the Army. All such discharges are irregular, and unless confirmed by the President void of effect. None but the President can discharge an officer appointed by himself; and as he has not delegated this power to any general, no general must attempt to exercise it.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, *April 15, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Dispatch received. Returns will be made out by adjutant-general and forwarded as soon as possible.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

AUGUSTA, *April 15, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Circular received. It shall be attended to immediately.

I. WASHBURN, JR.

ANNAPOLIS, *April 15, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your telegram just received. The returns to this department are not sufficient to enable me to answer with required accuracy your inquiry. I will immediately communicate with some of the commanding officers, and in a day or two be able to give a satisfactory reply.

A. W. BRADFORD.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, April 15, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Circular telegram received. Have ordered adjutant-general of the Commonwealth to prepare reply from statistics in his office.

JNO. A. ANDREW,
Governor.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *April 15, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch of this day received. Adjutant-general will be ordered to prepare and forward returns as soon as possible.

H. R. GAMBLE,
Governor of Missouri.

TRENTON, *April 15, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Circular of this date received. The information required will be forwarded as soon as possible.

CHAS. S. OLDEN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 15, 1862.

GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK,
Albany, N. Y.:

Please send to this city any organized infantry regiments and artillery companies you may have, but not dismounted cavalry.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

(Same to Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.)

ALBANY, *April 15, 1862.*

General L. THOMAS:

No volunteer infantry remaining in the State except the One hundred and sixth Regiment, which will be organized and sent forward at once. No volunteer artillery except the Fifth Regiment, now occupying the forts in New York Harbor. Shall that go?

THOS. HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

The artillery not to come forward.

L. T[HOMAS].

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *April 15, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The returns asked for in your dispatch of this date shall be promptly sent to you.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

HARRISBURG, *April 15, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch received. The statements asked for will be made as early as possible.

A. G. CURTIN.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, *April 15, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your telegram received. I will direct adjutant-general of Vermont to prepare and forward immediately full statement of Vermont troops now in the U. S. service as you request.

FRED. HOLBROOK,
Governor of Vermont.

WHEELING, *April 15, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your telegram received. Will send statement by mail immediately.

H. W. CROTHERS,
Colonel and Aide to Governor.

MADISON, *April 15, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch received. Statement will be sent immediately.

L. P. HARVEY,
Governor of Wisconsin.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 16, 1862.*

I. All agents appointed by the Governor of a State under its laws to obtain from its volunteer soldiers assignments of pay for the benefit of their families will be recognized as such by paymasters, who will afford them all necessary facilities for that purpose, so far as is consistent with the public service.

II. Transportation to soldiers on sick-leave may be furnished and the cost stopped from their pay in the same manner as other stoppages are made. Necessary transportation furnished to soldiers on sick-leave by the authorities of any State to which such soldiers belong will be deducted from their pay and refunded to the State by the paymaster, whose warrant for making the stoppage will be the certificate of the proper agent of the State, accompanied by the receipt of the soldier for the transportation. Where several soldiers of different companies are concerned, separate accounts will be made for each company.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1862.

The HONORABLE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

SIR: The appropriation at the last session of Congress for the payment of volunteer troops enlisted in the service of the United States

was based upon the estimate that their number would not exceed 500,000. The number of volunteers in the service is believed to be nearly 700,000. By reason of this increased force the whole appropriation for the payment of volunteers will be exhausted by the 30th of this month, and provision should be made to meet the payments until the 30th of June. Upon the report of the Paymaster-General, I recommend that an appropriation of $30,000,000 be made for that purpose. An additional appropriation of $100,000 will also be required to carry into effect the act passed 25th of March, 1862, to secure pay, bounty, and pensions to officers and men actually employed in the Western Department or Department of the Missouri.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NORWICH, *April 16, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your order to report all troops shall have prompt attention.

W. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut.

FRANKFORT, KY., *April 16, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Dispatch received. Governor absent. A complete list of all Kentucky forces in the field, together with all not mustered into service and all used as home guards, with necessary minutiæ, will be promptly sent you. Your dispatch now before the Military Board.

NAT. GAITHER, JR.,
Secretary of State.

SAINT PAUL, *April 16, 1862.*
(Received 1.35 p. m. 17th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The troops now in service of General Government from Minnesota are as follows: First Infantry, on Potomac, men, 859; Second Infantry, in Tennessee, men, 850; Third Infantry, in Tennessee, men, 910; Fourth Infantry, at Fort Snelling, men, 958; Fifth Infantry, at Fort Snelling and frontier posts, 807; First Company Minnesota Sharpshooters, with Berdan, 81; Second Company Minnesota Sharpshooters, at Saint Paul, 103; First Company Light Cavalry, Tennessee, 83; Second Company Light Cavalry, Tennessee, 95; Third Company Light Cavalry, Tennessee, 84; First Battery of Artillery, Tennessee, 146; Second Battery of Artillery, at Fort Snelling, 144; recruits for First and Second Regiments, at Fort Snelling, 43. Total, 5,163. Full particulars by mail.

ALEX. RAMSEY,
Governor.

CONCORD, N. H., *April 16, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Your telegram in relation to our troops now in the service is received. Will reply by letter to-morrow.

N. S. BERRY,
Governor of New Hampshire.

COLUMBUS, *April 16, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

The return ordered in your dispatch of yesterday is this day mailed to you showing about 75,000 in the field and about 4,000 in the State.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 84. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 17, 1862.*

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5. The Governor of Ohio is hereby authorized to continue until further orders the manufacture of ammunition at the State laboratory at Columbus, and to fill requisitions that may be made from time to time by the commanding general of any department. The quartermaster-general of Ohio is requested to report semi-monthly to the Ordnance Bureau the exact condition of the Ohio arsenal as to ammunition.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ANDOVER, *April 17, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have been directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram dated Washington, April 15, 1862, and to say to you that he will reply to it as soon as possible by mail.

EDWARD RIDGELY,
Secretary of State of Delaware.

ALBANY, *April 17, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your telegram received. The information required, giving the number of troops from this State and the arm of service, will be forwarded by mail to-morrow.

THOS. HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42. WAR DEPT, ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 18, 1862.*

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IV. The attention of officers empowered by law to assemble general courts-martial is directed to the Regulations, paragraphs 896 and 897, relative to forwarding the proceedings of such courts, with their action indorsed on each case, and a copy of the order promulgating the proceedings, promptly, to the Judge-Advocate of the Army, at Washington. Much embarrassment is occasioned to the War Department by failure to comply with these regulations, which must be at once remedied wherever they have been neglected.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 43. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 19, 1862.*

The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be added to the present Medical Corps of the Army ten surgeons and ten assistant surgeons, to be promoted and appointed under existing laws; twenty medical cadets, and as many hospital stewards as the Surgeon-General may consider necessary for the public service, and that their pay and that of all hospital stewards in the volunteer as well as the regular service shall be thirty dollars per month, to be computed from the passage of this act. And all medical cadets in the service shall, in addition to their pay, receive one ration per day, either in kind or commutation.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Surgeon-General to be appointed under this act shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier-general. There shall be one Assistant Surgeon-General and one Medical Inspector-General of hospitals, each with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry, and the Medical Inspector-General shall have, under the direction of the Surgeon-General, the supervision of all that relates to the sanitary condition of the Army, whether in transports, quarters, or camps, and of the hygiene, police, discipline, and efficiency of field and general hospitals, under such regulations as may hereafter be established.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be eight medical inspectors, with the rank, pay, and emoluments each of a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, and who shall be charged with the duty of inspecting the sanitary condition of transports, quarters, and camps, of field and general hospitals, and who shall report to the Medical Inspector-General, under such regulations as may be hereafter established, all circumstances relating to the sanitary condition and wants of troops and of hospitals, and to the skill, efficiency, and good conduct of the officers and attendants connected with the Medical Department.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Surgeon-General, the Assistant Surgeon-General, Medical Inspector-General, and medical inspectors, shall, immediately after the passage of this act, be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, by selection from the Medical Corps of the Army, or from the surgeons in the volunteer service, without regard to their rank when so selected, but with sole regard to qualifications.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That medical purveyors shall be charged, under the direction of the Surgeon-General, with the selection and purchase of all medical supplies, including new standard preparations, and of all books, instruments, hospital stores, furniture, and other articles required for the sick and wounded of the Army. In all cases of emergency they may provide such additional accommodations for the sick and wounded of the Army, and may transport such medical supplies as circumstances may render necessary, under such regulations as may hereafter be established, and shall make prompt and immediate issues upon all special requisitions made upon them under such circumstances by medical officers; and the special

requisitions shall consist simply of a list of the articles required, the qualities required, dated and signed by the medical officers requiring them.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Inspector-General, or any one of the medical inspectors, shall report an officer of the Medical Corps as disqualified, by age or otherwise, for promotion to a higher grade, or unfitted for the performance of his professional duties, he shall be reported by the Surgeon-General, for examination, to a medical board, as provided by the seventeenth section of the act approved August third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall continue and be in force during the existence of the present rebellion and no longer: *Provided, however*, That when this act shall expire all officers who shall have been promoted from the medical staff of the Army under this act shall retain their respective rank in the Army, with such promotion as they would have been entitled to.

Approved April 16, 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[APRIL 19, 1862.—For Ellet to Stanton, relating to the construction of ram fleet, &c., see Series I, Vol. X, Part II, p. 112.]

PITTSBURG, *April 19, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Mingo ready; Lioness will be in four days, and Samson in six days. Mr. Ellet arrived this morning.

WM. K. NIMICK.

CAIRO, ILL., *April 20, 1862.*

President LINCOLN:

Governor Harvey, of Wisconsin, was drowned last night about 11 o'clock at Savannah, on the Tennessee River, while passing from one boat to another. All search for his body had proved fruitless up to the time dispatch left.

W. K. STRONG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PITTSBURG, *April 21, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

As stated in my dispatch of Saturday asking for instructions,* which are not yet received, three boats here and one at Cincinnati will be ready as soon as I can obtain crews for them. The men and coal and supplies ought to be engaged promptly, and the two small boats for pickets and tenders, as authorized, should be purchased immediately.

Respectfully,

CHAS. ELLET, JR.

INDIANAPOLIS, *April 21, 1862.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

That a great battle is impending at Corinth is evident. Before additional surgical aid can reach the field from any quarter five or

* See Series I, Vol. X, Part II, p. 112.

six days will elapse. Meanwhile the wounded must suffer immensely. It was so at Donelson and Pittsburg. Indiana has at least twenty-four regiments before the enemy. I propose to send at once to each of them two additional assistant surgeons, and respectfully request authority from you to do so. I regard this as an absolute necessity. Please answer immediately.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 21, 1862.

His Excellency O. P. MORTON,
Governor, Indianapolis, Ind.:

You have authority to send to each of the Indiana regiments in the field in Tennessee two additional assistant surgeons, agreeably to your request.

By order of the Secretary of War:

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 22, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. George L. Hartsuff, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, is assigned to special duty in the War Department from the 14th instant.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 22, 1862.

CHARLES ELLET, Jr.,
Pittsburg:

Your dispatch received. Reply to your telegrams of Saturday and yesterday have been delayed to receive information from the Navy Department. Instructions will be sent to-morrow.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 23, 1862.

CHARLES ELLET, Jr.,
Pittsburg:

The purchase of the coal and barges and two tenders is approved and may be done immediately.* The compensation of crew and mode of manning is being considered by the Department. Brooks informs me the work on the Monarch is going on briskly.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

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* For reply, see Series I, Vol. X, Part II, p. 123.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 23, 1862.*

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II. Surgeons from civil life who tender their services for the sick and wounded in the field, under the invitation of the Secretary of War, will each be allowed, while so employed, the use of a public horse, a tent, the necessary servants, and the privilege of purchasing subsistence stores from the Commissary Department.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ALBANY, *April 23, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The volunteer force from this State in the service of United States, as nearly as can be ascertained, is as follows: Infantry, 84,358; artillery, 8,686; cavalry, 8,713; engineers, 873. Total, 102,630. Detailed statement sent by mail to-day.

THOS. HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant-General.

[APRIL 24, 1862.—For Ellet to Stanton, relating to the purchase of boats for the ram fleet, &c., see Series I, Vol. X, Part II, p. 123.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April [25], 1862.

CHARLES ELLET, JR., ESQ.,
Pittsburg:

The instructions and authority to be given you have been carefully considered by this Department and the following are communicated:

Orders have already been given authorizing the purchase of coal, as requested in your telegram of the 19th instant. You are also authorized to engage the crew at current Mississippi River wages. The purchase of two small tugs as tenders has also been ordered. You are authorized to provision the boats as you suggest. The request to promise an additional month's wages for every fortified position passed is so indefinite that, with reluctance, I am constrained to decline compliance; but I authorize you to promise extra compensation for the capture or destruction of prizes, the amount to be determined equitably by the Secretary of War. You are authorized to add the guard of from twelve to twenty men of the volunteers for each boat, to be commanded by a lieutenant of your own selection, the whole to be under a common commander of higher grade, and in order to give you authority over the entire forces, I propose to appoint you a colonel on the staff, to hold the rank so long as may be necessary for the complete execution of the enterprise. You are allowed a clerk, as you request, and shall have the services of a surgeon and an assistant surgeon. It is the wish of the Department to give you every possible facility to insure success. Military com-

manders, to whom you may apply for the required guards on showing this authority, are hereby directed to comply with your requisitions. It is unnecessary to say, except to guard against misapprehension, that the expedition must move upon the enemy with the concurrence of the naval commander on the Mississippi River, for there must be no conflicting authorities in the prosecution of war. If any doubt should arise in your mind, or you need further instructions, please telegraph and please report the state of your operations on receipt of this.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 47. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 26, 1862.*

When the care of sick and wounded soldiers is assumed by the States from which they come, the Subsistence Department will commute their ration at 25 cents.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 48. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 28, 1862.*

I. Asst. Surg. William A. Hammond, U. S. Army, having been appointed by the President Surgeon-General, with the rank of brigadier-general, under the act approved April 16, 1862, will enter without delay upon the duties of his office.

II. Applications for transportation for the removal of sick men, for nurses, and for supplies for the sick will be made hereafter to the Surgeon-General. The Surgeon-General is also authorized to give passes at his discretion for private physicians, nurses, and friends of sick and wounded soldiers to attend and visit them.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Omaha, April 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Nebraska has one regiment of infantry in the field, about 900 men; also a battalion of cavalry, about 360 men; no home guards.

A. SAUNDERS,
Governor of Nebraska.

[APRIL 28, 1862.—For Ellet to Stanton, relating to ram fleet, see Series I, Vol. X, Part II, p. 138.]

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* For reply, see Series I, Vol. X, Part II, p. 127, and for Stanton to Ellet and Ellet to Stanton, April 26, 1862, upon the same subject, see *ibid.*, pp. 130, 131.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 28, 1862.

MR. BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Salt Lake City, Utah:

By express direction of the President of the United States you are hereby authorized to raise, arm, and equip one company of cavalry for ninety days' service. This company will be organized as follows:

One captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 2 farriers, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, and from 56 to 72 privates. The company will be employed to protect the property of the telegraph and overland mail companies in or about Independence Rock, where depredations have been committed, and will be continued in service only till the U. S. troops can reach the point where they are so much needed. It may therefore be disbanded previous to the expiration of the ninety days. It will not be employed for any offensive operations other than may grow out of the duty hereinbefore assigned to it. The officers of the company will be mustered into the U. S. service by any civil officer of the United States Government at Salt Lake City competent to administer the oath. The men will then be enlisted by the company officers. The men employed in the service above named will be entitled to receive no other than the allowances authorized by law to soldiers in the service of the United States. Until the proper staff officer for subsisting these men arrive you will please furnish subsistence for them yourself, keeping an accurate account thereof for future settlement with the United States Government.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. SAXTON:

SIR: You are assigned to duty in the Department of the South, to act under the orders of the Secretary of War. You are directed to take possession of all the plantations heretofore occupied by rebels, and take charge of the inhabitants remaining thereon within the department, or which the fortunes of the war may hereafter bring into it, with authority to take such measures, make such rules and regulations for the cultivation of the land, and for protection, employment, and government of the inhabitants as circumstances may seem to require. The major-general commanding the Department of the South will be instructed to give you all the military aid and protection necessary to enable you to carry out the views of the Government. You will have power to act upon the decisions of courts-martial which are called for the trial of persons not in the military service to the same extent that the commander of a department has over courts-martial called for the trial of soldiers in his department; and so far as the persons above described are concerned you will also have a general control over the action of the provost-marshals. It is expressly understood that, so far as the persons and purposes herein specified are concerned, your action will be independent of that of other military authorities of the department, and in all other cases subordinate only to the major-general commanding. In cases of actual suffering and destitution of the inhabitants you are directed to issue such portions of the army ration and such arti-

cles of clothing as may be suitable to the habits and wants of the persons supplied, which articles will be furnished by the quartermaster and commissary of the Department of the South upon requisitions approved by yourself. It is expected that by encouraging industry, skill in the cultivation of the necessaries of life, and general self-improvement you will, as far as possible, promote the real well-being of all people under your supervision. Medical and ordnance supplies will be furnished by the proper officers, which you will distribute and use according to your instructions.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

PITTSBURG, *April 30, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Mingo and her tow left yesterday. The Lioness with the remainder of the coal is leaving now. The Samson has her crew engaged and will leave to-morrow. The officers for the two steam tenders are engaged at work, but they will be delayed some days. I expect to be in Cincinnati to-morrow morning. I am greatly indebted to the indefatigable committee here. Please order the following arms, to be delivered speedily to Thomas Sherlock, Cincinnati, for my use: 300 rifled muskets and ammunition, 300 navy revolvers and ammunition, 300 cutlasses, nine small cases of parapet hand-grenades, such as would be most convenient for throwing over a bulwark, to clear the bows of the steamer in case of boarding.

CHAS. ELLET, JR.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *April 30, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

I leave to-night for Pittsburg, Tenn. I desire an answer authorizing me to appoint two additional surgeons for each Illinois regiment, as has been permitted to Governor of Indiana. Answer immediately.

RICHD. YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 30, 1862.

His Excellency Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

You are authorized to appoint temporarily two additional surgeons for each Illinois regiment, the appointment to continue until further order of this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 49. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 1, 1862.

Upon requisitions made by commanders of armies in the field authority will be given by the War Department to the Governors of the respective States to recruit regiments now in service.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 1, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK,
Pittsburg Landing:

The order stopping recruiting was for the purpose of compelling returns from the respective Governors. They have now been received. It is the design of the Department to keep the force up to its present standard. You may therefore call upon the Governors of the respective States in your command for recruits to fill up the regiments now in the field. A general order authorizing such call in your department will be made to-day.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, May 3, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reference to this office of a letter from the Secretary of State, inclosing one to him from Whitney Bros. & Co., of Calcutta, who propose to furnish saltpeter, delivered at New York in bond, for 7½ cents a pound, and asking your views on the subject. In obedience to your instructions indorsed on said letter I have to report that we have at this time in store of our stock and recent purchases about 7,556,091 pounds of saltpeter. This will produce 94,445 barrels of powder. The amount of powder purchased by this department during the year 1861 is about 30,500 barrels. Taking this as a basis, we have on hand a sufficient quantity of saltpeter for carrying war on the present gigantic scale for a period of three years after the manufacturers of powder for Government shall have exhausted their means of supply. In view of these facts, and also of the want of sufficient and safe store-room for preserving this dangerous crude material, I am of the opinion that our present supply of saltpeter is ample and that no more should be purchased at this time. The letter from the Secretary of State with its inclosures is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
Edisto, May 6, 1862.

JULES DE LA CROIX, Esq.,
U. S. Agent in Charge of Contrabands:

DEAR SIR: General Hunter, as he is authorized to do by the War Department, desires to organize in squads and companies, and perhaps into a regiment, a portion of the negroes that have escaped bondage and have come into our lines. He intends to have them paid, fed, and clothed, as well as drilled, in the same manner with our other troops, and would desire to receive for this purpose all able-bodied volunteers of proper age and fitness in other respects, and he would be glad to have you, as the principal agent under the Treasury Department on this island, examine the negroes to this end, laying the matter and the general's proposition fully before them.

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* See next, *ante*.

And then he would wish you to take the names of, and forward to him at Hilton Head, all such negroes as may volunteer for this purpose. Of the probable success of this project and the number likely to be available you will please advise me from time to time and as early as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

Read to General Hunter and approved by him May 7, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., May 8, 1862.

General ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Commanding, Beaufort, Port Royal Island, &c.:

GENERAL: I am authorized by the War Department to form the negroes into "squads, companies, or otherwise," as I may deem most beneficial to the public service. I have concluded to enlist two regiments to be officered from the most intelligent and energetic of our non-commissioned officers; men who will go into it with all their hearts. If you have any such, please appoint them to officer all the companies you can furnish me except the first. For the first company to be raised at Beaufort I have appointed Captain Trowbridge and two lieutenants from the Volunteer Engineer Regiment. Captain Trowbridge has orders to report to you, and you will very much oblige me if you will furnish him with a good company as soon as possible, and then send him down to report to me. And send, also, other companies as fast as you can have them organized. The non-commissioned officers appointed as officers will not be dropped from the rolls of their respective companies till their new appointments shall have been approved by the President.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

DAVID HUNTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 51. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 10, 1862.

I. Commanders of departments will designate some officer in each city or town where there is a general hospital to perform the functions assigned to military commanders in General Orders, No. 36.

II. When rations are commuted at 25 cents, under the provisions of General Orders, No. 47, the physicians in charge of the State hospitals will enter on their descriptive lists the dates between which the men have been subsisted.

III. When transportation is furnished to soldiers on sick-leave, under paragraph II of General Orders, No. 41, the officers or surgeons of general hospitals who grant the furloughs will note the cost of such transportation on the descriptive lists of the men. Quartermasters will not hereafter pay bills for such transportation to the States.*

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

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*For paragraph IV, relating to prisoners of war transferred to skeleton regiments, see Series II, Vol. III, p. 529.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
May 11, 1862.

SIR: General Hunter having sent to this office an order, of which the following is a copy, viz:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., May 9, 1862.

Brig. Gen. H. W. BENHAM,
Northern District:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to request that you will order the commanding officers in your district to send immediately to these headquarters, under a guard, all the able-bodied negroes capable of bearing arms within the limits of their several commands.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. W. SMITH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

The general commanding directs that you immediately take the proper steps for carrying it into effect within your command and that they will report at the earliest moment to these headquarters the probabilities as to numbers, &c. This order will not include the servants of officers or those now actually in the employment of the Quartermaster's Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
[A. B. ELY,]
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copies sent to Generals Stevens and Wright, Colonels Chatfield, Rosa, and Williams.)

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by my proclamation of the nineteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, it was declared that the ports of certain States, including those of Beaufort, in the State of North Carolina; Port Royal, in the State of South Carolina, and New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, were, for reasons therein set forth, intended to be placed under blockade; and whereas the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal, and New Orleans have since been blockaded, but as the blockade of the same ports may now be safely relaxed with advantage to the interests of commerce:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Congress approved on the thirteenth of July last, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal, and New Orleans shall so far cease and determine, from and after the first day of June next, that commercial intercourse with those ports, except as to persons, things, and information contraband of war, may from that time be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his order of this date, which is appended to this proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 12, 1862.*

REGULATIONS RELATING TO TRADE WITH PORTS OPENED BY PROCLAMATION.

1. To vessels clearing from foreign ports and destined to ports opened by the proclamation of the President of the United States of this date, namely, Beaufort, in North Carolina; Port Royal, in South Carolina, and New Orleans, in Louisiana, licenses will be granted by consuls of the United States upon satisfactory evidence that the vessel so licensed will convey no persons, property, or information contraband of war either to or from the said ports, which licenses shall be exhibited to the collector of the port to which said vessels may be respectively bound, immediately on arrival, and if required, to any officer in charge of the blockade; and on leaving either of said ports every vessel will be required to have a clearance from the collector of the customs, according to law, showing no violation of the conditions of the license. Any violation of said conditions will involve the forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo and the exclusion of all parties concerned from any further privilege of entering the United States during the war for any purpose whatever.

2. To vessels of the United States clearing coastwise for the ports aforesaid licenses can only be obtained from the Treasury Department.

3. In all other respects the existing blockade remains in full force and effect as hitherto established and maintained, nor is it relaxed by the proclamation except in regard to the ports to which the relaxation is by that instrument expressly applied.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 12, 1862.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report, dated the 10th instant, from the Chief of Engineers, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th ultimo, on the subject of changes which may have become necessary in the materials and construction of forts and other means of defense.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 10, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 22d of April, of the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 15th

of April, on the subject of changes that may have become necessary in forts and other means of defense, referred to this office for report, and to submit the following remarks in reply to the call, with regret that incessant occupations have not allowed me to bestow that care upon the report which the importance of the subject demands, and that the state of feeling in Congress and elsewhere seems to exact an early response to the resolution, however imperfect and immatured that response is, in consequence:

In order to arrive at definite satisfactory conclusions as to whether any, and if so, what changes are necessary in the materials and construction of our forts and border defenses "in view of the important changes which have been made in ordnance and projectiles and in the methods of naval warfare," it must first be clearly seen and understood what purposes these defensive works are required and designed to serve.

As a general rule, with hardly an exception, the permanent defensive works of the United States were designed to forbid the passage through the waters subject to their fire of hostile vessels, or to prevent the use of such waters by an enemy in his vessels, or to secure the use of the waters for our own vessels.

So long as these forts fulfill these conditions our fortified ports, navy-yards, and harbors of refuge will be secure against injury from an enemy's ships, and the waters protected by them will be available for the use of our vessels and forbidden to those of an enemy; that is to say, these forts are designed as defenses against hostile military power afloat. They are not designed or expected to prevent the landing, at points beyond the reach of their fire, below them, or outside of them, of any hostile military array, or the movement of a force so landed from the place of its debarkation to any point beyond their scope. Provision against a land attack of the fortifications guarding the water is therefore made only to the extent of resisting assaulting columns that, landed from the ships and transports of the enemy, should attempt to take the batteries in rear. This provision is, of course, of greater magnitude, as the works are the more liable, from their great importance or their distance from succor, to such combined attacks.

A descent upon our coast and a march to the interior have always been intended to be met by other means of resistance. The land army of an enemy, transported to our shores and established upon them, it has ever been designed should be encountered and repelled by a like army of movable forces, mustered from the people and interposed between their homes and the invading force. But no such body of men, however numerous, however thoroughly appointed, armed, and disciplined, would be of any avail against even one small vessel-of-war armed with a few cannon of the most moderate caliber.

It is to afford competent resistance against this particular attack that sea-coast permanent batteries are provided. These batteries must have such armaments furnished them that an attempt by the vessels to attack them, or to evade them, will result in failure. But if, on the contrary, the vessels shall land siege trains and sufficient force of men, then the forts must be succored by a superior force of men or they will be overcome in due time.

The following principles have always been maintained by engineers, viz:

Forts must fall before a competent land attack.

Forts are competent to resist and repel vessels.

Both these principles have been well settled by military experience, and have received full illustration in the recent attack on Fort Pulaski. While that fort fell before a powerful land attack, an attack exacting much time and labor of preparation, and the employment of guns of a caliber never before used for breaching, it is also true that the heavy squadron cruising in those waters for months past, that has lately given such brilliant proofs of its power and energy, and of the ability by which it is directed, some of the vessels of which are armed with the largest guns that have ever been used afloat, made no attempt to pass the fort, and did not engage its fires at all, but waited passive for its reduction by a different and the only legitimate process.

Local circumstances may, though rarely, permit a formidable preparation of a more purely naval character; that is to say, a large array of mortar-boats to act by bombardment upon sea-coast fortifications. Against this sort of attack the garrison must be sheltered and the guns covered by bombproofs. When these are properly prepared, with dimensions proportioned to the projectiles to which they are to be exposed, the guns can be preserved uninjured, and the garrisons in condition to serve them, ready for the time when the vessels shall approach. The whole scope of fire of the fort must be freed from trees and whatever will hide or screen the attacking force, and the vessels, held in open sight, must be plied not only with shot, but also with large shells from the mortars of the fort.

These general views being premised, it may now be considered how far the changes now making in ordnance and projectiles, and in naval warfare, require corresponding changes to be made in our forts and other means of land defense.

Artillery has been greatly increased in size, and its enlarged projectiles have longer ranges, increased accuracy, and greater penetration. It has become much more formidable, but it has no new quality added to it. Its old qualities are greatly improved. Forts must be made capable of resisting ships possessing these formidable guns. Ships, however, will henceforth be exposed to like formidable ordnance in the forts. It does not appear that the use of larger guns on both sides works to the exclusive advantage of ships. Ships, however, can be heavily clad with iron; but to this defensive provision there is a limit soon to be reached, if it be not already attained. The armor-clad vessel must be able to bear the shock of the waves, to receive all her supplies, to steer, to navigate, and to enter shallow water. If a vessel can be constructed capable of these things, while at the same time she is absolutely shotproof, our confidence in fortifications might be gravely shaken. But already it is seen, as the result of experiments both here and abroad, that iron plates six and eight inches thick, nearly if not quite the limit of thickness that a vessel can carry, are broken—ruined—by our ordinary large guns—guns no larger than are now common in service use. At the same time it is perfectly plain that there is no limit of this kind whatever to the thickness of the iron plates with which our forts may be covered whenever, if ever, it shall become necessary to resort to armor for them. But, further, guns are now being prepared capable of throwing a projectile three or four or more times as large as those that are now in use. There is reason to think that there is no limit to the size of guns that may be produced and used with facility upon stable shore batteries—cannon,

a shot from which will not merely pierce or bore the thickest iron plate, but which will break the plates into pieces, or else tear them from their fastenings and carry them bodily with it into the ship.

Prior to the use of gunpowder for breaching purposes the masonry of fortified places was not covered by the interposition of any screen between it and the direction of attack; but as soon as a force was discovered by means of which cannon-shot could be projected against the walls of castles, it became indispensable to raise a screen of earth before these walls whenever a battery could be established within the distance at which the masonry could be reached with sufficient force and accuracy for it to be destroyed by the process of battering. This limit of distance being soon learned by experience, all masonry that could not be reached by accurate firing was still left uncovered, while in front of all liable to be destroyed by battering a mound of earth was interposed to arrest the projectiles of the besieger. The distances for which this cover was necessary varied with the advances made in the construction of ordnance and the manufacture of gunpowder. The following extract from a standard authority on the subject of sieges presents the general idea clearly:

> In the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries the art of disposing the different works of a fortress to cover each other, and to be covered by the glacis from the view of an enemy from without, was either unknown or not attended to. The small quantity of artillery in use, its unwieldiness, and the great expense and difficulty of bringing it up, occasioned but little to be used at sieges, and the chief care in fortifying towns was by height of situation and lofty walls to render them secure from escalade, and all places built prior to that period are invariably of such construction. The simplicity of the places to be attacked gave the same character to the operation itself, and everything was thus effected by desperate courage without the aid of science; but as the use of artillery became more common, and large quantities of it were used at sieges, such exposed walls could no longer oppose a moderate resistance, even to the imperfect mode of attack then in use, and to restore an equality to the defense it became necessary to screen them from fire.

Coming to the memorable and somewhat recent date of the sieges of the Peninsular war of Wellington, the following cases may be cited:

At the second siege of Badajos fourteen brass 24-pounders breached the outer face of the castle-wall at the distance of 800 yards in about eight hours. The earth behind the wall was left standing when the wall peeled away. Before this earth could be reduced to a slope the approach of a succoring force made it necessary to abandon the siege.

At the third siege of Badajos breaching batteries were established against the face of one bastion and the flank of another at a distance of 500 to 600 yards. The batteries being on a hill, nearly the whole height of the scarp-walls could be seen by them. The garrison, however, constructed an earthen counterguard in front of one, and so covered the lower part of the wall from the besieging projectiles. The batteries were armed with twelve 24-pounder and fourteen 18-pounder brass guns.

By over two days' battering the wall was cut through and the clay behind visible.

The third day's firing cut away the earthen parapet, and the breaches were regarded as in a state to be assaulted. Fourteen of the guns were then turned on the exposed scarp of a curtain, which came down in two hours' firing, being extremely bad masonry. The extent of front of the three breaches opened was above 500 feet, the greater part of which was as good as can be formed. The assault on the breaches failed, but the place was carried by escalade by other columns.

At Salamanca all the uncovered masonry wall, battered by four 18-pounders, at a distance of 300 yards, was beaten down in four hours. Two 18-pounders and one 24-pounder howitzer destroyed, at about 400 yards, another wall, three feet six inches thick, in half a day, notwithstanding severe loss from heavy firing of the enemy's cannon and musketry. Four 24-pounder howitzers failed to breach an oblique wall distant 450 yards, the firing being too inaccurate. The same battery with four 18-pounder guns afterward breached this oblique wall in six hours.

At Saint Sebastian, which is on a peninsula, the northern line of works, having the sea in front of them, is built without any cover, and thus is quite exposed to a range of hills opposite, at the distance of 600 or 700 yards. Twenty 24-pounders were put in battery on the 20th of July on these hills, to breach sea-wall. On the 23d of July the breach was about 100 feet in length and was considered practicable. It was assaulted and the assault failed. On the 26th of August, more artillery having in the meantime been procured, batteries of thirteen guns opened, at 700 yards, against the right half bastion of a hornwork to the left, and twenty-one 24-pounders, in addition to the first twenty on the hills, battered the sea-wall, to extend the breach already formed. The town was carried on the 31st of August.

These instances show that it was practicable fifty years ago to breach masonry at 600 to 800 yards' distance with guns of 18 to 24 pounder caliber and of inferior quality. Accordingly, in the construction of scarps or masonry subject to be battered, the rule was adopted by the French that all masonry liable to be seen by land batteries at a distance of about three-quarters of a mile should be covered by earth. In the case of our sea-coast forts subject to the fire of vessels no attempt has been made to cover the channel faces, because a wooden vessel attempting to breach them would be destroyed before she could inflict any serious damage upon the masonry. If an enemy afloat should, in view of this, be led to establish himself ashore, it is manifest that before his preparations, except for a mere *coup de main*, were complete and his breaching guns in battery (operations requiring a great deal of time at any rate—in the case of Fort Pulaski many weeks, if not several months), he would be overwhelmed by a succoring force. The resolution does not contemplate any substitute for fortifications, but changes, if necessary, in their construction and materials.

No material can be devised affording so much strength of resistance, so indestructible by time and the elements, and so cheap as masonry.

The existing scarp-walls of our casemated batteries can readily be covered with iron plates, as certain thin portions of them have already been, whenever it becomes evident that they are not sufficient without such armor to resist armored vessels. The cost will be less than that of iron structures of any kind, but the result will be a solid mass several times more capable of resistance than the same money's worth of iron alone, or of iron and wood combined. This economy is true of any building placed on shore. It is far more true in comparison with any defense of a floating character.

The Monitor, for instance, cost about $285,000, and is armed with two 11-inch guns.

A 15-inch gun, throwing a solid round shot of 500 pounds, will cost, mounted, about $7,500. It can be covered most thoroughly, including iron plates, if necessary, for $12,500 more. Fourteen such guns, at least, can be mounted in a fort for the cost of the Monitor. It is

not hazarding much to say that no vessel can be made to float and carry armor capable of resisting a projectile of this weight. It may become advantageous to cover all the guns in forts, substituting another tier of casemates for the top tier, now usually left uncovered. The general method of construction (plan) of sea-coast forts is so extremely plain that no change can be made therein with any promise of advantage or economy. It is only on the land sides that our forts are in anywise complicated, or that combinations of principles are applied, and these only for defense. On their sea or water fronts, for action against vessels, the case is best satisfied by the simplest possible plan, and this, of course, is the most economical.

The application of steam to vessels a number of years since gave them advantages never before possessed. But these were neutralized by simply increasing the number of guns in our shore batteries.

The increased dimensions of ordnance give vessels but little advantage in a contest with forts, while they add greatly to the power of the forts against vessels attempting to pass them. The covering vessels with iron armor enables them to repel projectiles of moderate size, but it is already being seen, in experiments, that iron heavier than a vessel can carry can be penetrated, broken, and smashed in by projectiles, the ordnance for which can be maneuvered in forts without difficulty.

The possible necessity for covering the exposed faces of forts with iron has been in view for years past, and, as before said, the application has been made so far as it has been deemed in any degree necessary.

The great importance of preparing ordnance of very large calibers for use in our sea-board forts has been urgently presented by me to the authorities several times within some fifteen or twenty years. Steps are at last being taken for its provision. I can only express again my earnest conviction that it is indispensable to our protection against naval enterprises that this ordnance be supplied in ample quantities speedily; and that when ready it be transported to the forts for which it is designed, and there placed in readiness for use at any day, with sufficient quantities of munitions for the service of the guns. With our fortifications so armed and manned by troops having some knowledge, easily acquired, of their duties in the service of the batteries, I feel confident that our cities, naval establishments, and harbors defended by these works will continue to be secure against naval attacks.

It is not intended by what has been said to dispense with the employment of floating defenses for our coasts at the different points where their use is advantageous. There are several places where our reliance must be mainly, if not entirely, upon that kind of defense; and at many other places, as has often been stated by the Engineer Department, floating artillery, especially while our system of permanent works is incomplete, must be largely availed of. War is daily becoming more costly. Success is more and more a question of expenditure. Therefore it is the more indispensable that our military expenditures be carefully made in such a way as to secure the greatest result for the means laid out.

It has been stated above that fifteen or twenty very large guns can be mounted and thoroughly covered ashore for the same cost that two can be put afloat. But besides this, the yearly cost of maintaining the permanent shore battery will be trivial, while the expense of maintaining and repairing the vessel will be very great; and after all, the vessel will be worn out in twenty years or less, while the fort will be as good fifty years hence as when it was built. Therefore, while

it is true that floating batteries will be useful auxiliaries in many cases, and in some cases our only safe resort, it is equally true that their expensiveness to build and to maintain and their certainty of decay exact that we rely in general upon works ashore, where, for the same outlay, ten times the amount of artillery may be arrayed, with imperishable cover, impenetrable to guns afloat.

The conclusions to which these considerations point, and which might be much more clearly and fully elaborated, are such as the following:

That the plans of our sea-board batteries, of the simplest possible character, cannot be improved essentially.

That the materials being the strongest, most indestructible, imperishable, and cheapest possible, no change can be made in them with advantage.

That iron has been freely used for years past to guard the thinnest and most exposed parts of these batteries, and its further use is perfectly easy on the existing works to any extent, and is a question of economy merely. It will be applied whenever needed. The walls may be entirely iron-covered.

That all the changes in ordnance and projectiles are greatly in favor of land batteries and against vessels in any combat between the two.

That guns of unlimited size can readily be mounted and covered on land.

That no vessel can be built and floated that will not be penetrable to projectiles from such guns.

That one shot rightly delivered will probably sink the vessel, while the fort cannot be seriously injured by the return fire of the vessel.

That the methods of naval warfare cannot avail in such a contest. That all the best results of modern science, skill, and experience are incorporated into these defenses as soon as those results are found to be reliable.

That while forts can now, as always heretofore, be readily reduced by land batteries, they cannot be reduced, when duly armed and manned, by vessels.

That the use of steam is a very great and the only exclusive advantage which modern times have afforded to vessels.

That this advantage can be countervailed only by increasing the number and especially the calibers of guns of land batteries.

That the need of a full supply of guns for our forts is very great. The want of them is dangerous.

That large calibers are insisted upon, and to be furnished immediately.

The resolution is returned herewith.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,

Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel of Engineers.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, May 13, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The proposition of Messrs. Hitchcock & Hansell for the manufacture of wrought-iron cannon of large size, which you referred to this office, has been examined, and I have the honor to report that numerous attempts have been made to manufacture such cannon

without obtaining the advantages which were expected from them. Several years ago Captain Stockton procured for the navy service several wrought-iron cannon, large size, manufactured by the most experienced iron-workers in the United States and in England, which proved on trial with common service charges to be entire failures. One of them burst on board of the steamship Princeton in February, 1844, attended with most disastrous consequences. Improved methods of forging may be discovered which may possibly impart greater strength to the material, but leaving it still deficient in hardness. Reports of recent experiments in England show that wrought iron, however it may be forged, is too soft a material for the bore of a cannon. The severe service to which large cannon are exposed wears the surface of the bore into grooves and stretches it in length, so that it protrudes beyond the muzzle. The cannon mentioned in the proposition would therefore be of doubtful utility for long service, even if they should be found to possess sufficient strength. For these reasons, and because the acceptance of the proposition might involve an expenditure of nearly $1,000,000, I recommend that it be declined.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General.

[MAY 14, 1862.—For General Orders, No. 52, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, relating to officers on leave, &c., see Series II, Vol. III, p. 534.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 14, 1862.

General THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington:

GENERAL: I send herewith tin box marked "43" on the end and "J. P. Benjamin" on the front, sealed up by me. Its contents are the same as when found in a banking-house where certain specie, which I have reason to believe belongs to the United States, was found concealed in a hole in the wall. The memorandum upon the brown paper is in the handwriting of J. P. Benjamin and the box is his property.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *May 15, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Do the surgeons appointed by Governor Yates, under your telegraphic order of the 30th ultimo, have rank and pay of surgeon?

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 15, 1862.

Adjt. Gen. ALLEN C. FULLER,
Springfield, Ill.:

There is no authority of law to give the surgeons appointed by Governor Yates, under the telegraphic order of the 30th ultimo, either

pay or rank. They were regarded as volunteers, expecting nothing beyond transportation and subsistence.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 53. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 16, 1862.*

The following acts of Congress are published for the information of all concerned:

I. AN ACT to provide for the deficiency in the appropriation for the pay of the two and three years' volunteers and the officers and men actually employed in the Western Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirty millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Government to pay the two and three years' volunteers called into the service of the United States, being an additional amount required for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry into effect the act approved March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to secure pay, bounty, and pensions to officers and men actually employed in the Western Department or Department of Missouri.

Approved May 14, 1862.

II. AN ACT to facilitate the discharge of enlisted men for physical disability.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Medical Inspector-General or any medical inspector is hereby authorized and empowered to discharge from the service of the United States any soldier or enlisted man, with the consent of such soldier or enlisted man, in the permanent hospitals, laboring under any physical disability which makes it disadvantageous to the service that he be retained therein, and the certificate, in writing, of such inspector-general or medical inspector, setting forth the existence and nature of such physical disability, shall be sufficient evidence of such discharge: *Provided, however,* That every such certificate shall appear on its face to have been founded on personal inspection of the soldier so discharged, and shall specifically describe the nature and origin of such disability; and that such discharge shall be without prejudice to the right of such soldier or enlisted man to the pay due him at the date thereof, and report the same to the Adjutant-General and the Surgeon-General.

Approved May 14, 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 54. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 17, 1862.*

I. Brig. Gen. C. P. Buckingham, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to special duty in the War Department from the 1st instant.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 17, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have respectfully to represent that great confusion and inconvenience to the service, together with much suffering to the

sick and wounded, result from the interference of State agents and others who are not acting under the direction of this Bureau. Men are taken from the hospitals before time is given to perform necessary operations, or so soon after the operations that death is very frequently the consequence. I have seen enough to satisfy myself of the truth of what I say, and have also the evidence of those who have witnessed the operation of this system in other parts of the country. So well convinced are the agents of the States of Maine and New Jersey of its impropriety that they voluntarily gave up their appointments and returned home. I have, therefore, respectfully to request that to this Bureau may be assigned the entire control of the sick of the Army, whether in camp, hospitals, or transports. I am ready to assume the entire responsibility and to answer for the full performance of the duties involved, provided the means of transportation now in the hands of State agents, State surgeon-generals, and others, be put at my disposal, in order that persons accountable to this department may be placed in charge.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon-General.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 19, 1862.

You have authority, in virtue of your office, to take charge of all the sick and wounded of the Army wherever they may be, and you are responsible for their care, comfort, and medical treatment. The Quartermaster-General, on your requisition, will furnish all necessary transportation.

By order of the Secretary of War:

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 17, 1862.

His Excellency GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS,
Springfield:

You are requested to organize without delay a regiment of infantry for service in Kentucky.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governor Tod, Columbus, Ohio.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 17, 1862.

His Excellency GOVERNOR OF INDIANA,
Indianapolis:

You are requested to organize without delay a regiment of infantry for service. It is suggested that it may be formed at once from the two regiments recently mustered out of service.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Boston, May 17, 1862.

Hon. JOHN B. ALLEY,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: For your many kindnesses and attention to requests outside of your duties as a member of Congress, both Governor Andrew and myself return you many thanks. We hope to repay these favors hereafter in a more substantial way. The inclosed letter I wish you to hand to the Secretary of War and try and have him accept the battalion.

Truly, yours,

WM. SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Boston, May 17, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I am directed by His Excellency Governor Andrew to inform you that the 600 men constituting the First Battalion Infantry Massachusetts Volunteers, at Fort Warren, are anxious to take a more active part in this rebellion. Massachusetts has no better troops than these. Information has been received from General Foster, at New Berne, that he would be most happy to have these men join his brigade. General Burnside is understood to be also in favor of receiving this command in his division. Of course, the men wish to go as a body and under command of the officers they now have, unless you would order it to be organized as a regiment. This battalion is in a fine state of discipline and in good condition every way. Should you order them into active service, it will be very easy to recruit another battalion for duty at Fort Warren. Please give the request of the battalion your most favorable consideration, and believe me,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General of Massachusetts.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas there appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Major-General Hunter, in the words and figures following, to wit:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., May 9, 1862.

The three States of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it becomes a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. The persons in these three States—Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina—heretofore held as slaves are therefore declared forever free.

DAVID HUNTER,
Major-General, Commanding.
EDWARD W. SMITH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

And whereas the same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding: Therefore,

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, proclaim and declare that the Government of the United States had no knowledge, information, or belief of an intention on the part of General Hunter to issue such a proclamation; nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine. And further, that neither General Hunter nor any other commander or person has been authorized by the Government of the United States to make proclamations declaring the slaves of any State free; and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such declaration.

I further make known that whether it be competent for me, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to declare the slaves of any State or States free, and whether, at any time, in any case, it shall have become a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the Government to exercise such supposed power, are questions which under my responsibility I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in armies and camps.

On the sixth day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution to be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

The resolution, in the language above quoted, was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands an authentic, definite, and solemn proposal of the nation to the States and people most immediately interested in the subject-matter. To the people of those States I now earnestly appeal. I do not argue; I beseech you to make the arguments for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be, far above personal and partisan politics. This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven, not rending or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it? So much good has not been done by one effort in all past time as in the providence of God it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

[MAY 19, 1862.—For appointment of Edward Stanly as Military Governor of North Carolina, see Series I, Vol. IX, p. 396.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 19, 1862.

His Excellency A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania:

The Secretary of War desires to know how soon you can raise and organize six or more infantry regiments and have them ready to be forwarded here to be armed and equipped. Please answer immediately and state the number you can raise.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

(The same to Governors Morgan, of New York, and Tod, of Ohio; and, *mutatis mutandis*, to Governors Morton, of Indiana, and Yates, of Illinois, about "five or more infantry regiments;" to Governors Andrew, of Massachusetts, and Washburn, of Maine, "three or more infantry regiments;" to Governors Salomon, of Wisconsin; Blair, of Michigan; Kirkwood, of Iowa; Peirpoint, of Virginia; Olden, of New Jersey, and Buckingham, of Connecticut, "two or more infantry regiments;" to Governors Holbrook, of Vermont; Berry, of New Hampshire; Sprague, of Rhode Island; Ramsey, of Minnesota, and Burton, of Delaware, "one or more infantry regiments.")

NORWICH, *May 19, 1862.*

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS:

If required, will organize one or two regiments as soon as possible, but fear it will take two or three months.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *May 19, 1862.*

Adjutant-General THOMAS:

Governor Yates is in Tennessee. It is doubtful whether a regiment can be raised here in thirty days. There are two regiments at Chicago, guarding prisoners, and one in Wisconsin. They are armed and ready for the field. I recommend that prisoners be sent to some island in Lake Erie near Sandusky, Ohio. If done, you can have three regiments, for one regiment of cavalry now guarding prisoners at this place could then guard all the prisoners in this State and Wisconsin.

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, *May 19, 1862.*

General THOMAS:

Governor Morton is at Pittsburg Landing. I will telegraph your message to him. We can raise them as soon as any other State.

W. R. HOLLOWAY,
Governor's Private Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
Boston, May 19, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have this moment received a telegram in these words, viz:

The Secretary of War desires to know how soon you can raise and organize three or four more infantry regiments and have them ready to be forwarded here to be armed and equipped. Please answer immediately and state the number you can raise.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

A call so sudden and unforewarned finds me without materials for an intelligent reply. Our young men are all preoccupied by other views. Still, if a real call for three regiments is made I believe we can raise them in forty days. The arms and equipments would need to be furnished here. Our people have never marched without them. They go into camp while forming into regiments and are drilled and practiced with arms and march as soldiers. To attempt the other course would dampen enthusiasm and make the men feel that they were not soldiers, but a mob. Again, if our people feel that they are going into the South to help fight rebels, who will kill and destroy them by all the means known to savages as well as civilized man, will deceive them by fraudulent flags of truce and lying pretenses (as they did the Massachusetts boys at Williamsburg), will use their negro slaves against them, both as laborers and as fighting men, while they themselves must never "fire at the magazine," I think they will feel that the draft is heavy on their patriotism. But if the President will sustain General Hunter, recognize all men, even black men, as legally capable of that loyalty the blacks are waiting to manifest, and let them fight, with God and human nature on their side, the roads will swarm, if need be, with multitudes whom New England would pour out to obey your call.

Always ready to do my utmost, I remain, most faithfully,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

DETROIT, *May 19, 1862.*

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS:

Governor Blair and adjutant-general are with Michigan regiments at Pittsburg Landing. Your dispatch has been forwarded. They were to be absent all this week.

F. MORLEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TRENTON, *May 19, 1862.*

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS:

I think we can organize three regiments of infantry and send them to Washington in ninety days. Shall we do it?

CHAS. S. OLDEN.

ALBANY, N. Y., *May 19, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch of this date is received. I think six or more new regiments of infantry can be enrolled in sixty days. I do not doubt

that any number of regiments required by the Government can be organized in this State, but as the agriculturists and persons employed in inland commerce are now busily engaged, additional time may be necessary.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York.

CINCINNATI, *May 19, 1862.*

Adjutant-General THOMAS:

I cannot answer your dispatch with any degree of certainty before the 22d.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

HARRISBURG, PA., *May 19, 1862.*

General L. THOMAS:

All recruiting stations in this State having been broken up in consequence of General Orders, No. 33, of the War Department, it is impossible to say how soon we can raise and organize six or more regiments of infantry; but, if required to do so, the promptness and alacrity which have heretofore characterized the people of Pennsylvania will not be wanting in any emergency. Governor Curtin is now absent in the city of New York.

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania.

WHEELING, VA., *May 19, 1862.*

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS:

Having discouraged all idea of further volunteering among the people, they have engaged in other pursuits for the season. I fear I cannot raise a regiment in any reasonable time.

F. H. PEIRPOINT.

MADISON, *May 19, 1862.*

Adjutant-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch received. Will reply by letter to-morrow.

E. SALOMON,
Governor.

[MAY 20, 1862.—For Stanton to Stanly, in regard to duties of latter as Military Governor of North Carolina, see Series I, Vol. IX, p. 397.]

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS,
May 20, 1862.

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS:

I can raise five infantry regiments in from four to six weeks. Do you want them? Let me know at earliest moment.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

IOWA CITY, *May 20, 1862.*
(Received 9.30 p. m. 21st.)

Adjutant-General THOMAS:

I can raise one infantry regiment, I think, within sixty days from receipt of authority. I am requested by General Halleck to recruit Iowa regiments now in the field. Raising new regiments will prevent recruiting for the old ones. Can raise two or three, I think, if sufficient time be given. Please answer immediately.

SAML. J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor.

ORONO, *May 20, 1862.* (Via Bangor.)

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS:

Could raise one regiment in two weeks after orders received. Three or four probably in a month. Would depend much upon the apparent exigency. If great, the time might be shortened. It would help if part of the bounty could be advanced.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.

CONCORD, N. H., *May 20, 1862.*

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS:

Your telegram is received. Will answer to-morrow.

N. S. BERRY,
Governor.

PROVIDENCE, *May 20, 1862.*

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS:

One regiment and one battery three-months' men in say one week, and one regiment and one battery three-years' men in say three weeks.

WM. SPRAGUE.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, VT., *May 20, 1862.*

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS:

If necessary, Vermont will raise one or more regiments of infantry, as may be required, within a reasonable time; say one regiment in forty days, and perhaps less, and two regiments in sixty days, or possibly less. To be clothed, armed, and equipped by the United States before leaving the State, and to be sent to Washington or elsewhere when directed, provided the entire and exclusive control of recruiting and organizing is left with the State authorities to be exercised and carried [on] by them. The clothing, arming, and equipping need not delay the moving of regiments, and our people will feel better satisfied if it is done before they leave the State. Our community is mainly agricultural and most of our young men have made engagements for the season. Troops could have been raised a few weeks ago much more rapidly than now, and if they are to be raised it is necessary that the requisition be made upon us without delay. Please reply to-day if possible.

F. HOLBROOK,
Governor of Vermont.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Madison, May 20, 1862.

Adjutant-General THOMAS, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Your dispatch of yesterday asking "how soon the State can raise and organize one or more infantry regiments and have them ready to be forwarded to Washington to be armed and equipped?" is received, and I hasten to reply:

It is easy to say, while it would be true, that the patriotic people of Wisconsin are ready still to furnish troops at the call of Government to aid in maintaining the laws, although they have already largely exceeded the quota assigned to them, having sent to the field about 2,500 men. But while I can readily say that one or two regiments can be easily raised in this State, it is impossible to fix upon any time when a regiment can be ready; and before undertaking to raise any more troops it is necessary that the Department should understand and act upon certain matters which our past experience has taught us and our present financial condition imposes upon us. First, such delay has occurred in obtaining reimbursements of the large amount expended in raising troops in this State that we have no money. Therefore if we undertake to raise more troops it must be under such arrangements by Government that the expenses of transportation and subsistence, together with legitimate recruiting expenses, shall be met promptly on the rendering of accounts. If, as I presume would of course be the case, these various expenses are to be met through the U. S. officer detailed for mustering duty, I deem it quite important that some other officer than Captain Trowbridge be assigned to that duty, there having been many complaints against that officer and much trouble to the State authorities arising therefrom. Major Smith, who has been the recruiting superintendent for this State, and who is stationed here, would be every way acceptable if Government could place these matters in his hands. Second, in regard to equipment, your dispatch proposes to equip the troops at Washington. If the term is intended to include clothing, I am of the opinion that it would be very difficult to raise troops here to go to Washington in the ordinary dress in which they come to camp. Clothing should be supplied here, and it will readily occur to the Department that in the gathering to rendezvous of a regiment, the tents and camp outfit for the regiment are absolutely necessary, so that these must be provided here, and by the United States. U. S. Quartermaster Potter, stationed at Chicago, has an agent here and military store. Third, in regard to pay of officers: The existing construction of the laws of Congress relative to the pay of officers, by which, while those laws are supposed to place the volunteer officers on the same footing as regulars, they do not effect that object, operates very unfavorably in regard to obtaining the services of competent officers. While the officers appointed to posts in the regular service are placed upon pay from the date of accepting commission and being assigned to duty, our volunteer officers cannot get pay except from the time when they are mustered into U. S. service, and this will not be done until, if first lieutenants, they have forty men; or if captains or third lieutenants, they have eighty-three men; or if field or staff officers, as limited by general orders. Thus, while demanding the most energetic action and devotion of their whole time from the date of commencing to raise a company, the Government does not pay them from that date. Unless some different rule is adopted, by which officers will be paid from the time when they, by

State authority and commission, commence their work of raising companies, I should consider it a matter of great difficulty to obtain the services of proper men for the purpose, and would be reluctant to enter upon the business unless the need of Government is very pressing. Our people are as patriotic as any, but so many of our officers have been badly treated in the matter of pay, earned with great labor and really no remuneration for their sacrifices and outlay, that good men will hesitate to enter upon the work of recruiting. With the matters above referred to arranged and distinctly understood so as to be laid before the people, we can raise one or two regiments in a brief period of time, probably as soon as they can be raised in any other State in the Union, and I shall be glad to do so, promising that no delay not absolutely necessary shall occur.

I remain, yours, very respectfully,

EDWARD SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 20, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. G. BLUNT,
Comdg. Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of Special Orders, No. 80, current series, from this office, the object of which was to restore Colonel Weer and certain other officers to their positions in the Fourth Regiment Kansas Volunteers, from which they had been displaced by the order of the Governor of Kansas. Colonel Weer has reported to this office that great confusion would take place by endeavoring to carry out the provisions of this order, requiring the restoration of the original organization of the Fourth Regiment Kansas Volunteers, and suggests that the order be modified so as to transfer him as colonel to the present Third Regiment, and to provide for the field officers who might thus be displaced by transferring them to vacancies of their own grade in other Kansas regiments. This report of Colonel Weer has been referred to His Excellency the Governor of Kansas, with the request of the Secretary of War that the suggestion of Colonel Weer might be carried into effect. As, however, it appears that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Kansas are both absent from Kansas, the Secretary of War now directs that the transfers proposed be carried into effect by you, and that Col. William Weer, Lieut. Col. J. T. Burris, and Lieut. and Adjt. J. A. Phillips, be provided with positions in their own grade, and that any field or regimental staff officers displaced by them be assigned by you to vacancies in their respective grades in other Kansas regiments.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs that arrangements be made at once to place clothing for one regiment of infantry in each of the

loyal States, ready for troops about to be called out as a reserve force, and for the immediate equipment of 50,000 infantry. Also that 5,000 cavalry horses be advertised for, one-half to be collected at Perryville, the other at convenient points in the West hereafter to be designated. The advertisements will be made in the following cities: Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Indianapolis, Chicago, Saint Louis, Cincinnati, and Columbus. Wagon transportation sufficient for the force above mentioned will also be provided.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
May 21, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: I send you the Port Royal papers, embracing, first, report of Mr. Pierce; second, circular of General Stevens to superintendents of plantations; third, letter of General Stevens to Mr. Pierce; fourth, circular of Mr. Pierce to superintendents; fifth [and sixth], letter[s] of Mr. Pierce to Major-General Hunter; sixth [seventh], statement of Superintendent Wells in relation to the effects of the order; seventh [eighth], statement of Superintendent Phillips as to same. All the papers are worth reading and are important to a correct view of the state of things on the island. The report of Mr. Pierce is a brief summary of the whole, and will, I think, impress you with a high opinion of his discretion and capacity.

Yours, truly,

S. P. CHASE.

Abstract of correspondence and other papers in relation to the order of Major-General Hunter for arming able-bodied negroes. This abstract refers to the papers in their natural order; that is, in the order of events.

No. 2.—This paper is a short circular, dated Beaufort, S. C., May 11, 1862, signed by Assistant Adjutant-General Stevens, stating that, in accordance with an order of General Hunter, the agents and overseers of plantations must send to Beaufort on the following morning every able-bodied negro between the ages of fifteen and forty-five years capable of bearing arms.

No. 3.—This is a letter accompanying the above circular, from the aforesaid Assistant Adjutant-General Stevens, addressed to Edward L. Pierce, special agent of the Treasury Department, requesting him to have the circular distributed among the several agents, with instructions to pay the greatest attention to the enforcement of the order.

No. 4 is a circular or note from Ed. L. Pierce, dated "Pope's Plantation, May 11, 1862," communicating the contents of the circular of General Stevens in relation to General Hunter's order, and stating that this order is to be respected and obeyed by superintendents of plantations.

No. 5 is a letter of considerable length addressed to Major-General Hunter by E. L. Pierce, dated May 11, 1862, deprecating in urgent language the mischievous effects likely to result from efforts to execute this order, showing how it would conflict with the designs and

purposes of the Treasury Department, which had taken charge and supervision of these plantations, having the support and countenance in such design of the President and the War Department.

Mr. Pierce says:

With the week closing yesterday (May 10) the planting of the crops has substantially closed. Some 6,000 or 8,000 acres, by a rough estimate, have been planted. The corn, vegetables, and cotton are up and growing. The season of cultivating has come, and without proper cultivation the crops planted will come to nothing, and the money expended by Government, as well as the labor, will be useless. All the hands, with few exceptions, now on the plantations are useful for the cultivation of the growing crops, and only a few can be taken from them without substantial injury. Under these circumstances it is proposed to take from the plantations all able-bodied men between eighteen and forty-five, leaving only women and children and old or sick men to cultivate the crops. There is no exception even for the plowman or the foreman. * * * But the order has other than financial and industrial results. The cultivation of the plantations was a social experiment which it was important to make. It is a new and delicate one and entitled to a fair trial. The conscription of these laborers will at once arrest it and disorganize and defeat an enterprise thus hopefully begun.

The writer proceeds to deplore, to General Hunter, the probable effect upon the minds of these negroes in transporting them, without their consent and against their will, to Hilton Head, to organize them as recruits; states that they are ignorant, suspicious, and sensitive; that they have not acquired such confidence in white men, nor so far recovered the manhood which two centuries of bondage have rooted out, as to realize that they have a country to fight for. He avers also that these forced enlistments will give color to the assurances of their masters that it was the purpose of the Union troops to take them to Cuba. He concludes this letter by stating that while he yields obedience to the order, he had felt compelled to state in what manner it appeared to him to conflict with the policy of the Government and the duties with which he had been charged.

Nos. 7 and 8 are communications from two superintendents of plantations describing the manner of mustering the negroes and the scenes of distress and weeping and wailing which occurred on the separation of these negroes from their families. One of the superintendents, Mr. Wells, says:

This conscription, together with the manner of its execution, has created a suspicion that the Government has not at heart the interest of the negroes it professed to have, and many of them sighed yesterday for the "old fetters" as being better than the "new liberty."

No. 6 is another letter from Mr. Pierce to General Hunter, also describing the scenes last referred to and showing generally the disquieting effect of this order upon the negro population. Mr. Pierce says:

The superintendents aided in the execution of this order with moral influence and physical assistance, some of them walking many miles in the night to guide the soldiers, but they all expressed great sorrow at what has been done and feel that the hold which they had been slowly and carefully getting on their people has been lessened.

No. 1 is a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury by Mr. Pierce, the agent of the Treasury Department, recapitulating all the circumstances relating to his knowledge of and connection with this order and circumstantially detailing what transpired in an interview with General Hunter on the subject.

No. 9 is a letter from the Treasury Department transmitting all these documents to the War Department for consideration, and calling attention especially to the report of Mr. Pierce (No. 1), dated May 12, 1862.

No. 1.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., *May 12, 1862.*

Hon. S. P. CHASE:

DEAR SIR: This has been a sad day on these islands. I do not question the purpose which has caused the disturbance, as in many respects it is praiseworthy; but practical injustice and inhumanity may often consist with a benevolent purpose.

Last evening (Sabbath) I received a messenger from General Stevens bringing an order from General Hunter requiring all able-bodied negroes between eighteen and forty-five to be sent early this morning to Beaufort, and from thence to go at once to Hilton Head, where they were to be armed. Having communicated the order to the superintendents, with a request for their aid, I sought at once General Stevens at Beaufort, whom I reached at 10 p. m., and in whose office I passed the night writing and copying. From General Stevens I learned that without previous consultation the imperative order had come from General Hunter, to be executed forthwith. He was going to seek General Hunter by a boat leaving Beaufort at 6.30 a. m. and express his views. There were reasons why it was best for me not to go in person at the same time, and I arranged to go a few hours later. At once I wrote the inclosed letter* to General Hunter, to be forwarded by the same steamer which carried General Stevens down. You will there find my views of the proceeding. Leaving Beaufort about 9 a. m., I reached there in an hour and a half. General Hunter received me civilly and said he had read my letter. To my question if he was aware that he was thwarting a plan of the Government which I had in charge, he said he could not help it if two plans of the Government conflicted.

To my question if he had considered the propriety of taking the foreman and plowman away, he replied that he had not until my letter came, and he was willing they should remain.

To my question if he intended to enroll these people against their will, he said he did not.

To my question if I might so communicate to them, he said he preferred I should not, but he would make the assurance to me. Later, however, and after a visit from John M. Forbes, who you remember served with you in the peace congress, and now returns in the Atlantic, he sent for me and told me he had changed his mind on that point; that such assurance might be given to the negroes, and he had so telegraphed to General Stevens, adding that they were to be told that they were to receive free papers at Hilton Head, and then return if they desired. I suggested the expected coming of General Saxton, provided with new and ample instructions, after a conference between the Treasury and War Departments. He said that it would then pass into General Saxton's hands and he might do as he pleased. I told him I yielded full obedience and co-operation, but I trusted he understood how totally his order conflicted with my views. He was gracious, but evidently felt committed to something which must go through.

I sought General Benham and conferred with him. The result is that, as far as I can find, he (General Hunter) has not consulted with any of his brigadier-generals and the project was exclusively his own. He has never consulted me, or any of the superintendents, who come in direct contact with these people, as to the plan or their feelings or

* See No. 5, p. 54.

disposition to bear arms—something of course essential, in order to lay the basis for wise and steady action. A fortnight ago he sent me a letter by James Cashman, a colored man, saying the bearer was authorized to enlist 100 men on Ladies and Saint Helena and desired my co-operation, which I at once gave. Cashman was getting recruits, and had got perhaps twenty-five or fifty. I gave him a circular letter to the superintendents, requesting them to encourage all persons disposed to enlist, however important to the plantations. That original plan of General Hunter I agreed with, and I as much disagree with his last.

General Hunter has been evidently acting in this matter upon certain notions of his own which he has been revolving in his mind, rather than upon any observation of his own or the testimony of others as to the feelings and dispositions of these people, which was of course the first thing to be considered. As a general rule they are extremely averse to bearing arms in this contest. They have great fear of white men, natural enough in those who have never been allowed any rights against them, and dread danger and death. They are to be brought out of this unmanliness with great caution and tact, and the proceedings of to-day, managed as they have been with a singular forgetfulness of their disposition, will only increase their aversion to military service.

I now come to the scenes of to-day, which have been distressing enough to those who witnessed them. Some 500 men were hurried during the day from Ladies and Saint Helena to Beaufort, taken over in flats and then carried to Hilton Head in the Mattano. The negroes were sad enough, and those who had charge of them were sadder still. The superintendents assure me they never had such a day before; that they feel unmanned for their duties, and as if their work had been undone. They have industriously, as subordination required, aided the military in the disagreeable affair, disavowing the act. Sometimes whole plantations, learning what was going on, ran off to the woods for refuge. Others, with no means of escape, submitted passively to the inevitable decree.

To-morrow I shall address General Hunter with a more full description, and I will herewith send a copy of the letter;* also inclosing the testimony of some superintendents, and to the letter and testimony I ask your attention. The mischief done cannot easily be remedied. The return of these people will not remove it. The arming of these negroes by entirely voluntary enlistments is well, but this mode of violent seizure and transportation even to Hilton Head alone, spreading dismay and fright, is repugnant. It should not be done with white men, least of all with blacks, who do not yet understand us, for whose benefit the war is not professed to be carried on, and who are still without a Government solemnly and publicly pledged to their protection. I have been full in my report on this matter, as General Saxton, not yet arrived, may not have been provided with power and instructions to meet this difficulty. The subtraction of so large a field force leaves but a few more than are necessary to cultivate the provision crop. What shall be done with the 5,000 acres of cotton planted, most of which is up and growing?

Yours, truly,

EDWARD L. PIERCE,
Special Agent Treasury Department.

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*See No. 6, p. 57.

No. 2.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., NORTHERN DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Beaufort, S. C., May 11, 1862.

In accordance with the orders of Major-General Hunter, commanding Department of the South, the several agents or overseers of plantations will send to Beaufort to-morrow morning every able-bodied negro between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, capable of bearing arms, under their charge. These negroes will be turned over to Mr. Broad, "superintendent of contrabands."

By order of Brigadier-General Stevens:

HAZARD STEVENS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTE.—The agents will be required to send a descriptive list with each squad of negroes.

No. 3.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Beaufort, S. C., May 11, 1862.

Mr. PIERCE:

SIR: I am directed by the general to inclose circular ordering the several overseers of the plantations of Ladies, Saint Helena, and Coosaw Islands to send to Beaufort to-morrow morning every able-bodied negro between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, capable of bearing arms, and to request that you have these circulars distributed among the several agents with instructions to pay the greatest attention to the enforcement of the order.* Any assistance that you may require to distribute the circulars, or otherwise, will be cheerfully rendered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HAZARD STEVENS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—I inclose herewith twenty descriptive lists, blank.

No. 4.

POPE'S PLANTATION,
Saint Helena Island, May 11, 1862.

The special agent of the Treasury Department herewith communicates to the several superintendents the circular of Brigadier-General Stevens, commanding, in relation to the sending of able-bodied negroes to Beaufort; which circular, or order, is to be respected by them, and they are to give such aid as is in their power toward its execution.

EDWARD L. PIERCE,
Special Agent for Treasury Department.

No. 5.

BEAUFORT, *Sunday, May 11, 1862.*

Major-General HUNTER,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: This evening I received from Brigadier-General Stevens, through his adjutant, while I was at my headquarters on Saint Helena

*Next, *ante*.

Island, a circular, requesting me to aid in executing an order issued by your command for the collection of all negroes on the plantations between eighteen and forty-five, able to bear arms, who are to be sent forthwith to Hilton Head. I issued prompt instructions to the superintendents to aid in the execution of the order, which requires the negroes to be sent to Beaufort to-morrow morning; and they are furnishing descriptive rolls of the persons required.

While thus yielding ready obedience to military authority, which must of necessity be paramount to all civil interests in your command, I must respectfully beg leave, as the representative of another Department, to express my great regret for the order and my reasons for such regret.

The Treasury Department, in whose service I am, was early put in charge of the plantations. President Lincoln in an autograph note, which I have with me, of date February 15, 1862, desired the Secretary of the Treasury to give me such instructions in relation to the negroes here as seemed to him judicious. Under date of February 19 the Secretary gave me such instructions (a copy of which has been presented to yourself), the main purport of which is that he desired "to prevent the deterioration of the estates, secure their best possible cultivation under the circumstances, and promote the welfare of the laborers."

In this letter of instructions he also approved a plan, presented by myself, for the cultivation of the plantations and the management of the negroes, in a report, a copy of which I have furnished to yourself. The War Department, under date of February 18, sanctioned the enterprise, in an order to General Sherman, which he made a part of General Orders, No. 17, dated March 8, announcing myself as "general superintendent and director of the negroes." To the end aforesaid the Treasury Department has already expended large amounts, viz, some $5,000 for implements and seeds; has transported a large quantity of cotton seed from New York; has purchased and sent here ninety mules and ten horses, at a cost in all of at least $15,000; has forwarded to me $10,000 to pay for labor, some $3,200 of which I have expended, and shall expend some $4,000 more as soon as proper payrolls have been made. Voluntary associations, with the sanction of the Government, have also paid salaries to the superintendents, who receive army rations; have forwarded large supplies of clothing worth, to say the least, $10,000, if not double that amount. They have also forwarded supplies of meat for localities where we are trying to get along without rations. Schools have also been opened for the non-working population, and in the evening for those who work.

With the week closing yesterday the planting of the crops has substantially closed. Some 6,000 or 8,000 acres, by a rough estimate, have been planted. The accurate statistics are being handed us, and I can give them in a few days. The corn, vegetables, and cotton are up and growing. The season of cultivating has come, and without proper cultivation the crops planted will come to nothing, and the money expended by Government, as well as the labor, will be useless. All the hands, with few exceptions, now on the plantations are useful for the cultivation of the growing crops, and only a few could be taken from them without substantial injury. Under these circumstances it is proposed to take from the plantations all able-bodied men between eighteen and forty-five, leaving only women and children and old or sickly men to cultivate the crops. There is no exception even for the plowman or the foreman. Two-thirds of the available force of

the plantations will be taken, to say nothing of the injurious influence upon the sensitive minds and feelings of those who remain, greatly diminishing the results of their labor. Thus the public funds devoted to a work which has the sanction of the War and Treasury Departments and the approval of the President will have been, in a very large proportion, wasted. But the order has other than financial and industrial results. The cultivation of the plantations was a social experiment which it was deemed important to make. It is a new and delicate one and entitled to a fair trial. The conscription of these laborers will at once arrest it and disorganize and defeat an enterprise now hopefully begun. As the persons are to be taken to Hilton Head, and without their consent, I assume (though I trust under a misapprehension) that they are to be organized for military purposes without their consent. I deplore the probable effects of this on their minds. They are ignorant, suspicious, and sensitive. They have not acquired such confidence in us; they have not so far recovered the manhood which two centuries of bondage have rooted out; they do not as yet so realize that they have a country to fight for, as to make this, in my judgment, a safe way of dealing with them. I have been struck, and so have others associated with me been struck, with their indisposition to become soldiers. This indisposition will pass away, but only time and a growing confidence in us will remove it. I fear also that an enforced enlistment will give color to their masters' assurance that we were going to take them to Cuba. For these and other reasons, which I have not time to give, I deplore the order which summarily calls these people to Hilton Head, there to be enrolled and enlisted. Even if they are to return, they would be excited by the trip; the families left behind would be in disorder, and all would be in suspense as to what would come next. I have grave apprehensions as to what may occur to-morrow morning upon the execution of the order. While thus expressing my anxious regrets let me assure you that I have no hostility to the entirely voluntary enlistment of negroes. They should be instructed in due time, and as they grow to it, in every right and duty, even that to bear arms in the common defense, and accordingly I acceded readily to the request of yours for facilities to a colored person engaged in promoting such enlistments.

I ought, perhaps, to add that General Saxton is hourly expected by the McClellan, provided with new and full instructions from the War Department, to assume charge of all the negroes and the plantations, and it is perhaps desirable to await these before reducing the force on the plantations, unless a controlling military exigency necessitates the reduction.

It is with pain that I see the work with which the Treasury Department has charged me summarily defeated, and I cannot believe it to have been the intention of the Government, having expended so much upon it, thus to leave it. On the other hand, all communications received by me from Washington affirm continued confidence in it and the intention to promote it.

While therefore yielding obedience to the order issued, I have felt compelled to state in what manner it appears to me to conflict with the policy of the Government and the duties with which I have been charged, and in conclusion I beg leave to suggest whether it be just to deal thus with these poor people against their will.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD L. PIERCE,
Special Agent Treasury Department.

No. 6.

POPE'S PLANTATION,
Saint Helena Island, May 13, 1862.

Major-General HUNTER,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: It seems important to advise you of the scenes transpiring yesterday in the execution of your order for the collection and transportation of the able-bodied colored men from the islands to Hilton Head. The colored people became suspicious of the presence of the companies of soldiers detailed for the service, who were marching through the islands during the night. Some thought the rebels were coming and stood guard at the creeks. The next morning (yesterday) they went to the fields, some, however, seeking the woods. They were taken from the fields without being allowed to go to their houses even to get a jacket, this, however, in some cases, being gone for by the wife. The inevitableness of the order made many resigned, but there was sadness in all. As those on this plantation were called in from the fields, the soldiers, under orders, and while on the steps of my headquarters, loaded their guns, so that the negroes might see what would take place in case they attempted to get away. This was done in the presence of the ladies here. Wives and children embraced the husband and father thus taken away, they knew not where, and whom, as they said, they should never see again. On some plantations the wailing and screaming were loud and the women threw themselves in despair on the ground. On some plantations the people took to the woods and were hunted up by the soldiers. The school at Eustis was a scene of confusion, the children crying, and it was found of no use to carry it on. The superintendents aided in the execution of the order with moral influence and physical assistance, some of them walking many miles in the night to guide the soldiers, but they all express great sorrow at what has been done and feel that the hold which they had been slowly and carefully getting on their people has been loosened. They told the negroes that General Hunter was their friend and meant well by them, and his orders must be obeyed, but they disavowed responsibility for the act. The soldiers, it is due to them to say, considering the summary manner in which they were called upon to act, and the speed required of them, conducted themselves with as little harshness as could have been expected.

Such was yesterday; and it was a sad day with these simple-hearted and family-loving people, and I doubt if the recruiting service in this country has ever been attended with such scenes before. I pray you for the kindest attentions (and I know you will give them) to those who have gone to Hilton Head, and for the immediate return of all who are not disposed to bear arms, in order that the suspense of those who have gone and of those who have remained may be relieved. I shall go to Hilton Head to-morrow (Wednesday) to visit them.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD L. PIERCE,
Special Agent Treasury Department.

No. 7.

MRS. JENKINS' PLANTATION,
Saint Helena Island, S. C.

E. L. PIERCE, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The quiet of the last Sabbath morning was broken in upon by one whom I shall call in this connection an intruder, Mr. Phillips. I saw that he was laboring under some excitement, which excitement was communicated to me through the medium of a circular from General Stevens, which Mr. Phillips very privately submitted for my perusal and benefit, with also an order from yourself authorizing me to act in accordance with the spirit and letter of the military command. At half-past 1 a. m. of Monday a detachment of three soldiers, in command of a corporal, were admitted to my house and quartered, also breakfasted in the morning. After which preparation was made for the execution of the "order." As we left the house we saw where had been but a few moments before field hands, hard at work, nothing but horses and plows without drivers, and idle hoes. On inquiry we found that no one could tell the whereabouts of any of the "able-bodied men." The fact was they had "smelt a very large rat," and according to the expression of an old man on the place, had found it "very necessary to go to the woods to split rails." The soldiers went to the cabins and to the woods some quarter of a mile distant and brought in all but two of the men "capable of bearing arms." The two men had eluded the vigilance of the soldiers and could not be found. The people were not told the object for which they were taken until they were brought to me. I tried to explain to them why they were to be carried away, cheering and encouraging them by every means in my power. All seemed disheartened and sad, though none were stubborn or used harsh words. The soldiers used them very kindly and made no decided demonstration of authority. The scene at the house was strange and affecting. Women and children gathered round the men to say farewell. Fathers took the little children in their arms, while the women gave way to the wildest expressions of grief. When the women first came up several of them had axes in their hands. My foreman also carried his ax about with him for some time, but no threat or attempt to use them was made. I think the axes were those which the men had used in the woods for railsplitting, but when the time came to march these were laid aside, and a moaning and weeping such as touches the hearts of strong men burst forth, an evidence and sure witness that there is a fountain of love and humanity in the hearts of the poor negroes of South Carolina that can be opened and will overflow with the sentiments which characterize the heart of mankind that is impressed with the image of God. My attempts to comfort the hearts and quiet the apprehensions of the mourners were quite unsuccessful, and I left them to join the new recruits, they "refusing to be comforted." One woman told me she had lost all her children and friends, and now her husband was taken and she must die uncared for. Many expressions of a like nature were made to me, while all felt and believed this to be a final separation. My protection was claimed, but I was to give "such aid as was in my power" for the execution of the order. I reserved, by advisement of the corporal, the foreman on all my places. At the Doctor Croft plantation but two men were taken, the others with the foreman escaped to the woods, having gained infor-

mation in regard to the movement from a woman who had seen the soldiers at Mrs. Jenkins' plantation. Some of the remaining hands protested that they would not work any longer on the plantations, but have concluded, since I have talked with them, to go on with their labors, and a few are willing to do more than before. This conscription, together with the manner of its execution, has created a suspicion that the Government has not the interest in the negroes that it has professed, and many of them sighed yesterday for the "old fetters" as being better than the new liberty. My own heart well-nigh failed me, and but for the desire to still sympathize with this, as they call themselves, "short-minded" but peculiar people, I should desire to commit my charge to some person with a stronger mind and sterner heart than my own.

It gives me pleasure to state to-day that there is something less of the demonstration of grief than yesterday, though their hearts are still large with thoughts of the separation.

With much respect, I subscribe myself, your humble servant,

G. M. WELLS,
Superintendent of Plantations.

No. 8.*

DOCTOR POPE'S PLANTATION,
Saint Helena, Tuesday, May 13—9 a. m.

DEAR MR. PIERCE: It was late Sunday evening when Mr. Philbrick came in bearing General Stevens' circular, and the accompanying note from yourself. This was the first notice we had of the movement. We could do nothing till the arrival of the squad which Mr. Philbrick said was to come that very night to execute the order. About midnight Captain Stevens rode up to our door and was quietly admitted. He said the squad was on the road and handed me the "descriptive list" to be filled out. "How and when shall it be done?" I asked. "You know best about that and will act accordingly," was his reply. Clearly the military relied upon us to make the seizure, and as the event proved, the work was all ours. A few minutes later the squad of ten men stole into our yard. I detailed four of them to go over to Wells', and led the remainder into the house to pass the rest of the night, taking the precaution to close the shutters of the room, that they might not be seen in the morning. I then marched the squad of four over to Mrs. Jenkins' plantation, returned and turned in for two or three hours' sleep till sunrise, at which hour I had agreed with the doctor to go over to the Indian Hill Plantation, before the negroes went out to their work, while he did the same at Doctor Pope's, that the alarm might not spread from one place to the other and the men take themselves to the woods. Reaching the negro quarters before 6 o'clock, I find the people quietly at work, the men and boys grinding corn for the morning meal, the women cooking in their cabins. The corporal and his squad are to follow in a few minutes. I gather the men quietly and tell them that General Stevens has sent for them to come immediately to Beaufort, and that we must all obey the general's orders. By this time the corporal comes up and bids them "fall in." They move reluctantly, they must have their jackets, their shoes, &c. The women are sent to fetch them, as I am afraid we shall lose the men if they go out of our sight. This causes some

* For No. 9, see Chase to Stanton, May 21, p. 50.

delay and gives time for the whole population to collect, and we move off, the whole village, old men, women, and boys, in tears, following at our heels. The wives and mothers of the conscripts, giving way to their feelings, break into the loudest lamentations and rush upon the men, clinging to them with the agony of separation. Their very ignorance and long degradation fill them with the worst forebodings. They declare they will never see them again and are deaf to all the explanations I offer. Some of them, setting up such a shrieking as only this people could, throw themselves on the ground and abandon themselves to the wildest expressions of grief. One woman, whom I was obliged to turn back several times by the shoulders, declared she knew they were not going to Beaufort; something worse was to be done to them; she would see for herself. Hurrying back to Doctor Pope's, I took the sergeant and one soldier in our buggy over to Capt. John Tripp's. Here the people were at work in the field. The men were called from their work and their names taken. While the line was forming between the cotton rows I went to another part of the field to speak a few words of cheer to old Lucy, for I saw her two boys were among the levy. She is a great favorite of mine and has learned with very little aid from me to read through her spectacles. She clung to her hoe for support, and weeping bitterly, like Rachel of old, refused to be comforted for her boys were not, and she was left alone with her old man. The men were not allowed to go home, the women and children bringing to them the few things that were needed for their forced march. The private was left to escort them, while the sergeant and I got in to drive to the next estate. I whipped up to avoid witnessing another scene of violent separation, but for a long distance we could hear the prolonged crying and wailing. When we came to Thomas J. Tripp's I found the old foreman, but the men, as he hinted, had fled to the woods. I left a message with him to advise them to come up and see me at Doctor Pope's, and in the afternoon, somewhat to my surprise, they appeared and took up their line of march without escort to Beaufort Ferry.

At Marion Chaplin's the same plan was pursued, the men being found in the fields, collected, impressed, and marched off. As I rode home I meditated a suitable form of resignation to be presented to yourself. In the afternoon I revisited Indian Hill and was made glad to find that the people did not hate us with a perfect hatred. Their confidence in our power to protect them is certainly loosened. The old foreman there said it reminded him of what his master said we should do, referring to the old Cuba story. I found him afterward urging his people to have confidence in God, who could clear up the darkest sky. I have heard several contrast the present state of things with their former condition to our disadvantage. This rude separation of husband and wife, children and parents, must needs remind them of what we have always stigmatized as the worst feature of slavery. Many other incidents are fresh in my mind and will always cling to me to remind me of the worst day's work I ever did, but, "*ab uno disce omnes*," these I have narrated are fair examples of all.

The plea of military necessity has been stretched to cover up many a mistake and some acts of criminal injustice, but never, in my judgment, did major-general fall into a sadder blunder and rarely has humanity been outraged by an act of more unfeeling barbarity.

Believe me, my dear sir, very truly, yours,

L. D. PHILLIPS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 21, 1862.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF MAINE:

Raise one regiment of infantry immediately. Do everything in your power to urge enlistments. Orders have been given to supply clothing, arms, and equipments before the regiment leaves the State.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

(Same to Governors of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa.)

NORWICH, CONN., *May 21, 1862.*

General THOMAS,
Adjutant-General:

The organization of the regiment of infantry shall have my earnest attention.

W. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut.

SAINT PAUL, *May 21, 1862.*
(Received 12.15 a. m. 22d.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Would be difficult to raise a regiment at this season, unless the people were assured there was an imperative necessity. General Halleck has called on us to recruit for our regiments in his department. This will tax us heavily at this season.

ALEX. RAMSEY.

CONCORD, N. H., *May 21, 1862.*

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS:

SIR: In reply to your recent telegram I think a regiment of infantry could be raised in sixty or ninety days if required. I will write you this morning more fully.

N. S. BERRY,
Governor.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
Concord, May 21, 1862.

General LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I telegraphed you this morning that in my opinion a regiment of infantry could be raised in sixty or ninety days. It is a very busy season of the year with our people, who are generally engaged in agricultural pursuits. We received an order from the War Department a few days since to recruit 200 men for our Sixth

Regiment. We find the men enlist rather slowly. If the Department desires us to raise another regiment we will raise and organize it with all possible dispatch. New Hampshire will cheerfully respond to the extent of her ability to aid the Government in putting down this wicked and causeless rebellion.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

N. S. BERRY,
Governor.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 21, 1862.

His Excellency Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

Raise one regiment of infantry immediately, to be ready within thirty days, and to be armed, clothed, and equipped before it leaves the State. Raise as many regiments thereafter as you can.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 21, 1862.

His Excellency Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

Have regiment of infantry ordered ready in ten days, if possible. If not, in fifteen.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, May 21, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The Adjutant-General of the United States has requested me to raise one regiment of infantry immediately, to be ready if possible in ten days, to be armed, clothed, and equipped before it leaves the State. He also authorizes me by your authority to raise as many regiments thereafter as I can. It is essential that I fully understand in what manner the expenses attending this duty shall be met. The Legislature of this State has made no appropriation applicable to the expenses attending the organization of additional volunteers for the service of the United States Government. It will be necessary, therefore, for me to look wholly to the General Government, and I now ask that that Government at once assumes the payment of all necessary expenses, and that all needful authority, therefore, be formally issued to me by return mail. I suggest that for the sake of securing the greatest dispatch the answer be communicated by telegraph as also by mail.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. D. MORGAN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, May 21, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Telegrams of Adjutant-General Thomas received, asking for new regiments. I have written by to-day's mail, and wrote on 12th and adjutant-general of this State on 14th, respecting recruiting under Order 49. I respectfully ask immediate replies as to mode of meeting expenditures.

E. D. MORGAN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *May 21, 1862.*

Adjutant-General THOMAS:

In reply to your telegram of the 19th am of the opinion that I can raise one regiment in six weeks, another in eight weeks, and a third in ten weeks.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

PROVIDENCE, *May 21, 1862.*

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS:

Is it the three-months' or three-years' regiments authorized from Rhode Island? Reply at once.

WM. SPRAGUE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 21, 1862.

His Excellency Governor HOLBROOK,
Brattleborough, Vt.:

Raise one regiment of infantry immediately, to be armed, clothed, and equipped before it leaves the State. Raise as many thereafter as you can. After the first regiment is completed raise a few independent batteries of artillery.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, *May 22, 1862.*

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Have issued a call for a regiment. Will use every effort to fill it soon. If these rebels could be sent to Sandusky or Columbus, Ohio, a good regiment with experienced officers would be ready for service.

W. R. HOLLOWAY,
Governor's Private Secretary.

AUGUSTA, ME., *May 22, 1862.*

General L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General:

I will set about the regiment instanter. Shan't I arrange to one-fourth of the bounty in advance? It will help amazingly.

I. WASHBURN, JR.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
Boston, May 22, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: On the 17th instant, by my direction, the adjutant-general of this Commonwealth had the honor to address you a letter concerning the Massachusetts battalion of infantry now on duty at Fort Warren, which he inclosed to the Hon. John B. Alley, who was requested to hand it to you, and if possible to receive your answer. This battalion numbers six full companies of 101 men each, is well officered, and is in an admirable state of discipline. With your permission I will recruit it to a regiment, which can be done in a comparatively short time, and have it placed, subject to your order, as one of the three regiments about which Adjutant-General Thomas telegraphed me on Monday. Should you accept this proposition, it will be an easy matter to recruit another battalion for service at the fort, which I will do with your permission. The men now at the fort desire active service, and as they are now proficient in military drill, it would be advisable to send them to the field in preference to a regiment composed of raw recruits. Please let me know by telegraph your decision. Colonel Dimick will probably oppose; the old army officers dislike changes. But it is the best thing to do, in my judgment. Fort Warren is a good place to break in and drill at, and when the men become proficient they do more good elsewhere.

Yours, with great respect,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, May 22, 1862.

General L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General United States:

SIR: Last evening I received dispatch directing me to raise one regiment of infantry immediately. Measures have been taken to comply with the order at the earliest possible moment. We can clothe the regiment from our State arsenal.

Very respectfully, yours,

CHAS. S. OLDEN.

MADISON, *May 22, 1862.*

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS:

If Government will pay our field and line officers from the time they commence their work we will raise the regiment speedily. It will save twenty days' time in getting regiment ready. Please answer as soon as possible.

E. SALOMON.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 22, 1862.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN,
Madison, Wis.:

If the regiments are raised within twenty days, the field and line officers will be paid by the Government from commencement of their

service. If not, then from date of organization of the respective commands.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 23, 1862.

His Excellency SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa:

Raise one regiment of infantry as soon as possible, the others afterward.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Topeka, May 23, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the statements of Colonel Weer with indorsements* and to submit a statement relative to the matter.

On the 20th of June, 1861, General Lane received authority to raise two regiments. One of these Colonel Weer attempted to raise by appointment, not of the Governor but of General Lane. Those regiments were authorized to be mustered with full list of field and company officers before being filled.

September 16, 1861, the War Department issued Order No. 78, providing that all persons having received authority from the War Department to raise volunteer regiments, batteries, and companies in the loyal States, are with their commands hereby placed under the orders of the Governors of those States, to whom they will immediately report the present condition of their respective organizations. These troops will be organized or reorganized and prepared for service by the Governors of their respective States in the manner they may judge most advantageous for the interests of the General Government.

Notwithstanding this order General Lane never reported to me as required, and I did not interfere with his two regiments except to commission such officers as he had selected, one of whom was Colonel Weer. Colonel W. was never appointed by the President and would never have been appointed by me had I been authorized to raise the regiments in the first instance, as it is notorious that he was loud in his threats against the State Executive. He was commissioned solely to avoid all appearance of opposing the wishes of General Lane in the organization of his regiments. I never ordered any companies from the Fourth Regiment except one cavalry and one artillery company, and this was done after notice was received by me from the War Department that mixed regiments would not be recognized. The other companies, if they ever belonged to the regiment, were detached by General Lane without any agency of mine.

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*Omitted.

January 17, 1862, General Hunter, commanding Department of Kansas, issued General Orders, No. 9, in part as follows:

I. In compliance with Special Orders, No 1, paragraph 4, from Headquarters of the Army, dated 2d instant, First Lieut. C. S. Bowman, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, will proceed to their respective stations and remuster the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Regiments Kansas Volunteer Brigade.

* * * * * * *

III. The mustering officer in the performance of this duty will strictly regard the requirements of the orders of the War Department applicable to the organization of regiments, battalions, and companies, namely, General Orders, Nos. 15, 25, and 61. If there are found in any regiment or organization, on remustering, any surplus officers, they must be mustered out of service preparatory to full payment for the time they have served, &c.

In accordance with this order Colonel Weer's regiment was remustered, and he was found to have but five full infantry companies and a fragment. He was accordingly mustered out as colonel, not by my order, but by order of General Hunter.

The Third Regiment was found to be in about the same condition, and its colonel was also mustered out.

Afterward, when the department had been placed under General Halleck, that officer requested me to consolidate the fragments of regiments, which I did, organizing each arm of the service by itself. There were ten full infantry companies and some fragments, and I consolidated them into one regiment and placed over it such officers as I deemed for the best interests of the service. Colonel Weer being already out of the office of colonel by order of General Hunter, it was optional with me to reappoint him or take some one else. As I believe it would be an injury to the service to displace the present officers of the Tenth Regiment with the old officers of the Fourth, I cannot consistently do so. No injustice is done Colonel Weer. He has never had a full regiment; never could have been made colonel in accordance with Order No. 15, 1861; never was appointed by the President, and was simply commissioned by me for the reason above stated. It is true he may have been appointed by General Lane, but he was simply a civilian and his appointment carried with it no authority to be recognized by the War Department or State Executive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. ROBINSON,
Governor of Kansas.

BOSTON, *May 23, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I am making all preparations possible in advance of your directions. Please make any requisition on me you desire and we will do our utmost, conquering all difficulties and obstacles by earnest will to obey and serve.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *May 23, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Assuming that you wish to fill up the regiments in the field, allow me to suggest that full companies be made from the men now fit for

service in the field, and that the company officers of the companies that are broken up be sent home to recruit entire new companies for their old regiments, giving them, say, forty days to do the work, and upon failure of success revoke their commissions, the organizations of the regiments remaining in the meantime intact. You thus secure experienced officers for the new recruits and save the accumulation of officers and expense. I am executing your order to raise a new regiment with dispatch.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 55. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 24, 1862.*

I. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT to authorize the appointment of medical store-keepers and chaplains of hospitals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to add to the Medical Department of the Army medical store-keepers, not exceeding six in number, who shall have the pay and emoluments of military store-keepers in the Quartermaster's Department, who shall be skilled apothecaries or druggists, who shall give the bond and security required by existing laws for military store-keepers in the Quartermaster's Department, and who shall be stationed at such points as the necessities of the Army may require: *Provided,* That the provisions of this act shall remain in force only during the continuance of the present rebellion.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint, if he shall deem it necessary, a chaplain for each permanent hospital, whose pay, with that of chaplains of hospitals heretofore appointed by him, shall be the same as that of regimental chaplains in the volunteer force; and who shall be subject to such rules in relation to leave of absence from duty as are prescribed for commissioned officers of the Army.

Approved May 20, 1862.

II. The following are the regulations which will govern the appointment of medical store-keepers under the first section of the foregoing act of Congress:

1. A board of not less than three medical officers will be assembled by the Secretary of War to examine such applicants as may by him be authorized to appear before it.

2. Candidates to be eligible to examination shall be not less than twenty-five years or more than forty years of age; shall possess sufficient physical ability to perform their duties satisfactorily, and shall present with their applications satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

3. Candidates will be required to pass a satisfactory examination in the ordinary branches of a good English education, in pharmacy and materia medica, and to give proof that they possess the requisite business qualifications for the position.

4. The board will report to the Secretary of War the relative merit of the candidates examined, and they will receive appointments accordingly.

5. When appointed, each medical store-keeper will be required to give a bond in the amount of $40,000 before he shall be allowed to enter on the performance of his duties.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 24, 1862.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts, Boston:

The propositions contained in your letter of the 22d are all approved. Let the battalion of infantry at Fort Warren be recruited to a full regiment and made ready to march as soon as possible.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 24, 1862.

Major-General MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

The operations of the enemy in the Shenandoah may require speedy re-enforcements. Please organize one regiment as speedily as possible. The Seventh New York should also be in readiness to move if called for.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ALBANY, N. Y., *May 24, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch received. The Seventh Regiment will move at short notice when ordered. Its roll shows 900 men. A fair proportion can be relied upon. I will also furnish the Government other militia regiments, and have taken instant measures to learn how many and of what strength. Militia regiments will prefer a three-months' muster. Will they be accepted? Inform me fully of your wants. They will be met.

E. D. MORGAN.

CONFIDENTIAL.] WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 24, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany:

A dispatch from General Wool says the rebels are reported to be moving north from Richmond. If that be true we shall need re-enforcements here. To that end three-months' militiamen will be received in addition to volunteers for the war. Prudence requires that every precaution should be used, and therefore your whole military force, militia as well as volunteers, should be put immediately on a footing to answer a sudden call.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governor Curtin, Harrisburg, and Governor Andrew, Boston.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 24, 1862.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF OHIO:

If the regiment called for be completed in thirty days the officers will be paid from the commencement of service.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

(Same to the Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, New York, Vermont, and Wisconsin.)

HARRISBURG, PA., *May 24, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch received. Have sent the adjutant-general to Philadelphia to prepare the regiments of Gray and Blue Reserves and National Guards and detached companies in the First Division of the home guard of that city. I will take other measures for the organization of the military bodies in other parts of the State. I will keep you advised meanwhile. Telegraph further to-morrow, so that I can advise General Russell before he leaves the city to-morrow night. It would greatly facilitate my recruiting operations if Captain Dodge were permitted to act as my agent in detailing volunteer officers with proper instructions in this service. Please authorize him so to act.

A. G. CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, PA., *May 24, 1862.*

General L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General:

The required regiment will be raised within the time mentioned.

A. G. CURTIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 24, 1862.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND,
Providence, R. I.:

The three-months' regiment from Rhode Island is accepted. Send it at once to this city.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 25, 1862.

Ordered:

By virtue of the authority vested by act of Congress the President takes military possession of all the railroads in the United States from and after this date until further orders, and directs that the respective

railroad companies, their officers and servants, shall hold themselves in readiness for the transportation of troops and munitions of war as may be ordered by the military authorities, to the exclusion of all other business.

By order of the Secretary of War:

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 25, 1862.

GOVERNOR OF MAINE:

Intelligence from various quarters leaves no doubt that the enemy in great force are advancing on Washington. You will please organize and forward immediately all the volunteer and militia force in your State.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to the Governors of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Iowa.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 25, 1862.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

Send all the troops forward that you can immediately. Banks is completely routed. The enemy are in large force advancing upon Harper's Ferry.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary.

(Same to Governor Andrew, Boston, and to Governor Sprague, Providence.)

SAINT LOUIS, *May 25, 1862.*

His Excellency RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois:

SIR: I have the honor to state that large numbers of loyal citizens in Northwestern Arkansas express a desire to enter the military service of the United States. I believe a regiment can be raised in two or three counties near this post (Cassville, Mo., where my regiment is now stationed), composed exclusively of Arkansans, with no expense to the Government for subsistence of recruits prior to the mustering in of the regiment entire. Presuming that the extent of the loyal feeling in this region is unknown to the Government, and presuming that manifestations of such feeling by citizens of States in rebellion would, when known, be encouraged by the authorities, I deem it a duty to make the facts known, and therefore respectfully ask Your Excellency to present the matter to the consideration of the President or Secretary of War. If authorized to say that a regiment or more from

Arkansas would be accepted, I believe I could soon make a cheering report from this people, who have hitherto since the war commenced been prevented from any exhibition of their undoubted loyalty by the forces of Price and McCulloch quartered in their midst until the battle of Pea Ridge.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JULIUS WHITE,
Col. Thirty-seventh Illinois Vols., Comdg. Post, Cassville, Mo.

[First indorsement.]

SPRINGFIELD, *June 6, 1862.*

Respectfully referred to the President of the United States. Here seems to be an opening worthy of consideration. Colonel White is a reliable officer. Cannot something be done?

RICHD. YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

[Second indorsement.]

JUNE 11, 1862.

The President respectfully refers the inclosed to the Secretary of War, with the expression of his confidence in the energy and faithfulness of General White.

BOSTON, *May 25, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your telegram received. Please communicate through me an order on Col. Justin Dimick, commanding Fort Warren, to forward the battalion of six companies there stationed, and authorize me to place militia there for garrison. I will send by steamer down harbor to fort. Will get militia officers to consultation to-night. Authorize me to draw on the U. S. mustering, disbursing officers, quartermaster, and commissary for the needful. Authorize also to enlist such three-months' or six-months' volunteers as you want instead of sending militia. Probably can do that as quick with better officers. Give me discretion. Will watch telegraph all night.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 25, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

Your telegram received. The orders you desire will be given by the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General. In addition thereto I hereby authorize you to make requisitions upon the respective quartermasters and commissaries at your discretion, and to do and perform whatever acts and things may be necessary for the raising and forwarding troops for the Government. This telegram to be your warrant and authority.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, May 25, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I can dispatch 3,000 militia soldiers in small regiments, fit for service, in twenty-four hours after order; can be largely increased with few days' time. I propose to send you one regiment, the Fifth Volunteer Artillery, armed as infantry, 1,000 strong, on Tuesday, 27th instant, unless you telegraph me to the contrary.

E. D. MORGAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 25, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

Send on all the troops you can, and quickly. All the information from every source indicates a concentration of rebel power in this direction. Send the Seventh Regiment immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ALBANY, *May 25, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have your two dispatches of this date. The Fifth Volunteer Artillery and the Seventh Artillery and the Seventh New York State Militia are by telegraph ordered to leave New York for Washington to-morrow. Four smaller militia regiments from New York are ordered to follow the above, and all other available militia force in the State will be forwarded as you have requested. Please direct all your officers at New York to honor my requisitions for arms and ammunition.

E. D. MORGAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 25, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

Your telegram received and orders given by Adjutant-General. Two dispatches from General Banks state that he had reached within a short distance of the Potomac at Williamsport safely with his force after a march of thirty-five miles, having saved his trains and the chief part of his command. We hope that he may have effected his crossing in safety as he expected.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *May 25, 1862.*
(Received 26th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your dispatch asking for troops for Washington received. Will send you one full regiment on the 27th. For what length of time shall the new volunteers be asked to serve, and what number do you want from Ohio?

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

HARRISBURG, PA., *May 25, 1862.*

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The organization of volunteers has been in progress all day in Philadelphia. From movements since the defeat of Banks I have reason to apprehend a design to cross into Cumberland Valley. I suggest whether our present available force had not better be thrown in that direction. There is a great alarm on the border, and I have dispatches from our troops at Hagerstown, who have retreated there without arms. I cannot reach the interior of the State by telegraph until to-morrow.

A. G. CURTIN.

WASHINGTON, *May 26, 1862.*

To the SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

The insurrection which is yet existing in the United States, and aims at the overthrow of the Federal Constitution and the Union, was clandestinely prepared during the winter of 1860 and 1861, and assumed an open organization in the form of a treasonable Provisional Government at Montgomery, in Alabama, on the 18th day of February, 1861. On the 12th day of April, 1861, the insurgents committed the flagrant act of civil war by the bombardment and capture of Fort Sumter, which cut off the hope of immediate conciliation. Immediately afterward all the roads and avenues to this city were obstructed, and the capital was put into the condition of a siege. The mails in every direction were stopped, and the lines of telegraph cut off by the insurgents, and military and naval forces, which had been called out by the Government for the defense of Washington, were prevented from reaching the city by organized and combined treasonable resistance in the State of Maryland. There was no adequate and effective organization for the public defense. Congress had indefinitely adjourned. There was no time to convene them. It became necessary for me to choose whether, using only the existing means, agencies, and processes which Congress had provided, I should let the Government fall at once into ruin, or whether, availing myself of the broader powers conferred by the Constitution in cases of insurrection, I would make an effort to save it with all its blessings for the present age and for posterity. I thereupon summoned my constitutional advisers—the heads of all the Departments—to meet on Sunday, the 20th [21st] day of April, 1861, at the office of the Navy Department, and then and there, with their unanimous concurrence, I directed that an armed revenue cutter should proceed to sea, to afford protection to the commercial marine, and especially the California treasure ships, then on their way to this coast. I also directed the commandant of the navy-yard at Boston to purchase or charter, and arm as quickly as possible, five steam-ships, for purposes of public defense. I directed the commandant of the navy-yard at Philadelphia to purchase, or charter and arm, an equal number for the same purpose. I directed the commandant at New York to purchase, or charter and arm, an equal number. I directed Commander Gillis to purchase, or charter and arm, and put to sea two other vessels. Similar directions were given to Commodore Du Pont with a view to the opening of passages by water to and from the capital. I directed the several officers to take the advice and obtain the aid and efficient

services in the matter of His Excellency Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of New York, or in his absence, George D. Morgan, William M. Evarts, R. M. Blatchford, and Moses H. Grinnell, who were by my direction especially empowered by the Secretary of the Navy to act for his Department in that crisis in matters pertaining to the forwarding of troops and supplies for the public defense. On the same occasion I directed that Governor Morgan and Alexander Cummings, of the city of New York, should be authorized by the Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, to make all necessary arrangements for the transportation of troops and munitions of war in aid and assistance of the officers of the Army of the United States until communication by mails and telegraph should be completely re-established between the cities of Washington and New York. No security was required to be given by them, and either of them was authorized to act in case of inability to consult with the other. On the same occasion I authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to advance, without requiring security, $2,000,000 of public money to John A. Dix, George Opdyke, and Richard M. Blatchford, of New York, to be used by them in meeting such requisitions as should be directly consequent upon military and naval measures necessary for the defense and support of the Government, requiring them only to act without compensation, and to report their transactions when duly called upon.

The several departments of the Government at that time contained so large a number of disloyal persons that it would have been impossible to provide safely, through official agents only, for the performance of the duties thus confided to citizens favorably known for their ability, loyalty, and patriotism. The several orders issued upon these occurrences were transmitted by private messengers, who pursued a circuitous way to the sea-board cities, inland, across the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio and the Northern Lakes. I believe that by these and other similar measures taken in that crisis, some of which were without any authority of law, the Government was saved from overthrow. I am not aware that a dollar of the public funds thus confided without authority of law to unofficial persons was either lost or wasted, although apprehensions of such misdirection occurred to me as objections to those extraordinary proceedings, and were necessarily overruled. I recall these transactions now because my attention has been directed to a resolution which was passed by the House of Representatives on the 30th day of last month, which is in these words:

Resolved, That Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, by investing Alexander Cummings with the control of large sums of the public money, and authority to purchase military supplies without restriction, without requiring from him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, when the services of competent public officers were available, and by involving the Government in a vast number of contracts with persons not legitimately engaged in the business pertaining to the subject-matter of such contracts, especially in the purchase of arms for future delivery, has adopted a policy highly injurious to the public service, and deserves the censure of the House.

Congress will see that I should be wanting equally in candor and in justice if I should leave the censure expressed in this resolution to rest exclusively or chiefly upon Mr. Cameron. The same sentiment is unanimously entertained by the heads of Departments, who participated in the proceedings which the House of Representatives has censured. It is due Mr. Cameron to say that, although he fully approved the proceedings, they were not moved nor suggested by

himself, and that not only the President but all the other heads of Departments were at least equally responsible with him for whatever error, wrong, or fault was committed in the premises.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX:

GENERAL: The President having taken military possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for national purposes, under the authority invested in him by act of Congress, the utility of the road and the safety of the capital require that the railroad, its depots, workshops, rolling-stock, and all its appendages and appurtenances should be under military protection, and also that its officers, servants, and employés, and whomsoever may be engaged in the working of the road for the benefit of the Government, should be protected against all violence, injury, or danger. You are therefore directed to afford such protection to the fullest extent of the emergency and the force of your command, and you are requested to exert it for that purpose.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 26, 1862.

The GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE:

Please designate by telegram to Brigadier-General Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, and Quartermaster-General Meigs the points where you desire arms and clothing to be placed for your new regiments to be raised under recent call.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governors of Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa.)

NORWICH, *May 26, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Have clothing and nearly enough equipments for the next regiment. Will order any deficiency as directed.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *May 26, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Governor has not returned from Tennessee. I can organize and arm militia to guard prisoners here and at Chicago and send you three regiments ready for the field immediately. Shall I do so?

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, *May 26, 1862.*

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Dispatch of the 25th instant received. Governor Morton is with General Halleck. Will send you to-night four companies of infantry fully equipped and one company of artillery. Shall the artillery bring field guns? Will immediately see what other force can be released at once and advise you. Can probably send a full regiment to-morrow and another company of artillery. Will be glad to get your instructions from time to time.

W. R. HOLLOWAY,
Governor's Private Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, *May 26, 1862.*

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Captain Ekin, the quartermaster here, has an ample supply of good clothing. We also have arms.

W. R. HOLLOWAY,
Governor's Private Secretary.

AUGUSTA, *May 26, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Shall I take the guards at the forts, about 120 men? Shall I accept three-months' volunteers? Where, how, and when about arms and equipments?

I. WASHBURN, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

SIR: Send on the guards at the forts; replace them, if necessary, by militia. I have accepted some three-months' volunteers, but do not desire to receive any more. If, however, you find that you cannot get three-years' men, enlist them for three months. Arms and equipments will be sent to any place you may designate. You will be authorized to make requisitions on the Quartermaster-General and Chief of Ordnance for what you need. Please hasten your enlistments; time is important.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

AUGUSTA, *May 26, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Am raising three-years' regiment under late call. The militia of the State has no organization of any worth. I will enlist volunteers for three months in lieu of drafting. This will be most expeditious. Should the necessity cease for these emergency men please inform me thereof, as recruiting for three-years' regiment will be better.

I. WASHBURN, JR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 26, 1862.

Governor ISRAEL WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

Enlist no more three-months' men. Only three-years' men are needed. Please report how many three-months' men you have enlisted.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

AUGUSTA, *May 26, 1862.*

General THOMAS:

Have part of regiment of three-months' men. Shall it be filled? If not, cannot send any men immediately, as we have no organized militia amounting to anything. No full companies of three-months' men are yet enlisted. What I have can be easily discharged. Three-years' regiment is filling up well.

I. WASHBURN, JR.

BOSTON, *May 26, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Please telegraph me authority to commission again Francis J. Parker, who resigned majorship of Fort Warren battalion, and was discharged May 22. Have you any more from Banks? Our people are rushing as in April, 1861. They will repeat the enthusiasm and glory of Lexington and Baltimore.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 26, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

You are authorized to commission again Francis J. Parker. General Banks stated in a dispatch received this morning, dated at Williamsport, that his force was then crossing the river in good order and excellent spirits, and that he expected to save everything. Four days ago I nominated Gordon for brigadier, and he appears to have won it nobly. Banks and his officers have conducted his operations gallantly.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

P. S.—Just as I signed the above a telegram received from General Banks says, "Everything of importance safe—guns, ordnance trains, and nearly all the baggage trains."

E. M. STANTON.

BOSTON, *May 26, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We have sent six companies of volunteers under Lieutenant-Colonel Parker to-night. Shall send battery at 5 a. m. to-morrow. I have 2,000 militia in town which we hope to send to-morrow evening.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

ALBANY, *May 26, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch dated at midnight was received at 2.20 o'clock this morning. Seven or eight militia regiments, ranging from 400 to 600, are ready to go, but will in many cases need uniforms. Shall these be uniformed and sent, or does later information render it unavoidable to send militia regiments now? Seventh Militia and Fifth Volunteer Artillery will leave to-night.

E. D. MORGAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 26, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

Send on all the militia regiments. Colonel Vinton, quartermaster at New York, has been directed to answer your requisitions; also the commissary has received the same directions.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

NEW YORK, *May 26, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

MY DEAR SIR: The strength of the militia regiments under marching orders from this city can be increased by volunteers if uniforms can be issued to them. Colonel Vinton says he needs his instructions from the Quartermaster-General. He does not feel at liberty to issue clothing or equipage to militia regiments without special orders in every instance emanating from him. Please send him the necessary instructions. The clothing is required for troops to move to-morrow.

THOS. HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 26, 1862.

Hon. DAVID TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

We want as many troops as you can raise in the State for the term of three years, or during the war, or for any other term, not less than three months, according as you can raise them quickest.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[MAY 26, 1862.]

Governor DAVID TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

Can you send forward rapidly a force along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Cumberland? The enemy occupy Martinsburg. We hold Harper's Ferry. I can furnish arms. Might not a temporary force be organized to guard the prisoners and relieve the force now on that duty at Camp Chase?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *May 26, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have a temporary force raised for guard duty at Camp Chase, which relieves the Sixty-first Regiment. It will be ready for the field to-morrow. Shall I send it to protect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad? The people of Ohio are responding handsomely to your call for additional troops. You have at Camp Thomas 400 or 500 regular troops; why not order them to Cumberland?

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 26, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

In the absence of any information by this Department respecting the present position of General Frémont, you will please forward the Sixty-first Regiment toward Cumberland and direct it to report to General Kelley, who has charge of the Railroad Division in Frémont's command.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *May 26, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Telegram to Governor about arms and clothing received. It is believed 10,000 men will promptly respond to the call. About 7,000 arms needed. Should be sent here. Dickerson has clothing, but no camp equipage. Will dispatch Generals Ripley and Meigs.

GEO. B. WRIGHT,
Quartermaster-General of Ohio.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 26, 1862.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Mr. Puleston has shown me your dispatch to him. I would be glad to have you specify what "want of support from Washington has retarded your efforts" in order that it may be corrected. It has been the desire of the Department to act harmoniously with the State Executives, and I have not been aware of any complaint heretofore. The Adjutant-General will make all necessary and lawful arrangements that may be required for expenses and officers upon your application to him or the Department specifying what you do want. If Captain Dodge can be detailed on the service you desire it will be done.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, *May 26, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your dispatch this morning relieves me as to equipments and arms, and I presume the Commissary Department will supply our volunteers. I wish Dodge ordered to place himself under my orders and assist me. He has experience that will be useful. Captain Lane has offered and can be of great service. We can enlist 500 men in Franklin and Fulton Counties, but as there is great alarm on the border they had better be armed and equipped and marched in the direction of Hagerstown. The people are enrolling all over the State, and my only fear is we will have more than can be equipped and armed. I desire that the various officials of the Government shall provide transportation and subsistence promptly, and that Captain Dodge be directed to assist me.

Rest assured that there is no want of harmony in our intercourse. I only wish authority and assistance, and Pennsylvania shall far exceed all the previous efforts to crush the rebellion.

A. G. CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, *May 26, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Our people about entrance to Cumberland Valley are alarmed, and say no defense can be made but at the crossing, and they fear an early attempt in immense force. Cannot our and other State troops be ordered in that direction? Please give this your early attention and reply.

A. G. CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, *May 26, 1862.*

General L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General:

Regiments at Philadelphia ready to move under the late requisition of the President are not up to standard required by War Department, but are full under the militia law of Pennsylvania, in accordance with which our organizations of militia must be made. Let me urge you to recognize the organizations as they are.

A. G. CURTIN.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, *May 26, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Telegraph of 25th just received. Unfortunately we have no militia in Vermont, but we will recruit volunteer regiments and batteries with utmost vigor and energy and send to you. After one infantry regiment is raised, or nearly so, shall the next be a regiment of infantry or four or more batteries of artillery?

F. HOLBROOK,
Governor.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, *May 26, 1862.*

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS:

Recruiting for regiment of infantry called for is already progressing in ten counties. Hope to be able to raise and organize in thirty to

forty days. If recruiting progresses well, shall next attempt to raise a few independent batteries of artillery, first conferring further with you about it. If batteries are raised could you detail an experienced non-commissioned officer to each for temporary service as drill-master?

F. HOLBROOK.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 26, 1862.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF VERMONT,
Montpelier, Vt.:

Infantry is required more than artillery. No more than two batteries of artillery will be wanted from Vermont.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

MADISON, WIS., *May 26, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We have no militia organized. We have full regiment now guarding rebel prisoners here. We could organize in a few days a guard temporarily enlisted for the purpose, so as to relieve the regiment and send it to Washington. If you approve, state for how long we shall enlist the guard. We can place the guard under control of Major Smith, U. S. recruiting superintendent here.

E. SALOMON.

MADISON, WIS., *May 26, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

If the rebel prisoners here can be sent to Chicago to be guarded, we can start our Nineteenth Regiment in three days.

E. SALOMON,
Governor.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 26, 1862.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.:

No change in the rebel prisoners can be made just now. This is a matter for the Commissary-General of Prisoners, who is at Detroit.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *May 26, 1862.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

There are four good Wisconsin regiments idle in Kansas—the Ninth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry and Third Cavalry. The Twelfth and Thirteenth may have been ordered to Corinth, but

the Ninth, at Fort Scott, is idle there and one of the best regiments in the army. I would suggest to have these regiments called into active service at once. That can be done sooner than new troops raised.

EDWD. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 26, 1862.

Capt. R. I. DODGE, Eighth Infantry,
Mustering and Disbursing Officer, Harrisburg, Pa.:

Afford every assistance to the Governor of your State in raising the troops just called for.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

(Same to other mustering officers.)

NORWICH, *May 27, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Krupp cannon was forwarded to-day. I can send you for ninety days a battery of artillery with 130 men, 6-pounder cannon and 12-pounder howitzers, caissons, battery wagon, forges, and all appointments new and complete, except horses, which can be furnished at short notice. Several companies of militia tender their services for ninety days.

Respectfully,

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 27, 1862.

Governor BUCKINGHAM,
Norwich, Conn.:

Accept my thanks for the Krupp cannon. I think we shall not need any three-months' men or artillery, but will let you know if they should be needed.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, *May 27, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Sixtieth Regiment having been ordered to General Halleck, we will guard our prisoners with our State militia as per orders from Adjutant-General's Office. Will General Meigs please direct Captain Ekin to issue them such supplies and equipage as they may need?

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS, *May 27, 1862.*

General L. THOMAS:

A battalion of four companies of the Sixty-third Regiment, Colonel Williams, left for Washington last night. The Meigs battery left this morning with equipment complete.

W. R. HOLLOWAY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, May 27, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have respectfully to represent that on the receipt of your letter of instructions of May 19 [20], directing me to reinstate Colonel Weer, Lieutenant-Colonel Burris, Adjutant Phillips, and others, in their respective positions in the Third Kansas Regiment as now consolidated with the Fourth Regiment, and to assign the officers thus displaced to duty in other Kansas regiments when there were vacancies equal to their rank, I immediately dispatched Captain Moonlight, my assistant adjutant-general, to confer with Governor Robinson and ask his co-operation in carrying out the wishes of the War Department. A copy of my letter of instructions to Captain Moonlight is herewith inclosed, marked A. From the inclosed copy of Governor Robinson's letter to me, dated May 25, and marked B, you will observe that he not only refuses to co-operate in carrying out your instructions, but calls in question your authority to make such an order.

It is notorious that from the first attempt to raise and organize volunteer troops in Kansas the conduct of Governor Robinson has been such that great injustice has been done to the officers who were first in the field, while the efficiency of the troops has been greatly injured and the State well-nigh disgraced. Therefore, in the present state of affairs, I can hold no further conversation with the Governor, Robinson, relative to the Kansas troops now in the field, but shall carry out your instructions in the cases referred to, and in all other cases of like character I shall be governed by the same principle. I can see no authority for dismissing an officer from the service except that vested in the President of the United States and a general court-martial. Therefore all officers who have been commissioned and mustered into service and displaced by the corrupt operations of the Governor will be assigned to duty wherever vacancies occur equal to their rank.

I am apprised that Governor Robinson is now, through his emissaries, endeavoring to embarrass my administration and produce discontent among the troops under my command, and at a time when they are under marching orders and the interest of the country admits of no delay. I shall allow no tampering or interference with the forces under my command by Governor Robinson or any of his agents, and should they attempt so to interfere to the detriment of the public service I shall promptly put them under arrest as camp followers, and even though it should be the Governor himself. Hoping to be sustained by the Department at Washington in this course, which is the only one that can render our Kansas troops efficient and do justice to all parties concerned,

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosures.]

A.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, May 24, 1862.

Capt. THOMAS MOONLIGHT:

You are hereby instructed to confer with His Excellency the Governor of Kansas relative to the subject of Special Orders, No. 80, War Department, April 12, and also letter of instructions from Adjutant-General's Office at Washington, May 19 [20], pertaining to said orders. You are authorized to say to the Governor that it is the wish of this department to co-operate with him in all proper measures to carry out the instructions of the War Department in reference to the Kansas volunteer troops. You will also inform the Governor that no more officers will be mustered into the Kansas regiments until all of the vacancies now existing are filled by the assignment of such officers as have already served under commissions issued by him and who have been displaced by the various transfers and consolidations of companies and regiments.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

B.

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Topeka, May 25, 1862.

General J. G. BLUNT,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Special Orders, No. 180 [80], of the War Department, dated May 19 [April 12], 1862. This order is based upon the supposition that both the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor were at the time out of the State, when both were in the State, and one, the Lieutenant-Governor, had not been absent at all. The order, being thus based upon false premises, falls to the ground, in my opinion. I have communicated my views to the War Department upon this subject, a copy of which has been forwarded to your headquarters. I do not feel disposed to take any action in the premises until the facts, as therein set forth, have been considered by the Secretary of War. I know of no law or precedent authorizing such interference with the duties of the State Executive as Order No. 180 [80] contemplates. In my judgment, to carry into effect that order would create great confusion and do great injustice, and therefore cannot be a party to its enforcement, but, on the contrary, must enter my solemn protest against it as illegal, inexpedient, and prejudicial to the best interests of the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. ROBINSON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 27, 1862.

Governor WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

Urgent necessities indicated two years ago that the largest force in the shortest time would be required. The public spirit manifests that sufficient force may be raised of three-years' men, and as that is,

for military and financial reasons, much preferable, the President has directed the new levies to be confined to three-years' men. Recent advices from General Banks state that he has saved his command with small loss.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

AUGUSTA, ME., *May 27, 1862.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

On the strength of General Thomas' dispatch yesterday stopped raising three-months' men, and am raising only the three-years' regiment previously called for. Is this right?

I. WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 27, 1862.

His Excellency GOVERNOR OF MAINE,
Augusta, Me.:

Discharge all three-months' men you have enlisted and fill up the three-years' regiment as rapidly as possible.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 27, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

The President directs that the militia be released and the enlistments made for three years or during the war. This, I think, will practically not be longer than for a year. The latest intelligence from General Banks states that he has saved nearly his whole command with small loss. Concentrations of our force have been made, which it is hoped will capture the enemy.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 27, 1862.

Hon. JOHN B. ALLEY,
House of Representatives:

SIR: In answer to the letter of the adjutant-general of Massachusetts, submitted by you to this Department, in which he offers the services of a battalion of volunteers now serving at Fort Warren, I have the honor to inform you that an order has been given authorizing the Governor of Massachusetts to complete a regiment for active service from the battalion offered by Adjutant-General Schouler.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOSTON, *May 27, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The militia don't want to serve under the law of July, 1861, altering old law, which limited service to three months. Will you take them on any understanding that in three months they may be discharged, or shall I release militia and begin recruiting volunteers for six months or one year or more?

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

BOSTON, *May 27, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

It is very important that we should have your authority to enlist our militiamen for three months. We have 2,500 now in Boston awaiting your answer. They did not know of the new law of Congress, and are not prepared for it. Please accept them for three months, and we will send them right on, armed, uniformed, and equipped.

WM. SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General.

SAINT PAUL, *May 27, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

On 22d instant issued call for a regiment of infantry. Send us arms, clothing, &c.

ALEX. RAMSEY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 27, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

The indications are that we shall be able to procure promptly enough three-years' men to serve the purposes of the Government, and that being preferable, you will please accept no more for less term without special order.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governors of Indiana, Indianapolis; Wisconsin, Madison; Michigan, Lansing; Minnesota, Saint Paul; Iowa, Davenport; Illinois, Springfield; New Jersey, Trenton; Ohio, Columbus, and Pennsylvania, Harrisburg.)

NEW YORK, *May 27, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The Seventh Regiment National Guard left for Washington last night. They left without being mustered into the U. S. service, as the demand seemed to be pressing, and the influence of their

example on other regiments and volunteers was most beneficial. The period for which they are to serve is left to be arranged after their arrival in Washington, but they left with the understanding that it should not be less than thirty days, nor more than three months, nor are they to be under any obligation to remain longer than the former period, unless they consent to after their arrival. Of course their muster should date from the time of their leaving.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant-General.

ALBANY, *May 27, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Five regiments are under marching orders to leave New York to-day. Colonel Vinton declines to issue clothing to them unless mustered, which will detain them until Friday. To prevent unnecessary delay, please give Colonel Vinton orders to issue clothing at once, and let the men be mustered on arrival at Washington, as was done last year.

E. D. MORGAN.

NEW YORK, *May 27, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

SIR: Nearly 10,000 militia are under arms in this city ready to move as fast as transportation can be provided. They only need uniforms in part, which under existing orders Colonel Vinton [says] cannot be provided until they are mustered, and it will be several days before they can be mustered. Will you not answer Governor Morgan's telegram requesting the issue of uniforms here, and muster on arrival at Washington?

THOS. HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 28 [27], 1862.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

The order you request has been given to Colonel Vinton. Please state the term of enlistment of the regiments you have sent and are sending.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *May 27, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Sixty-first, Colonel Schleich, will leave at 6 p. m. this day via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Regiment full. Troops are pouring in handsomely. Unless otherwise ordered will send via Pittsburg.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 27, 1862.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

General Banks is at Williamsport, with his force in much better condition than was expected, and without having suffered any great loss. We have a large force at Harper's Ferry, and that place is reported to be secure. A large concentration of our forces at Manassas has been made. Reports from Harper's Ferry indicate that the rebel forces have fallen back in apprehension of the movements now being made to capture them. It is not believed that there is any present danger of an aggression of the enemy in Pennsylvania. The forces being raised by the Government are designed for service in the field remote from your State, and in view of the apprehension expressed in your telegram of last evening, that the Pennsylvania troops may be needed for your own defense, the President will not require any other from Pennsylvania to be mustered into the U. S. service but those who volunteer for three years or during the war, leaving all others to meet any emergency that may hereafter arise for your domestic protection, as you seem to think such protection is needed.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, *May 27, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Can you not specify the number of men that will be required from Pennsylvania under late call? We are likely to be overrun.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 27, 1862.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Your telegram as to organization of regiments just received, and the Adjutant-General directed to answer it immediately under the President's instructions.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 27, 1862.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

In answer to your inquiry as to what number of men will be taken from your State, the Secretary of War directs me to say that any number of three-years' men you can raise will be accepted.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *May 27, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Last night I sent following telegram to Adjutant-General Thomas. Have received no answer:

General L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington:

Regiments at Philadelphia ready to move under the late requisition of the President are not up to standard required by War Department, but are full under the militia law of Pennsylvania, in accordance with which our organizations of militia must be made. Let me urge you to recognize the organizations as they are.

A. G. CURTIN.

These regiments referred to consist of 2,000 men in four regiments. They refuse to consolidate, having always had a separate and distinct organization. They are uniformed and drilled and will prove effective soldiers. Will you accept them? They are ready to go. Do you require that all companies or regiments shall be to minimum standard of the United States, unless special authority is obtained for individual cases? I request an immediate answer, that the men may be informed of your conclusion.

A. G. CURTIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 27, 1862.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Your dispatch respecting raising volunteers according to the organization of the militia prescribed by the laws of Pennsylvania was duly received. The President has decided not to receive troops except according to the organization prescribed by the act of Congress and for the period of three years or during the war.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, *May 27, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

In accordance with the information communicated by your telegram this afternoon, that the President would not require any other troops from Pennsylvania to be mustered into the U. S. service but those who volunteer for three years or during the war, the general orders of these headquarters calling for three-months' volunteer militia have been countermanded and revoked.

A. G. CURTIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 27, 1862.

His Excellency Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

No home guards, cavalry, or artillery will be received.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

PROVIDENCE, *May 27, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I send 1,000 men to-day.

WM. SPRAGUE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 27, 1862.

Governor SPRAGUE,
Providence, R. I.:

Your telegram was received to-day. Thanks for your promptness. The President directs that the new levies be confined to three-years' men. The regiment you have sent has been specially excepted, understanding it to be for three months.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

MADISON, WIS., *May 27, 1862.*

Adjutant-General THOMAS:

Understanding from your reply to my dispatch and letter that the officers are to be paid for thirty-days' service, at all events, in raising troops, it engaged so long before organization of command, I will proceed with all possible diligence to raise the regiment. Answer.

E. SALOMON,
Governor.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MILITIA,
Washington, May 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. R. C. WEIGHTMAN,
Commanding the District of Columbia:

GENERAL: The accompanying letter of Brig. Gen. J. H. Bradley is sent you with my approval, to be forwarded to the Secretary of War, and in so doing I would again propose to the Government to authorize the enrollment in Washington of a permanent armed home guard, to consist at present of from 8,000 to 10,000 men, composed mostly of citizens of this vicinity. The men would be familiar with the surroundings of this District, and with a few hours of military practice each day would soon become good soldiers, could act as a military police to Washington, would give confidence to the timid, and present an impassable barrier to any ordinary force which might threaten our city from without. Had such a body been organized it would have prevented the necessity of drawing troops here from New York, Boston, or other points, and the cost of the latter operation, transportation, &c., will far exceed that which would be necessary to keep up the organization suggested, and the general alarm through the country would be avoided. With reference to placing arms in the hands of the people at this juncture unless they had been previously drilled and properly instructed to act in concert I could not recommend, but I most earnestly urge the imperative necessity of using our own citizens, the militia of this District or a portion of them, as a home guard, and I am satisfied that there are thousands of loyal citizens who would willingly and promptly co-operate in this measure. It is well known that I am an old army officer of artillery and a graduate

of West Point, and I heartily join with Brigadier-General Bradley in offering my services to the Government. We would require no better arm than the smooth-bore musket, and of these there are thousands in our arsenals.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. C. THOMAS,
Maj. Gen., Comdg. Second Div., District of Columbia Militia.

[Inclosure.]

WASHINGTON, *May 26, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. G. C. THOMAS:

GENERAL: The rumors afloat in the city have produced a very unnecessary degree of uneasiness and alarm, and if it should produce no other effect, may to a great extent be allayed by an armed force among the citizens. I therefore beg leave to suggest an application to the proper department for arms, say from 500 to 1,000, to be issued to known and responsible men through reliable officers, and that so many and as many more as may be deemed expedient be called into service. I think I can be responsible for 500 at least, and that the number may be indefinitely increased. Although I have had no experience in the field, I have had some military education and experience in the management and control of men and am familiarly acquainted with all the country about Washington. In the absence of a better man I will undertake, if the command is given to me, to give a good account of them and am ready to serve in any capacity that I can render most service. I beg leave through you to tender my services to the Government, and am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. H. BRADLEY,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Third Brig., Militia District of Columbia.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MILITIA,
Washington, May 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. R. C. WEIGHTMAN,
Commanding the District of Columbia:

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War through the major-general commanding the District of Columbia.

The accompanying letter to be considered as an indorsement of the within suggestions.

GEO. C. THOMAS,
Major-General, Second Division, District of Columbia Militia.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITIA DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, May 30, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded to Brig. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas for the action of the Honorable Secretary of War, with the suggestion that the proposition of Brig. Gen. Joseph H. Bradley be favorably considered. The commanding officer of the District of Columbia believes that from twenty to thirty companies (uniformed) could be raised in a short period, if the Secretary of War favors the plan. Should he do so, the commanding officer of the District would further suggest that

the field officer be nominated to him for approval or disapproval from these headquarters as affording the best means of knowing the wants and wishes of the rank and file.

R. C. WEIGHTMAN,
Commanding Officer Militia District of Columbia.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 28, 1862.

Adjt. Gen. ALLEN C. FULLER,
Chicago:

Send your regiments immediately to General Halleck.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CHICAGO, *May 28, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I can send the organized regiments immediately to General Halleck if you will allow me to complete the organization of the three-months' men to guard prisoners. Shall I complete their organization at once?

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General.

CHICAGO, *May 28, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Washington, D. C.:

Governor Yates has, under your authority, authorized the raising of three regiments for three months to guard prisoners in this State and relieve three regiments now here ready for the field. These regiments are now organizing. What shall be done with them? Please answer me here immediately.

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 28, 1862.

Adjutant-General FULLER,
Chicago, Ill.:

I telegraphed you this morning to organize the three-months' men immediately to guard the prisoners and to send the three-years' men to General Halleck speedily as possible.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER MILITIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The Military Board are in receipt of authority from the Department to raise a regiment of infantry in this State. I am instructed by the board to suggest the propriety of permitting them

to organize a regiment of mounted men instead of infantry. If the regiment is intended for service in Kentucky in the present emergency a regiment of infantry would be of comparatively little value. Bands of mounted rebels are prowling about the country, committing acts of depredation and outrage, and they are generally mounted on the best horses in the country, stealing always the best they can find, moving with such rapidity from point to point that it would be and is impossible to operate against them effectively without mounted men. The board think the mounted men could be raised at once and without difficulty, all preferring that service and all desiring to be in that arm of the service which promises most usefulness. The board would direct its efforts to raise mounted men in the central and northeastern parts of the State, where the men are generally practiced shots and superior horsemen, and where many of them could be recruited who would be familiar with the topography of the country in which they would be required to operate at present. The board beg to present these considerations to the Chief Executive and Secretary of War and ask such consideration as they may be entitled to. The presence of an active military force in Kentucky is becoming daily more necessary. Rebels are becoming more defiant, but give us the mounted regiment and in the hands of good partisan leaders, and we have them who are ready to enter the field at once, and ten days will not have elapsed before a manifest change in things will be apparent in Kentucky.

I am, very respectfully,

JNO. W. FINNELL,
Adjutant-General of Kentucky Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 28, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

All uniformed and equipped companies of volunteers that are or can be immediately organized and equipped will be accepted by companies, mustered and mounted for organization into regiments. Any volunteer cavalry companies that can be forwarded immediately will be accepted.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BOSTON, *May 28, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

By the old army regulation civilians were entitled to $2 for every able-bodied man they recruited. This was changed by the regulations. Will you allow me to employ civilians and pay them $1 for every recruit they enlist? It will facilitate recruiting very much. It is, indeed, almost absolutely necessary. Please answer by telegraph.

JNO. A. ANDREW.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 28, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

The old regulation allowing civilians pay for recruits was repealed by act of Congress. This is understood to be a prohibition of any

allowance. Mr. Hooper showed me your telegram to him. I am not disturbed by the howling of those who are at your heels and mine.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, *May 28, 1862.*

Governor JOHN A. ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

I am authorized by the President to say, in reply to your telegram, the order for the militia and three-months' men was made by the President himself upon deliberate consultation with the Secretary of War and other members of his Cabinet and his military advisers. You are requested not to make any public use of this.

S. HOOPER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, N. Y., May 28, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch dated 27th was received this morning. Fifteen militia regiments had been accepted for three-months' service, mostly in New York and Brooklyn. It is supposed they will average nearly 800 each. Part have left; remainder will move as fast as transportation can be provided. Your request to discontinue acceptances of three-months' regiments is noticed and will be strictly observed.

E. D. MORGAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 28, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

Your telegram received and all your proceedings approved. Send on the troops accepted. They may come by companies without awaiting regimental organization, if that would expedite the matter.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 28, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

If you have any volunteer cavalry, mounted or unmounted, please send them on immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ALBANY, *May 28, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

We have no volunteer cavalry remaining in this State, mounted or unmounted, except one regiment mustered out of service, a portion of which might re-enlist.

E. D. MORGAN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 28, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

The Secretary of War desires you to organize a sufficient body of troops to guard the prisoners at Camp Chase. The detachment of regulars now there will remain until you can relieve them with volunteers.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *May 28, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Shall I send any three-months' men to Washington? If yes, shall they go in companies or wait to be organized into regiments?

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 28, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

You may accept any three-months' men that can be immediately organized into companies. You need not wait to organize them into regiments.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 28, 1862.

Governor SPRAGUE,
Providence, R. I.:

Have you not some mounted cavalry that you can forward here immediately?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, *May 28, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your telegram received, stating that inasmuch as Government can procure promptly enough three-years' men to serve its purposes, you desire me to accept no more troops for less time without special orders. Vermont having no organized militia, I was unable to send forward armed and organized troops instantly, as you requested; but immediately commenced recruiting two infantry regiments for three-years' service, unless sooner discharged, and have reason to think Ninth Regiment can be raised, organized, and ready for marching orders in some thirty days, and that Tenth Regiment can be alike ready in fifty days. These two regiments will be first-class material, equal to our best; very reliable troops for service anywhere. Vermont will be up

to her whole duty now and always, cheerfully contributing her full quota of army, large enough to make military operations vigorous, effective, and certain everywhere.

FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
Governor of Vermont.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 28, 1862.

Governor HOLBROOK,
Brattleborough, Vt.:

Your telegram received. I thank you for your attention. Please organize and send on the regiments speedily as possible.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 28, 1862.

Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

Officers will not be paid from the commencement of service unless the regiment is completed in thirty days.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 29, 1862.

Officers serving in the Quartermaster's Department will issue to signal parties of the army serving in their vicinity such supplies as may be necessary for their proper equipment, on the requisition of the officer in charge of such parties.

Rations will be issued to signal parties in like manner by officers of the Commissary Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *May 29, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: If the War Department desires it, I can, if authorized, raise two companies of Dakota volunteers to garrison Fort Randall, in Dakota Territory, and thus relieve the three companies of the Fourteenth Regiment of Iowa Volunteers now garrisoning Fort Randall.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. JAYNE,
Governor of Dakota Territory.

P. S.—My address is Yankton, Dak. Ter.

W. J.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *May 29, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Washington, D. C.:

On yesterday I sent you the following dispatch:

Since my return from Pittsburg I find a series of telegrams from you, conflicting as to the number and character of troops to be raised. Be kind enough to inform me immediately what troops you expect Illinois to furnish, and for what length of time.

Please answer.

RICHD. YATES,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 29, 1862.

Governor YATES,
Chicago, Ill.:

The President two or three days ago, in view of impending emergencies, directed three-months' volunteers and militia to be received. Upon reconsideration it was concluded to limit the call to volunteers for three years or during the war, and to such actual existing military organizations as were armed and equipped and ready for immediate service. The latter would be received for three-months' service. Three-months' volunteers were also authorized for guarding prisoners.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, *May 29, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Before receiving your last dispatch orders were given accepting 1,500 Indiana militia to guard rebel prisoners, and to relieve Sixtieth Regiment, heretofore ordered to join General Halleck's army. Orders for organization of five additional regiments, including Twelfth and Sixteenth, have been issued.

LAZ. NOBLE,
Adjutant-General of Indiana.

BOSTON, *May 29, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Bounty on enlistments being repealed, may I offer recruits a month's pay in advance when mustered in, to provide for families? This will greatly hasten enlistments.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 29, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

Your inquiry in respect to advance pay has been under consideration by the President and the heads of bureaus. Such advance has

in one case been allowed, and it would no doubt facilitate enlistment; but it does not appear to be sanctioned by any law or existing regulation, and has been productive of some evil. It is therefore concluded to be inadmissible. In declining three-months' enlistments it was not designed to refuse actual existing organizations that could enter at once into service. Did you so understand it? What time will we be likely to receive some troops from your State?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, May 29, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: I am directed by His Excellency Governor Morgan to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 27th instant, inquiring for what term of service the militia regiments from this State were accepted. The Governor desires me to inform you that all these regiments were accepted for three months unless sooner discharged, excepting the Seventh, which was accepted for thirty-days' service only.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 29, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

A telegram from Col. W. H. Allen, New York, through Senator King, applies for quarters and commissary stores for the Stanton Legion which he is raising. He has been directed to apply to you, as the Department, warned by difficulties arising from former independent organizations, will only receive troops through the instrumentality of the respective Governors.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 30, 1862.

ORDER RESPECTING MUSTERING AND PAY OF RECENT ENLISTMENTS.

Governor I. WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

All regiments of militia or of three-months' volunteers who have offered their services under the recent call of the War Department, and who have so far perfected their organization as to be able to report for orders at Saint Louis, at Columbus, Ohio, or at Washington City, by the 10th of June, will be mustered into the service of the United States for three months from that date, the pay of each volunteer or militiaman commencing from the date of his enlistment.

Under the call for three-years' volunteers 50,000 men will be accepted as raised and reported by the respective State Governors.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governors N. S. Berry, Concord, N. H.; Frederick Holbrook, Brattleborough, Vt.; John A. Andrew, Boston, Mass.; William Sprague, Providence, R. I.; W. A. Buckingham, Hartford, Conn.; E. D. Morgan, Albany, N. Y.; Charles S. Olden, Trenton, N. J.; Andrew G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa.; William Burton, Dover, Del.; D. Tod, Columbus, Ohio; O. P. Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.; Richard Yates, Springfield, Ill.; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Davenport, Iowa; Alexander Ramsey, Saint Paul, Minn.; Austin Blair, Lansing, Mich., and Ed. Salomon, Madison, Wis.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 30, 1862.

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

The Paymaster-General will order the troops to be paid as you request. Yesterday I answered your telegram as follows, in substance:

The President first directed three-months' men and militia to be received. Upon reconsideration he limited the call to volunteers for three years or during the war, and to such actual existing military organizations as were armed and equipped and ready for immediate service. The latter would be received for three-months' service, and volunteers for three months to guard prisoners would also be received.

On inquiry the telegram appears to have been directed to Chicago instead of Springfield. Please acknowledge this and favor me with any suggestions you may have.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *May 30, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch is satisfactory, except I desire to know how many men Illinois shall raise for the three-years' service. Shall I receive all who offer?

RICHARD YATES,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 30, 1862.

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

We will receive all the three-years' men you can raise.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, *May 30, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Washington, D. C.:

Your order by telegraph received, but not clearly understood. See my telegram of yesterday. No volunteers have been called for three months except to guard prisoners. Twelfth and Sixteenth Regiments are reorganizing; will call for three additional regiments if you so order. Please instruct if you desire, viz, to raise our quota of three-months' volunteers, and also three additional regiments for during the war. I await answer. Governor Morton in New York on important business. Will visit Washington City soon.

LAZ. NOBLE,
Adjutant-General.

BOSTON, *May 30, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The order Tuesday night telegraphed me was to release the militia and take only three-years' volunteers. Militia companies were unwilling to enlist, because liable by law of last year to same indefinite period. If President had telegraphed that after three-months' service he would release them, they would have been satisfied. There are no three-months' men under existing Congressional enactments. President may accept volunteers, however, for not less than six months. About four regiments of militia were released and sent home on Wednesday morning. We are trying to raise three regiments for three years, as you ordered. Six full companies marched on Monday from Fort Warren; remaining four companies full this week, I hope. Enlisting one battery for six months. I will try to do anything, but the recruitment imperatively demands the old bounty of $2 head to pay agents, and one month's advance to troops.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 30, 1862.

Governor TOD:

The newspapers report that your stirring appeal has produced quite a patriotic feeling and causing rapid enlistments. I hope you will send them on as rapidly as possible. They may be sent in companies as fast as organized and placed in a school of instruction here, and the regiments organized when sufficient number of companies arrive. If you have taken any three-months' men, they will of course be accepted so far as you have engaged. Corinth was evacuated last night.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *May 30, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Washington, D. C.:

The service requires a commissary at this place. I have been compelled to act as such, using my contingent fund. The gallant boys of Ohio are responding handsomely to your call. Will commence sending companies to you early next week. The offers thus far are mainly

for three months. I think I can raise five regiments of three-years' men within sixty days. Shall I attempt it?

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 30, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

I will send you a commissary immediately. Raise the five regiments of three-years' men as soon as you can. We want to finish this war at once. I telegraphed you this morning that Corinth was evacuated.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 31, 1862.

Hon. AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of Michigon, Detroit, Mich.:

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that you are hereby authorized to raise one regiment of cavalry, to serve for three years or during the war. I am also directed to say that you will, if possible, have them ready by the 4th day of July next.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 31, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

Please report the state of your enlistments.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governor Tod, Columbus, Ohio.)

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *May 31, 1862.*
(Received 10.40 a. m. June 1.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

About 1,500 volunteers now in camp. Shall have 5,000 by 10th of June.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, VT., *May 31, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your telegram, by order [of the] President, says: "Under call for three-years' volunteers 50,000 will be accepted as raised and reported

by State Governors." I supposed considerably larger number would be called for. Based plans and made proposals to you accordingly. While Vermont is not disposed to be nice in adjusting her equal proportion of troops to be raised for Government service, but will always do fully her part, yet two regiments now is so much above our proportion of 50,000 our people might not justify raising two, considering the State pays its soldiers $7 per month during war. In this view will one regiment answer purposes of Government? If so, outfit complete for one only need be sent. Answer immediately.

FREDK. HOLBROOK,
Governor of Vermont.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 31, 1862.

Governor HOLBROOK,
Brattleborough, Vt.:

The Government will accept all the troops that can be raised without regard to State proportions, provided they be ready to be mustered into service within a reasonable time. If you can raise but one regiment that will be sufficient, as others will raise more than their quota.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MILITARY RAILROADS, DIV. OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
DEPT. OF CONSTRUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION,
June 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS.]

To whom it may concern:

1. All orders and instructions in regard to the movements of trains must be given by the superintendent or his local representatives, the dispatchers at stations.

2. No orders from any other source shall be obeyed if in conflict with instructions, unless they shall proceed from the commanding general, or from the chief of transportation, and in all such cases orders must be in writing, signed by Major-General McDowell or by Col. Edmund Schriver, the chief of his staff, in person, and not by any other party for them, or either of them.

3. If written instructions shall be received which are in conflict with the orders of the superintendent, the fact of such conflict shall, if possible, be reported to the party giving the order with the request, if insisted on, that he indorse upon it the words "I assume the responsibility," and sign his name to it.

4. Such assumption of responsibility will not excuse the conductor or engineer if they fail to exercise due caution in running their trains upon such orders. No officer, no surgeon or assistant, no paymaster, quartermaster, or commissary, no person, civil or military, whatever his rank or position, shall have the right to detain a train or order it to run in advance of schedule time. If cars are not unloaded or trains made up when the hour of starting arrives, engines must proceed with parts of trains, or without trains, and all the facts in detail must be reported in writing by the conductor, to be laid before the chief of transportation or the commanding general of the department.

5. No extra trains or engines will be run upon the road except by orders of the superintendent, the chief of transportation, or the general in command of the department, through the local agent where the order may be given, and all extras must keep out of the way of trains running to schedule. When an extra is to be run the fact and the time of starting, as well as the time of departure from each telegraphic station, must be communicated to each station in advance, and the agent at each station thus notified shall post a notice conspicuously upon a bulletin board, and shall also notify conductors, engineers, and track repairers; but such notice shall not be so construed as to give the extra any right to the road on the line of schedule trains.

6. If schedule trains from any cause are behind time great caution must be exercised both by regulars and extras, and both must flag until they meet, when the senior officer, conductor, or agent, or, if all are equal, then the conductor of the train which contains supplies or troops, shall decide which train shall back, being influenced in his decision by the distance to the nearest siding, the character of the grades, and the condition and power of the engines, and he will be responsible for the judgment exercised in the decision.

7. Trains running at night must be supplied with headlights and two red lights in rear. Each train should also be supplied with two extra red lights, so that if it should be necessary from any cause to send to front or rear the stationary train lights need not be disturbed.

8. These lights must be kept upon the engine when not in use, and the engineer will be held responsible for them and for having them at all times in condition for service.

9. Conductors and agents must report severally and daily the time of arrival and departure at each station, and they must be careful to correct and compare time daily, allowing ten minutes for difference in watches when there is a possibility of meeting another train.

H. HAUPT,
Aide-de-Camp, Colonel of Staff,
Chief of Construction and Transportation,
Department of the Rappahannock.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 2, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

Mr. Spinola, of Brooklyn, applied for leave to raise a brigade of volunteers, but as the Department will only act through the State Executives, he was referred to you. The President would be very much gratified if you would grant him the permission, and directs me to ask your consent. Please let me hear from you on the subject. The military news is very gratifying. McClellan fought a great battle yesterday with brilliant success. General Pope is chasing the rebels from Corinth with 50,000 men. Jackson has fled from the Shenandoah. We hope Frémont or McDowell may take him.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ALBANY, *June 2, 1862.* (Received 10 a. m. 3d.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch of this date is received. I gave Senator Spinola authority this morning to raise a brigade. He returned to Brooklyn full in the faith that he could accomplish it. Every facility will be given him. Thanks to the President and Secretary of War for their observance of paragraph I, General Orders, No. 18. The service will be protected thereby. Our successes as detailed in your dispatch are most gratifying.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., *June 2, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Washington, D. C.:

Referring to your telegram of May 31 to Governor Morgan, I am directed to say that permission to raise companies of three-years' volunteers have been granted to the extent of seven regiments, with the certainty of more applications and a fair prospect of filling up those already granted rapidly.

THOS. HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant-General of New York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 2, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

The plan mentioned in your telegram was received and referred to the Adjutant-General for consideration, the subject being under his immediate charge. I shall always be thankful for any suggestion you can make as to the administration of this Department. The appearances now are that if recruits can be had rapidly enough to allow all the drilled force to be put into the field the war can be finished up in three months.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, *June 2, 1862.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Washington, D. C.:

DEAR GENERAL: As Secretary Stanton has no time to read speculative letters, let me make a suggestion, which you can name to him in your own way. In view of the possibility that may happen, it has occurred to me it might be well for the Government to have an organized force in Ohio of, say, three brigades of infantry, with a proportionate amount of artillery and cavalry (the last not so essential), to be used for defensive purposes in case the enemy shall advance in this direction by way of Cumberland Gap and the Kanawha, or otherwise, and to supply or be substituted for broken or exhausted regiments in the field. I do not apprehend any movement by the enemy

of the sort indicated, and yet, under circumstances not wholly impossible to happen, such an one might not be unmilitary or inconsequential. If made, it might disturb the movements of our main columns and hold in check a much larger number of our troops where needed. A like policy might be applicable to Indiana and Illinois. Such a force would greatly reassure the country in case of any serious disaster happening to our main armies in the field, and contribute largely to keeping up their strength by the fresh troops to be furnished by the proposed reserves, all of which would be well disciplined and effective. If it is thought better to send a portion of the force to Kentucky as a permanent reserve there, such a disposition can be made of it. Our policy has been to send all troops to the field for active duty, resulting from the necessities of the service. It seems to me the time has come when the organizations of some reserves in the Ohio Valley should be looked to. In case of disaster to our main columns there are political considerations that may make it proper to have a strong force in Kentucky and some in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Truly, yours,

W. DENNISON.

P. S.—My information as to the Union sentiment in Kentucky is not encouraging. I am satisfied a strong force would be needed there in case of a serious disaster to our troops east or west. Prompt attention should be given to such an exigency. Is not Cox in danger? He is beyond the reach of any immediate supporting force of which I am advised. He should be strengthened to enable him to seize and hold the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Newbern or some other proper point. With him cooped up, the Kanawha Valley is without defense.

W. D.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, VT., *June 2, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

In answer to your telegram of the 31st please allow me again to say that Vermont will not stand on State proportion in furnishing troops. We are vigorously recruiting our Ninth Regiment, and when full, or nearly so, will do our best to raise the Tenth Regiment within reasonable time if Government wants it.

F. HOLBROOK.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 2, 1862.

Governor HOLBROOK,
Brattleborough, Vt.:

Your telegram received. All the troops for three years that you may raise will be accepted. The news is cheering from Richmond. McClellan fought a great battle there yesterday with signal success. Halleck is pursuing the rebels, who are fleeing from Corinth. General Pope is after them with 50,000 men.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 3, 1862.

Hon. H. HAMLIN,
President of the Senate:

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the Senate adopted on the 2d instant I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the letter of appointment constituting the Hon. Edward Stanly Military Governor of North Carolina, and also a copy of the instruction he received from this Department.* The appointment of the Hon. Andrew Johnson as Military Governor was the same in its terms as that to Mr. Stanly.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPRINGFIELD, *June 3, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

We have raised three regiments for three-months' service to guard prisoners and to relieve same number three-years' troops ordered to field. Tenders for three years are being made in numbers, which encourage belief that the quota of Illinois will be rapidly made up. Offers for three-months' service abundant. Do you desire me to organize some regiments for that period? If so, how many? Please answer soon.

RICHD. YATES,
Governor.

MADISON, WIS., *June 3, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

For reasons in my letter to Adjutant-General Thomas of May 20, and because Captain Trowbridge to-day refuses in advance to audit and pay subsistence and recruiting bills unless I send the officers from all parts of the State to him at Milwaukee for instructions and authority, I again request that Maj. R. S. Smith, who is here where the regiment is to rendezvous, be directed to act as mustering officer. It is impossible to get along with Captain Trowbridge and his construction of instructions from Adjutant-General. Please answer by telegraph fully and immediately, as it is of the utmost importance. We cannot raise regiment in thirty days, and perhaps not [at] all unless U. S. officers co-operate with us.

E. SALOMON,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 58. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 4, 1862.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

AN ACT to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers intrusted with making of contracts for the Government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, of

* See Series I, Vol. IX, pp. 396, 397.

the Secretary of the Navy, and of the Secretary of the Interior, immediately after the passage of this act, to cause and require every contract made by them, severally, on behalf of the Government, or by their officers under them appointed to make such contracts, to be reduced to writing, and signed by the contracting parties with their names at the end thereof, a copy of which shall be filed by the officer making and signing the said contract in the "Returns Office" of the Department of the Interior (hereinafter established for that purpose) as soon after the contract is made as possible, and within thirty days, together with all bids, offers, and proposals to him made by persons to obtain the same, as also a copy of any advertisement he may have published inviting bids, offers, or proposals for the same; all the said copies and papers in relation to each contract to be attached together by a ribbon and seal, and numbered in regular order numerically, according to the number of papers composing the whole return.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the further duty of the said officer, before making his return according to the first section of this act, to affix to the same his affidavit in the following form, sworn to before some magistrate having authority to administer oaths: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the copy of contract hereto annexed is an exact copy of a contract made by me personally with ——— ———; that I made the same fairly, without any benefit or advantage to myself, or allowing any such benefit or advantage corruptly to the said ——— ———, or any other person; and that the papers accompanying include all those relating to the said contract, as required by the statute in such case made and provided." And any officer convicted of falsely and corruptly swearing to such affidavit shall be subject to all the pains and penalties now by law inflicted for willful and corrupt perjury.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer making contracts, as aforesaid, and failing or neglecting to make returns of the same, according to the provisions of this act, unless from unavoidable accident and not within his control, shall be deemed, in every case of such failure or neglect, to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for not more than six months, at the discretion of the court trying the same.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, immediately after the passage of this act, to provide a fit and proper apartment in his Department to be called the "Returns Office," within which to file the returns required by this act to be filed, and to appoint a clerk to attend to the same, who shall be entitled to an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars, and whose duty it shall be to file all returns made to said office, so that the same may be of easy access, filing all returns made by the same officer in the same place, and numbering them as they are made in numerical order. He shall also provide and keep an index book, with the names of the contracting parties, and the number of each and every contract opposite to the said names; and he shall submit the said index book and returns to any person desiring to inspect the same; and he shall also furnish copies of said returns to any person paying for said copies to said clerk at the rate of five cents for every one hundred words, to which said copies certificates shall be appended in every case by the clerk making the same, attesting their correctness, and that each copy so certified is a full and complete copy of said return; which return, so certified under the seal of the Department, shall be evidence in all prosecutions under this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, of the Secretary of the Navy, and of the Secretary of the Interior, immediately after the passage of this act, to furnish each and every officer severally appointed by them with authority to make contracts on behalf of the Government, with a printed letter of instructions, setting forth the duties of such officer under this act, and also to furnish therewith forms, printed in blank, of contracts to be made, and the affidavit of returns required to be affixed thereto, so that all the instruments may be as nearly uniform as possible.

Approved June 2, 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *June 4, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The three regiments for three-months' guard service are full. I have thus far failed to ascertain how many three-months' men you

wish me to organize for General Government service, and hope you will not consider me troublesome or obtuse in requesting you to inform me immediately on that subject. Can raise a very large force in a short time for three-months' service if you desire, but recruiting for three-years' men will be much retarded if three-months' men are still required.

RICHD. YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 4, 1862.

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

The Department will accept three-months' men who are organized and mustered in prior to the 10th of this month. But we prefer the three-years' men and do not require you to do anything that would retard their enlistment. The difficulty in understanding the actual condition of things has arisen from a conflict of opinion here as to the policy of raising three-months' men, which led to a compromise accepting only such three-months' men as were required for guards or were ready to be mustered in by the 10th of June. I am always happy to make any explanation.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 59. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June 5, 1862.*

A camp of instruction for 50,000 men—cavalry, artillery, and infantry, in due proportions—will be immediately formed near Annapolis, Md. Major-General Wool, U. S. Army, will command the camp in addition to his duties as department commander. The ground will be selected and the troops, which will be assembled as rapidly as possible under orders from the War Department, will be placed in position as they arrive. Brig. Gen. L. P. Graham is assigned to duty as chief of cavalry at the camp. Bvt. Brig. Gen. Harvey Brown as chief of artillery, according to his brevet. A chief of the infantry arm will hereafter be designated. The Chief of Ordnance, the Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, Surgeon-General, and Paymaster-General will each designate an experienced regular officer as the chief of their respective departments at the camp. These officers will be subject to the orders of General Wool, and under his supervision will, without delay, establish a hospital and depots of all the supplies necessary for the health and efficiency of the troops at points where issues may be conveniently made. The long experience of the veteran officer assigned to command the camp will dictate the most efficient details for brigading, equipping, drilling, and disciplining the reserve corps d'armée to be thus formed under him. Chiefs of the different staff bureaus are hereby directed to aid him by promptly meeting his reasonable requisitions for the material of war.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 60. } *Washington, June 6, 1862.*

I. The volunteer recruiting service, discontinued by General Orders, No. 33, of April 3, 1862, is hereby restored according to the principles laid down in General Orders, Nos. 105, of 1861, and 3, of 1862. Invalid or disabled officers necessarily absent from their regiments will be detailed for this duty whenever they are able to perform it.

II. A large number of volunteers are absent from their regiments who are now fit for duty. To enable them to return, the Governors of States are authorized to give them certificates or passes which will entitle them to transportation to the station of the nearest U. S. mustering officer or quartermaster, who will pay the cost of transportation on such certificate or pass and provide transportation for the soldier to his regiment or station.

III. All captains of companies are hereby required to report quarterly to the Chief of Ordnance the kind of arms in use by their companies, their opinion of the suitableness of the arm, the general extent of service, and the number requiring repairs since the previous report.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 6, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the inclosed copy* of a note of yesterday, addressed by this Department to Mr. Roest van Limburg, the Dutch minister accredited to this Government, relative to the conflict between the military authorities and the consulate of the Netherlands which recently occurred at New Orleans, and to request that such instructions may be given to the military authorities at New Orleans and others likely to be placed in similar circumstances as will insure an observance of the principles set forth in the paper communicated in regard to foreign consuls and residents.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, *June 6, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: It is the request of Governor Morton, of Indiana, that I should hand you the inclosed. He expressed himself to me in terms of great anxiety about the request it contains. He considers the condition of the State of Kentucky at this time as being nearly, if not quite, as unsettled and dangerous as it has been at any former period, and that there is serious danger of the carrying out of threats openly made in various parts of that State to burn some of the river towns of Indiana. He desires with these 5,000 arms to arm the militia of the border counties, those on the Ohio; and, as when the war began

* See Seward to Van Limburg, June 5, p. 132.

the arms intended for the Indiana militia were all placed in the hands of volunteers mustered into service from that State, he has not the means of doing so. He is very desirous of obtaining good guns, as our Western men are excellent judges of rifles and know how to use them. If the Government has no good guns to spare I can make a contract with a responsible New York house for 5,000 first-class Enfields at $14.50, deliverable in forty days, provided the order be given immediately.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT DALE OWEN.

[Inclosure.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Will you please direct 5,000 arms, good guns, to be sent to Indiana at once? Hon. R. D. Owen will explain to you the reason of the demand.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 6, 1862.

GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN,
Madison, Wis.:

Maj. Charles H. Larrabee, of the Fifth Wisconsin, desires authority to raise a new regiment of volunteers. It is a rule of the Department to act only through the State Executives, but if you are willing to give such authority to the major it will be sanctioned by the Department very gladly, and he will be relieved of present duty for that purpose. Please answer immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Madison, June 6, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In answer to your dispatch of to-day concerning the raising of a new independent regiment by Maj. Charles H. Larrabee, I could not well by telegraph fully lay before you my views on that subject and therefore adopt this mode of communication. Under the recent call from the President the Twentieth Regiment of Infantry is now in process of organization in this State. Recruiting officers have been appointed and are now diligently at work. A colonel has been selected by me in the person of Lieutenant-Colonel Pinkney, of the Third Wisconsin, who is on his way hither, he having, as I have been informed, been mustered out of service in his regiment on accepting the position tendered him, although he will not be entitled to be mustered in as colonel of the Twentieth until after the new regiment is complete. Thus, until that time he will have to labor without pay and without rank, in fact, in the U. S. Army. When the Twentieth Regiment was called for I attempted to induce the Government to pay the recruiting officers from the time they should be engaged upon their labors, the same as is done in the organization of a new

regiment for the Regular Army, in order to have justice done to the officers, and also to leave me at liberty to appoint competent men as line officers, although they might not have been engaged in recruiting for the regiment. Government, however, refused to accede to my terms unless the regiments should be complete within thirty days. With this understanding and under this rule recruiting officers have been appointed by me for the new regiment, and they will strive to get the regiment complete within the time limited. Unless the Government should, therefore, deem it necessary to call for another regiment from our State, I should consider it unjust to the officers engaged in the organization of the Twentieth to authorize the raising of an independent regiment, which would of course have a tendency much to protract the completion of the Twentieth.

Our State has sent about 24,000 men into the field (more than its quota). By a former order recruiting was prohibited entirely and men turned their minds to other pursuits. Recruiting is not now so easy as it has heretofore been, although I am well convinced that if the Government should have occasion to call upon our State in a new emergency the patriotic men from Wisconsin would answer with the same alacrity they have heretofore evinced. In addition to the Twentieth Regiment, I expect every day the arrival of recruiting officers from our regiments in the Army of the Mississippi. General Halleck informed me some weeks ago that he should soon send such recruiting officers, his regiments having been much decimated by sickness and other causes. It seems to me that it would be better policy to fill up those regiments before undertaking the organization of a new and independent one.

By the laws of our State the family of every soldier dependent upon him receives a bounty of $5 per month, but this by an act of the Legislature last winter was limited to the regiments then in process of organization or already in the field. The Legislature is now here assembled in an adjourned session on some special matters. I have appealed to them to extend this State bounty to the Twentieth Regiment, and am in hopes they will do so. This extra pay is a very heavy burden to our State, and I am well convinced, should I authorize the organization of a new and independent regiment without a call for it from the Government, the Legislature would adhere to the law of last winter and refuse to extend it. Without such an extension, however, the recruiting of the Twentieth or any new regiment would be extremely difficult.

Permit me in conclusion to add, that from the experience we have had in the organization of an independent regiment, the Nineteenth Infantry, I am opposed to that mode of raising troops. The Executive is held and considered responsible for the appointment of officers of such a regiment to the same extent as for others, and yet he is not as much at liberty to select the persons as the colonel who has the responsibility of raising the regiment ought in a measure to be entitled to dictate the other appointments. Much trouble has arisen from the organization of the Nineteenth (independent) Regiment, and I would therefore prefer to have that mode of organizing regiments cease in our State. This must not be understood as any disparagement on my part of Maj. Charles H. Larrabee, but simply an opposition to the system, and I hope that my reasons will appear satisfactory to you.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

EDWARD SALOMON.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 61. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June 7, 1862.*

The great number of officers absent from their regiments without sufficient cause is a serious evil, which calls for immediate correction. By paragraph 177, General Regulations, the power of commanding officers to grant leaves of absence is limited to a "time of peace." In time of war leaves of absence will only be granted by the Secretary of War, except when the certificate of a medical officer shall show, beyond doubt, that a change of location "is necessary to save life or prevent permanent disability." (Paragraph 186, General Regulations.) In such case the commander of an army, a department, or district may grant not exceeding twenty days. At the expiration of that time if the officer be not able to travel he must make application to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension, accompanied by the certificate of a medical officer of the army, in the usual form, and that he is not able to travel. If it be not practicable to procure such a certificate, in consequence of there being no army physician in the place where the officer resides, the certificate of a citizen physician, attested by a civil magistrate, may be substituted.

All officers of the regulars and volunteers, except those on parole, now absent from duty with leave will be considered "absent without leave" (paragraph 1326, General Regulations), unless they are found at their posts within fifteen days from the date of this order, or are authorized by orders from the Adjutant-General to be absent, which orders will in all cases be based on a certificate as above described, and must be exhibited to the paymaster before payment is made them.

All invalid and wounded officers who are able to travel, although their disability may not have been removed (paragraph 187, General Regulations), will repair, without delay—those from the East to Annapolis, to report to the general commanding the Camp of Instruction; those from the West, to report to the commanding officer of Camp Chase, Ohio. At those points they will remain until able to proceed to their regiments, or until an examining board may decide adversely on their ability to return to duty within a reasonable time, and orders may be given by the President for their discharge.

Their Excellencies the Governors of States are requested to make known this order and to contribute to its execution as may be in their power. Mustering and recruiting officers are directed to do the same. Extra copies of the order will be furnished them for distribution.

Failure to comply with the above regulations will be reported to the Adjutant-General by regimental commanders.

By order of the Secretary of War :

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *June 7, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have been informed by Mr. Hartley, of the firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, and I consider the information reliable, that there are considerable quantities of good Enfield rifle muskets at Nassau, New Providence, which have been shipped to that place for the purpose of running them into some Southern ports for sale there. In consequence of the difficulty and very great risk incurred in effecting this, it is probable that the owners of these arms would dispose of them where they are at a low price. It occurs to me that under the

circumstances, as before stated, it may be advisable for the Government to send out an agent to look after this matter. If so, he should be a reliable, shrewd business man, to be specially selected by yourself. His instructions and his mission should be secret, and known to as few as possible, so as to avoid the competition he would otherwise find in making his purchases. I would suggest that he be restricted to the purchase of a limited number of Enfield rifle muskets of first quality, and at the lowest price practicable. Since your order of the 27th ultimo authorizing the purchase by our agent in New York of 50,000 Enfield rifle muskets at a price not exceeding $15 each, in bond, the purchases have amounted to about 10,000 arms, and I am informed by the purchasing officer that he anticipates the receipt of other parcels at the limited price to the extent of about 2,000 arms only in addition, most owners holding out for $17. I understand also that there are considerable quantities of gunpowder at Nassau, shipped there with the design of supplying the enemy. Although we are not, and shall not possibly be, in want of more gunpowder than our own factories can supply, it may be deemed expedient to instruct the agent in regard to purchasing powder also, for the purpose of preventing its delivery to the enemy. It will be advisable, in case the agent is sent out, to make arrangements for supplying him the means of making payment in cash, or its equivalent, for such purchases as he may make.

The foregoing suggestions are submitted as worthy of consideration, and even if the measure proposed should not result in effecting the anticipated objects, it is an experiment which will be attended with but little expense. Moreover, if the fact of an agent having been sent out to purchase should accidentally become public it will probably have the good effect of inducing the holders of Enfield arms in New York to come down to the price at which the purchases are limited.

The number now on hand of good rifled arms, both American and foreign, for issue to troops in service is about 94,000. The number of such arms which are required to be delivered under existing contracts and orders in the next six months are 138,981 of the Springfield pattern and 25,000 foreign, in all 163,981, of which the deliveries are not certain and cannot be relied on. The U. S. armory at Springfield may be relied on for a supply during the six months of at least 80,000, and probably 90,000 arms. This makes in all, as a supply for the six months, which may be confidently calculated on, 174,000, of which there will be ready for issue in this month 107,000; in July, 1862, 13,000; in August, 13,000; in September, 13,500; in October, 13,500; in November, 14,000—174,000. What may be our requirements during this time will depend very much on contingencies that I cannot foresee. I am therefore unable to decide whether the reliable supplies will be sufficient, or whether it will be more prudent to take measures at this time to increase them, and thus be prepared to meet any emergency that may arise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. RIPLEY,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, Mass., June 7, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: We have a company of hunters and practical marksmen, recruited among the mountainous districts of Western Massachusetts

with great care and with special reference to sharpshooting. They endeavored to get into the service in December, but were unable, owing to the order to cease recruiting. They are very anxious to be accepted now as sharpshooters and be armed with target rifles. They would be very effective. Will you accept them, either in the line or as a flanking company, and sanction the arming of them with target rifles at a cost not to exceed $26 each?

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 9, 1862.

GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI,
Saint Louis:

The Secretary of War desires to know immediately the state of your enlistments. When will your regiments be ready? When will they be ready to march to Annapolis?

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

(Same to the Governors of Maryland, Annapolis; Virginia, Wheeling; Michigan, Lansing; Iowa, Des Moines; Maine, Augusta; New Jersey, Trenton; Vermont, Montpelier; Indiana, Indianapolis; New Hampshire, Concord; Massachusetts, Boston; Connecticut, New Haven; Rhode Island, Providence; New York, Albany; Pennsylvania, Harrisburg; Delaware, Dover; Wisconsin, Madison; Kentucky, Frankfort, and Minnesota, Saint Paul.)

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
Boston, Mass., June 9, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

MY DEAR SIR: In raising a battalion of six companies for Fort Warren I beg to remark that it will be easier to raise a regiment, since we can have the assistance of a prospective colonel and lieutenant-colonel and the staff of a regiment, while the battalion has only a major; and besides, if we have a regiment it will be always ready to march in a body as such on call. Moreover, if the whole regiment is not needed at Fort Warren one wing of it can be ordered, under the colonel, on active duty and the other wing remain at the fort. Acting, therefore, under the authority of your telegraphic order to raise the old battalion to a regiment, and upon the intimation that you wished for three more three-years' regiments from Massachusetts, I am actively as possible engaged in raising the companies to recruit the four companies needed to complete the Thirty-second Regiment (old Fort Warren battalion), and also two more regiments (Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth) to follow that to the field, and am raising companies for a thirty-fifth regiment, to be used in whole or in part at Fort Warren, as you shall order. The militia (cadets) needing to be relieved whenever it may be practicable, I ask authority for the transfer of Lieut. Col. George D. Wells, of First Massachusetts, to the colonelcy of the Thirty-fourth (now forming) as soon as the regiment can receive a colonel. I ask also leave to appoint Lieut. Col.

A. C. Maggi (who held with high honor and resigned that place in the Twenty-first) to the colonelcy of the Thirty-third, notwithstanding his resignation of a former appointment. Both these gentlemen are remarkable soldiers.

I am always, yours, respectfully and faithfully,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

[First indorsement.]

JUNE 11, 1862.

Referred to the Adjutant-General for immediate report.

STANTON.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 17, 1862.

Respectfully returned to the Honorable Secretary of War with the recommendation that the Governor of Massachusetts be authorized to raise this regiment of infantry for service at Fort Warren. Permission has been granted him to recommission the within-named Colonel Maggi and transfer Lieutenant-Colonel Wells from the First to the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

Approved.

E. M. STANTON.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *June 9, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Eighty-fourth Regiment—the best body of undrilled men that has yet been raised in Ohio—will leave for Cumberland on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. Have invited Col. George W. McCook to lead them. Will have another regiment ready for the field by Friday and another by Sunday. Shall organize a regiment for service in the State to-morrow. All these regiments are made up of the best young men in the State.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 10, 1862.

REVERDY JOHNSON, Esq.:

SIR: You are aware that complaints have been made of recent proceedings of Major-General Butler, at New Orleans, in reference to foreign consuls, and particularly the consul of the Netherlands there. It being desirable to have the complaints investigated by a commissioner of high character and acknowledged ability, the President has selected you for the purpose. You will receive herewith a copy of all the papers on the subject in this Department, including memoranda of conversations between Lord Lyons and myself, Mr. Mercier and myself, and correspondence between Mr. Roest Van Limburg, the minister of the Netherlands, and this Department. You will proceed to New Orleans by the earliest opportunity and will lose no

time in making your inquiries, which should be as thorough and impartial as circumstances may permit.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 16, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Since my dispatch of May 8* I received information that a large amount of specie was concealed in the liquor store of one Am. Couturie, who claims to be consul for the Netherlands. Upon applying to him, he denied all knowledge of it; claimed all the property there as his own. Upon examination, however, there was discovered to be $800,000 in Mexican coin bearing the mark of the Citizens' Bank of New Orleans, the specie capital of which had been eloigned before the occupation of the city. Of this I took possession. This money was immediately claimed by Hope & Co., of Amsterdam. A copy of the claim of the agent is herewith transmitted, marked A. But the whole transaction seems to be tinctured with bad faith, as the steel dies and plates of the bank were found in a box amongst this very specie, which is said to have been paid to Hope & Co. before it was due, while the bank was refusing to redeem their bills at home in coin. I hold the specie subject to the orders of the Department. I send also copies of the correspondence between the consul of the Netherlands and myself, and also of the other consuls, upon the same subject, marked B, C, D, E, F, [G].

Indeed, the claims of these consular gentlemen are most extravagant. Men who have lived here all their lives now claim perfect immunity from the ordinary laws of war for themselves and all property which they can cover, although they have been in arms against the United States. Many of these pretensions are too absurd to be for a moment entertained. Amongst other things it is claimed that the consulate flag and consulate have all and more than all of the privileges accorded to residence of a minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary by the laws of nations.

Almost all property, therefore, useful to the United States which has not been burned or carried off will be found to be held here by persons who have lived in Louisiana all their lives, but now claim to be foreigners. Every schooner and fishing smack that cannot venture out of the river raises a foreign flag. All wood for steamers for miles up the river has been burnt, except isolated yards, and in one instance the owner refused to sell one of my boats any wood, and when the officer went to take it hoisted the French flag over it. The steamer wooded up, however.

May I ask direction of the Department on this subject? I call attention in this communication to the correspondence between a person claiming to be acting British consul here and myself relative to the British Guard, the military organization that sent their arms and equipments to General Beauregard after the city was taken. The whole facts are set forth in that correspondence, marked H. I have neither doubt nor hesitation in regard to my action in the premises.

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*See Series I, Vol. VI, p. 506.

Immediately upon my seizure of the money of the Citizens' Bank I had an interview with the representatives of all the banks of New Orleans. On the approach of the fleet these organizations had sent away and concealed their specie. The letters marked K will explain what has been done. They are now very anxious to get their money back again, are straining every nerve to do so in the best of faith, and are asking me to actively aid them, which I am doing. I thought it much better that ten or twelve millions of specie should be brought within our lines, under our protection and control, than to be left in the Confederate States as a military chest for the rebels. My fear is that a large portion of the money is lost, as it may never be allowed to return.

You will observe that in the letter to the banks, marked K, I have not pledged myself not to "retake" from them the property of the United States. I refer to the specie originally stolen from the mint and treasury here and paid into banks by the secession authorities. I would desire to know these amounts from the bureaus at Washington. I propose the banks shall pay back the amounts so received. When I have traced stolen property to the receiver I have done my duty. The sureties of the several U. S. officers who made these defalcations then are still here, and by prompt action their property may be seized and their indebtment secured.

Will copies of the bonds be sent?*

* * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Sub-inclosures.]

A.

NEW ORLEANS, *May 11, 1862.*

Major-General BUTLER, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

SIR: I take the liberty respectfully to submit to you the following facts:

On the 1st of April last I presented for record in the books of the consul of the Pays-Bas, Am. Couturie, esq., the following resolutions of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, bearing date 25th of February last, placing in my hands for the purposes therein stipulated the sum of $800,000 in Mexican dollars, as agent of Messrs. Hope & Co., of Amsterdam:

James D. Denegre, president; Eugene Rousseau, cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, February 25, 1862.

Extract from the journal of proceedings of the board of directors of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana at their sitting of 24th of February, 1862.

"Whereas the present rate of exchange on Europe would entail a ruinous loss on this bank for such sums as are due semi-annually in Amsterdam for the interest on the State bonds:

"*Be it therefore resolved*, That the president be, and he is hereby, authorized to make a special deposit of $800,000 in Mexican dollars in the hands of Messrs. Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, Holland, agents of the bondholders in Europe, through their authorized agent, Edmund J. Forstall, esq., for the purpose of providing for the interest on said bonds.

*Portion of letter here omitted relates more particularly to military operations, and is printed in Series I, Vol. XV, pp. 122–424.

"*Be it further resolved,* That such portions of the above sum as may be required from time to time to pay the interest accruing on the State bonds shall be so applied by Messrs. Hope & Co.: *Provided, however,* That the bank shall have the option of redeeming an equivalent amount in coin by approved sterling exchange to the satisfaction of the agent of Messrs. Hope & Co.: *And provided further,* That in the event of the blockade of this port not being raised in time to allow of the shipment of said coin, then the said Edmund J. Forstall will arrange with Messrs. Hope & Co. for the necessary advances to protect the credit of the State and of the bank until such time as the coin can go forward to liquidate said debt; but no commission shall be allowed for such shipment of coin or any other expenses except those actually incurred, and on the resumption of specie payment by this bank this trust to cease and the balance of coin to be returned to the bank."

On the 12th of April, as agent of Messrs. Hope & Co., and with a view to their better security in such times of excitement, I deemed it my duty to withdraw the said sum of $800,000, already marked and prepared for shipment, say 160 kegs, Hope & Co., containing $5,000 each, and to place the same under the protection of the consul of the Netherlands, Am. Couturie, esq., for which I hold his receipt as follows:

CONSULATE NETHERLANDS,
New Orleans, April 12, 1862.

Received on deposit from Mr. Edmund J. Forstall, agent in this city of Messrs. Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, 160 barrels, marked H. & C., and containing each $5,000, total 800,000 Mexican dollars. The said barrels are deposited in the vaults of the Netherlands consulate, 109 Canal street.

AM. COUTURIE,
Consul Netherlands.

I also placed in the hands of the said consul on the same day ten bonds of the New Orleans City for $1,000 each, and eight bonds of the city of Mobile, for which he gave me the following receipt:

NEW ORLEANS, *April 12, 1862.*

Received on deposit from Mr. Edmund J. Forstall, agent in this city of Messrs. Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, ten consolidated bonds debt of New Orleans of $1,000 each, eight bonds of the city of Mobile of $1,000 each, which bonds were placed in my hands to the account of Messrs. Hope & Co., Amsterdam.

AM. COUTURIE,
Consul Netherlands.

On the first reliable opportunity offering of communicating with Messrs. Hope & Co., which was on 1st of April last, I wrote them as follows:

The Citizens' Bank and Consolidated Association, unlike our other banks, being based on foreign capital, I have thought it my duty to interfere in behalf of the bondholders you represent in order to secure as much of the cash assets of the institution in question as needed punctually to meet running interests in Europe until communications are again opened. For this special purpose the Citizens' Bank has placed in my hands $800,000 in Mexican dollars under the following resolutions. (Same as before transcribed.) This document has been registered as follows:

"Seen and registered in the journal at the consulate under the heading of Order 1, New Orleans, April 1, 1862.

"AM. COUTURIE,
"*Consul of the Netherlands.*"

For the protection of French property in case of need, the French consul has taken a fireproof building formerly occupied by the Canal Bank with vaults for coin, &c. The French consul has consented to receive for safe-keeping under the protection of your consul the above amount of $800,000 of Mexican dollars. I am also depositing there ten New Orleans City bonds and eight city of Mobile bonds belonging to you. I am doing the same with the bonds belonging to Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., under the protection of the British consul.

The French consul having subsequently declined receiving the above specie, Mr. Am. Couturie used his own vaults in Canal street.

I hold the power of attorney of Messrs. Hope & Co., covering my whole intervention in this matter; also the originals of all the documents before transcribed, which I am ready to exhibit if desired. I

may be permitted here to remark that so far back as the middle of February last I called the attention of both the Citizens' Bank and Consolidated Association to the propriety of securing against all contingencies, and, so far as they were able, the bondholders represented by Messrs. Hope & Co. and Baring Bros. & Co., who had supplied them with their banking capital.

Under these circumstances I deem it my duty to claim in behalf of Messrs. Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, the above sum of $800,000, say 160 kegs, marked H. & Co., containing each $5,000, which, I am informed, has been forcibly taken out of the possession of the consul of Holland, Am. Couturie, esq., and I trust that on a consideration of facts no doubt unknown to you you will see the justice of ordering said money to be returned to me that I may ship same to Europe in accordance with my contract with the Citizens' Bank so soon as I may be permitted to do so.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDM. J. FORSTALL.

B.

NEW ORLEANS, *Saturday, May 10, 1862—9 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, U. S. Army,

Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans:

SIR: Herewith inclosed I have the honor to transmit to you a statement of facts which transpired in my consular office during the afternoon of this day, duplicates of which statement I am about to transmit to the minister of my Government, accredited at Washington, and also to the minister of foreign affairs at The Hague. I desire to know whether the acts recited in said statement were performed with your sanction or by your orders. Your answer, or a faithful copy thereof, shall accompany my messages to my ministers and Government.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

AM. COUTURIE,

Consul of the Netherlands.

C.

Statement of facts.

On this day, the 10th of April, 1862, and at the hour of five minutes to 2 o'clock p. m., I, being in my consular office, No. 109 Canal street, was called upon by an officer wearing the uniform and arms of a captain of the U. S. Army, accompanied by a squad of six or eight men under his command.

The captain informed me that he came to prevent the exit of any person or property from the premises.

I said that I was consul of the Netherlands; that this was the office of my consulate, and that I protested against any such violation of same. I then wrote a note to Comte Mejan, consul of France, in this city, requesting him to come to me for consultation.

This note was handed to the officer, whose name I then learned to be Captain Shipley, who promised to send it after taking it to headquarters.

Captain Shipley returned and stated to me that by order of Major-General Butler my note would not be sent to Consul Mejan, and that he, the captain, would proceed forthwith to search the premises. Captain Shipley then demanded of me the keys of my vault. These I refused to deliver. He remarked that he would have to force open the doors, and I told him that in regard to that he could do what he

pleased. For the second time I again protested against the violation of the consular office to Captain Shipley, who then went out. Before he left I distinctly put the question to him, "Sir, am I to understand that my consular office is taken possession of and myself am arrested by you, and that, too, by the order of Major-General Butler?" He replied, "Yes, sir." During Captain Shipley's absence another officer remained in the office and a special sentinel was put on guard in the room where I then kept myself. The name of this second officer was Lieutenant Whitcomb, as he informed me. Captain Shipley returned and was followed by another officer, whose name I could not ascertain, but from appearances ranking him.

This officer approached me, and in a passionate, insulting tone, contrasting singularly with the gentlemanly deportment of both Captain Shipley and Lieutenant Whitcomb, made the same demand for the keys as had been made by Captain Shipley, and I made the same refusal, protesting against the act, as I had done before. He then gave orders to search the office and break open, if need be, the doors of the vault.

I then arose and said:

I, Amedée Couturie, consul of the Netherlands, protest against any occupation or search of my office; and this I do in the name of my Government. The name of my consulate is over the door, and my flag floats over my head. If I cede, it is to force alone.

Search being begun in the office by the officer, I told him that the keys were on my person. He then in a more than rough tone ordered two of the soldiers to search my person, using the following among other expressions: "Search the fellow," "strip him," "take off his coat, stockings," "search even the soles of his shoes." I remarked to the officer that the appellation "fellow" that he gave me was never applied to a gentleman, far less to a foreign consul in his consular capacity, as I was then, and that I requested him to remember that he had said the word. He replied it was the name he had given me, and he repeated over the name three times.

Both Captain Shipley and Lieutenant Whitcomb then stepped forward. The latter was the first to take two keys out of my coat pocket. The former took the key of my vault from the right pocket of my pantaloons. Of the keys taken by Lieutenant Whitcomb there was one opening my place of business, which had nothing to do with my place consulate and is situated in a different part of the city. I claimed it, but was told by the commanding officer that he would keep it for the present, but might let me have it to-morrow.

I must here state that when Captain Shipley told me that my letter to the consul of France would not be sent I remarked that I had forwarded another message to the consul and was expecting him every moment, and that if he, the captain, would delay action until I had seen the consul of France something good might come out of my consultation. Captain Shipley replied that he could not delay action, and that the order of General Butler was to go on with the work he was charged with.

The superior officer then took the keys, opened the vault, and in company of Captain Shipley and Lieutenant Whitcomb entered the same. What they did there I was unable to see, as I kept myself in the same place and in the same chair where I had been searched.

After searching for some time said officer retired, leaving the vault open, Captain Shipley and Lieutenant Whitcomb remaining with their men. Two other officers that I had not seen before came in and joined them for some time.

After an absence of about three-quarters of an hour the officer in question returned, and in the presence of the other officers closed and locked the vault, taking the keys along with him. I then remarked to him that the key of my store was among those that had been taken away from my person, and I wished to have it. The same officer then asked me whether my store contained any goods or property belonging to the Confederates, to which inquiry I answered in the negative. The same officer made use of the following language at the time: "You have placed yourself in a bad position, and shall be treated without any consideration." He retired after that. It was then about 4 p. m.

I then continued to be a prisoner under the charge of Captain Shipley and a guard of armed soldiers placed inside and outside of my office until about 7 p. m., when Captain Shipley, having communicated with another officer who came in the consular office, approached me and said: "You are now at liberty to go wherever you please, sir." I said: "I am at liberty to go wherever I please?" He answered: "Yes, sir." I then remarked: "And it is by verbal communication that I am informed of the fact?" He replied: "The same as you were arrested." I then rose, and before leaving my office made the following remark to Captain Shipley: "You have taken possession of this office, I leave everything in your charge." To this he replied: "I will take care of it." Whereupon I left my office, and a short time after I took down my consular flag.

AM. COUTURIE,
Consul of the Netherlands.

D.

NEW ORLEANS, *May 12, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, U. S. Army,
Commanding the Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: It having come to the knowledge of the undersigned that the consulate of His Majesty the King of Netherlands in this city has been forcibly entered by your order by some persons in the uniform of soldiers in the service of the United States Government, the person of the consul subjected to indignity and severe ill-usage and kept prisoner for several hours, it becomes the duty of the undersigned, in view of treaties now existing between the Governments which we represent and that of the United States, to formally protest against such action and against any act authorized by you or any authority of the United States that may be in contravention of such treaties.

We have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servants,

Cte. Mejan, Le Consul de France; Juan Callejon, Consul de España; Jos. Deynoodt, Consul de Belgique; J. H. Eimer, Consul of Austria; A. F. Valls, Vice-Consul of Brazil; R. Iken, Acting Bremen Consul; Rd. Murphy, Acting Consul, Sweden and Norway; H. Klumpp, Acting Consul of Wurtemburg; Henry Frellsen, Consul of Denmark; B. Teryaghi, Vice-Consul of Italy; George Coppell, Her Britannic Majesty's Acting-Consul; J. Kruttschnitt, Acting Consul for Prussia and Hanover; F. W. Freudenthal, Consul of Nassau and Brunswick; N. M. Benachi, Greek Consul; C. Kock, Consul of the City of Hamburg; A. J. Da Silva, Vice-Consul de Portugal; Otto Pressprich, Consul of Russia; Al. Piaget, Consul of Switzerland.

E.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 12, 1862.

MESSRS.:* I have the protest which you have thought it proper to make in regard to the action of my officers toward the consul of the Netherlands, which action I approve and sustain. I am grieved that without investigation of the facts you, Messrs., should have thought it your duties to take action on the matter. The fact will appear to be, and easily to be demonstrated at the proper time, that the flag of the Netherlands was made to cover and conceal property of an incorporated company of Louisiana, secreted under it from the operation of the laws of the United States. That the supposed fact that the consul had under the flag only the property of Hope & Co., citizens of the Netherlands, is untrue. He had other property which could not by law be his property or the property of Hope & Co.; of this I have abundant proof in my own hands. No person can exceed me in the respect I shall pay to the flags of all nations, and to the consular authority, even while I do not recognize many claims made under them, but I wish to have it most distinctly understood that in order to be respected the consul, his office, and the use of his flag must each and all be respected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

F.

NEW ORLEANS, *May 16, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, at New Orleans:

SIR: Your official communication of the 14th instant I have received, and transmitted literal copies thereof to my Government through the usual channels.

In reading it I cannot but think that you have misunderstood the communication which I had the honor of addressing you on the 10th instant, and to which it purports to be an answer.

My communication recited a series of outrages upon my person, the dignity of consulate office, and of the flag of the Government which I have the honor of representing in this city; and informed you that as those acts would be brought to the knowledge of my Government I desired to know whether they were performed with your sanction or by your order. It has pleased you to say that so far as you can judge I have merited the treatment I have received, even if a little rough. I am therefore to infer that the acts brought to your notice received your sanction.

I shall leave it with my Government to direct my future course in consequence of those acts and to pronounce the use which I have made of my consular flag, and in the meanwhile I have to inform you that I have placed the interests of the subjects of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, heretofore in my charge, under the charge and keeping of the consul of His Majesty the Emperor of the French in New Orleans. But I must be permitted, referring to my only intercourse with your subordinate and with yourself, to

* The signers of the paper next, *ante*.

insist upon the fact that none of the property covered by my consular flag was claimed by me as my private property, and that I have never admitted anything in reference thereto.

You will find herewith inclosed a copy of an additional statement of facts, subsequent to my first communication, which statement has also been transmitted to my Government. You will perceive that the property which was removed from my consular office by the armed forces under your command, except the title papers and other objects specified in said additional statement of facts, had been received by me as a deposit from Mr. Edmund J. Forstall, a highly respectable citizen and merchant of New Orleans, for many years known as the agent of the banking-house of Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, for whom he was acting in the premises.

Such being the truth of the facts in reference to said property as represented to, and as believed and acted upon by me, I must and do hereby protest against the removal from my consular office of property belonging to and placed there for account of subjects of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, against the acts of violence which preceded and the display of force which accompanied such removal, and against the violation of the privileges and immunities with which by the law of nations and the treaties of the United States I was invested in my official character.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

AM. COUTURIE,

Consul of the Netherlands.

F.

NEW ORLEANS, *May 13, 1862—11 a. m.*

A statement of the facts that occurred after I took down the consular flag:

Having hauled down the flag of the Netherlands and left the premises, I paused for a moment in front of the building, which was surrounded by a great crowd of citizens of this place. I noticed that the inside and outside of the consular office were occupied by armed soldiers.

Passing by at 9 o'clock and again at midnight I noticed armed sentinels pacing all around the building, which was then closed. On the following day, being Sunday, the 11th instant, or thereabout, a party of armed soldiers, commanded by officers in uniform with side-arms, reached the consular office, which they entered. At the same time a certain number of drays and wagons arrived in front of the consular office, and the articles hereinafter recited were removed from the vault of my consulate, placed on the sidewalk, thence upon the vehicles, carted off, and removed in presence of a large crowd of citizens. The articles removed by the military force are the following:

No. 1.—One hundred and sixty kegs containing each $5,000, being in all $800,000, Mexican silver dollars, which were deposited with me, as consul of the Netherlands, on the 12th day of April last, by Edmund J. Forstall, esq., a prominent merchant and citizen of this city, acting as agent of Messrs. Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, by virtue of an act of procuration which he then communicated to me. Said specie I was to keep and promised to keep in pledge for account of said firm and hold subject to their order. The above facts were afterward communicated by me to the minister of foreign affairs at The Hague, with a request that he would be pleased to transmit the information of the same to Messrs. Hope & Co.

No. 2.—One tin box (to which we gave the name of a bank box of this city), locked, containing, first, ten bonds of the consolidated debt of the city of New Orleans for $1,000 each, the nominal value of which is $10,000; second, eight bonds of the city of Mobile of the value of $1,000 each, the nominal value of which is $8,000. Said eighteen bonds were deposited with me on the 12th day of April last by Edmund J. Forstall, esq., in the capacity above recited as the property of Messrs. Hope & Co.; third, divers papers, being titles and deeds, my consular commission from His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and exequatur from the President of the United States.

No. 3.—Six other tin boxes marked with my name, "Amedée Couturie," containing private deeds, silverware, &c., which boxes are the property of divers persons for whom I am agent.

No. 4.—Two or more tin boxes, the property of the Hope Insurance Company, of this city, which occupied a portion of the premises in which my consulate was located.

Since the removal of the articles herein recited from the vault of the consulate the doors of the same have been closed and locked and armed sentinels continue to be placed at the entrance of and around the building. The coin and other articles above enumerated have been deposited, to the best of my knowledge, either in the mint or customhouse in this city, both public edifices, being occupied by the U. S. military.

AM. COUTURIE,
Consul of the Netherlands.

G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 14, 1862.

The CONSUL OF THE NETHERLANDS:

SIR: Your communication of the 10th instant is received. The nature of the property found concealed beneath your consular flag, the specie, dies, and plates of the Citizens' Bank of New Orleans, under a claim that it was your private property, which claim is now admitted to be groundless, shows you have merited, so far as I can judge, the treatment you have received, even if a little rough. Having prostituted your flag to a base purpose, you could not hope to have it respected, so debased.

I am, officially, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

H.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
New Orleans, May 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

SIR: Mr. J. J. Burrowes, a British subject, and who lately commanded a company composed entirely of British subjects, organized to comply with the laws of this State, has informed me that, at your request and in compliance with an order from Brigadier-General Juge, he appeared before you yesterday for purposes which I shall have the honor to state in this communication, and he begs my interference in behalf of himself and of the other British subjects con-

cerned. Mr. Burrowes states to me that you informed him that every member of the "British Guard" must report to you with uniforms and arms, and those failing to do so must leave this city within twenty-four hours or be sent to Fort Jackson. It has come to my knowledge within the past two days, and I am given to understand that you are in possession of information to the same effect, that some members, a minority of the whole, of the company of "British Guard," believing that the duty which had been imposed upon them by the law of this State was at an end and their services no longer required, a short time prior to the occupation of this city by the military authorities of the United States, sent their arms and equipments (their own private property, I believe) from the city—to whom or where Mr. Burrowes is unable to inform me. For this reason it will be impossible for them to report to you as soldiers, a character in which the British subjects now in question have never been desirous of showing themselves in the existing strife in this country.

It is not my intention in this communication to shield my countrymen in the step they have taken, for it may be construed as a breach of that neutrality imposed by Her Majesty on all of her subjects; but if it is looked upon in that light I feel convinced that they, when they took such action, were ignorant of the importance that might be attached to it, and did it with no idea of wrong or harm.

It may not, sir, be irrelevant for me to mention that I much regret to hear that the position of British subjects in this city as neutrals should have been questioned or doubted. When the militia law of this State was enforced by the authorities, requiring all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years who were in the State to perform militia duty, I was compelled to oppose the law, and informed the Executive of this State that the service imposed upon British subjects was contrary to the law of nations, and placed them beyond that neutral position which had been enjoined upon them by their Government. This was partly at the instance of many British subjects, and conjointly done with the consuls of seven other European Governments. In consequence of our action the U. S. authorities, on taking possession of this city, found that the city was to a great extent in the charge of the foreign corps, and they were performing a service allowed by their own Government, and one not deemed incompatible by either belligerent. Consequently, it is scarcely reasonable to suppose that after so strongly opposing the militia law, for fear of losing or violating their rights as British subjects, they would voluntarily and knowingly place themselves in that unpleasant position which they have for many months so carefully avoided. As I have had the honor to state above, and for the cause mentioned, it will not be possible for some of the British subjects, who were members of the "British Guard," to obey the verbal order of questioned legality given to Mr. Burrowes—that they should report to you as soldiers; and it would become my duty to solemnly protest in the name of Her Majesty's Government against the alternative stated by you, the enforcement of which would infringe the rights of British subjects residing in the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE COPPELL,

Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul.

II.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 11, 1862.

GEORGE COPPELL,
Acting as Her Majesty's Consul, New Orleans:

SIR: I have your communication of May 8. With its evasions of facts I have nothing to do. A plain statement of the matter is this: A number of residents of this city, who were enjoying the protection and advantages of the United States Government in their large trade and property for many years (some of them more than a decade), and now claiming to have been born subjects of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, organized themselves into a military body, known as the "British Guard," and armed, and uniformed, and equipped, patrolled the streets till the fleet of the United States had the city under its guns. This body then, after a discussion in presence of its captain and at least one other officer, at 11 o'clock at night, deliberately voted, in an organized meeting, to send the arms and uniforms of the company to the army of the rebel General Beauregard, which vote was carried into effect by sending to the rebels substantially all the arms, uniforms, and equipments in their armory. This transaction was concealed from me for some days. I then sent for Captain Burrowes and he acknowledged the facts materially as above stated. For this flagrant breach of the laws of nations, of the United States, your Queen's proclamation, and the laws of God, I directed him to order the company to leave the city within twenty-four hours.

To this he objected, saying, among other things, that this would be punishing the innocent with the guilty, as there were some members absent at the time of the vote; that each soldier of the Guard owned his arms and uniform as private property, and it would be hard to compel those to leave the city who still retained their arms and uniforms and did not concur in the vote. I then modified the order, directing those to report to me who still retained their arms and uniforms; all others, having forfeited all rights of neutrality and hospitality, to leave the city within twenty-four hours, or I should have them arrested and sent to Fort Jackson as dangerous and inimical persons. These people thought it of consequence that Beauregard should have sixty more uniforms and rifles. I thought it of the same consequence that he should have sixty more of these faithless men, who may fill them if they choose.

I intended this order to be strictly enforced. I am content for the present to suffer open enemies to remain in the city of their nativity, but law-defying and treacherous alien enemies shall not. I welcome all neutrals and foreigners who have kept aloof from these troubles which have been brought upon the city, and will, to the extent of my power, protect them and their property. They shall have the same hospitable and just treatment they have always received at the hands of the United States Government. They will see, however, for themselves that it is for the interest of all to have the unworthy among them rooted out, because the acts of such bring suspicion upon all. All the facts above set forth can most easily be substantiated, and indeed are so evasively admitted in your note by the very apology made for them. That apology says that these men when they took this action, &c., sent these arms and munitions of war to Beauregard, "did it with no idea of wrong or harm." I do not understand this. Can it be that such men, of age to enroll themselves as a military body,

did not know that it is wrong to supply the enemies of the United States with arms? If so, I think they should be absent from the city long enough to learn so much international law; or do you mean to say that, "knowing their social proclivities and the lateness of the hour when the vote was taken," that therefore they were not responsible? There is another difficulty, however, in these people taking any protection under the British flag. The company received a charter or commission, or some form of rebel authorization from the Governor of Louisiana, and one of them whom I have under arrest accompanied him to the rebel camp.

There is still another difficulty, as I am informed and believe, that a majority of them have made declaration of their intentions to become citizens of the United States and of the supposed Confederate States, and have taken the proper and improper oaths of allegiance to effect that purpose.

Thus far you will do me the honor to observe that I have treated your communication as if it emanated from the duly authorized consul of Her Majesty's Government at this port. The respect I feel for that Government leads me to err, if at all, upon the side of recognition of all its claims and those of its officers, but I take leave to call your attention to the fact that you subscribed yourself "Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul," and that I have received no official information of any right which you may have so to act, except your acts alone, and pardon me if I err in saying that your acts in that behalf, which have come to my knowledge, have not been of such a character as to induce the belief on my part that you do rightfully represent that noble Government.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

II.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
New Orleans, May 13, 1862.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans:

SIR: In answering your communication of date of the 11th instant it is my intention to confine myself to a correction of errors in your statement of facts.

The "British Guard" was organized under the general call for service from all residents within the ages which give legal exemption, and as the least obnoxious form in which, as neutrals, they could comply with the requisition. The privileges asked for them, and with some difficulty obtained, limited their service to the lines around the city proper.

From the time it was ascertained that a portion of the U. S. fleet had passed the forts until its arrival before the city, the public mind was disturbed by apprehended violence at home, and the city authorities called upon the foreign brigades, of which the "British Guard" formed part, to suppress any such attempt. Their services were from that moment those of an armed police, which were by yourself and Commodore Farragut gratefully acknowledged.

After several fatiguing days and nights passed in the fulfillment of these duties, between the hours of 2 and 3 a. m. (not 11, as you have it) the Guard left their stations and returned to their armory to

deposit their arms, considering that their mission was at an end and that they were no longer wanted. Their existence as an organized body had virtually ceased. One, or it may be two, officers were in the armory, returning with the rest. No meeting was either called or held; there was no voting beyond the few, not exceeding fifteen, with whom the measure originated; no formal announcement of the proposal to dispose of the arms was ever exhibited.

Some of the members left the armory ignorant of any such proposition, though there, when in desultory conversation, among others, it was made and agreed to. It was the resolution of the moment, hardly to be characterized as a deliberate act, and the impulse which prompted it, [it] seems to me, can be reasonably referred to feelings which would actuate men whose friends and former companions [were] with the forces to which the arms are asserted to have been forwarded.

The number of muskets did not exceed thirty-nine, if all were sent, for I am assured that there never was the number you have given (sixty) in the armory.

These facts are verified by all who can speak from personal participation in the whole of parts of them.

The British Guard comprises gentlemen who have large responsibilities intrusted to their charge, and whose absence from the city would result in irreparable injury to the interests confided to their care, and whose word may be received with every confidence as vouchers for the verity of the above statement. The injustice of an order which includes those parties to the act and those who were not requires no explanation on my part. I have before observed that it is not my wish or intention to justify the act; my object is to explain its real import and to diminish the importance which, unexplained, it bears upon its face by stripping it of features which do not properly belong to it.

With reference to that part of your communication which has relation to myself, I would merely add that I furnish in proof of my official capacity letters addressed to me and signed by Earl Russell and Lord Lyons, which, as part of my official register, I must request may be returned to me, and that I am not aware that my accountability for the manner in which I may have fulfilled my duties extend beyond the source from which that authority emanated, and to which your letter will of course be forwarded in all its crudity.

In conclusion, I would say that Mr. Burrowes, to whom I shall exhibit my last communication before sending it, now says that he did tell you that the arms were intended for General Beauregard, but that he could not, from his own knowledge, state whether they were actually forwarded.

Referring to my last communication, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE COPPELL,
Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul.

H.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
New Orleans, May 16, 1862.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

SIR: Having been well assured that a British subject named Samuel Nelson has been by your orders arrested and sent to Fort Jackson

without trial or proof of the charges which are said to have induced his arrest, and that evidence could be produced which would satisfactorily prove his innocence in the premises, in accordance with the notification contained in my communication to you of date the 8th instant, I have, acting as Her Britannic Majesty's consul, and in the name of Her Majesty's Government, most solemnly to protest against the arrest and confinement of the said Samuel Nelson in the manner set forth, and against all further and other acts done or to be done in violation of the rights of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects residing in the city of New Orleans.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE COPPELL,
Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul.

II.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 16, 1862.

G. COPPELL,
Acting Consul of Her Britannic Majesty, New Orleans:

SIR: Your communication in relation to Samuel Nelson is received. Whenever Samuel Nelson desires a trial he can have it. He is now in Fort Jackson because, amongst other things, he declined an investigation.

Officially, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

K.

NEW ORLEANS, *May 13, 1862.*

Major-General BUTLER, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

SIR: To avoid misapprehension we take the liberty to state to you the impression made upon us during the interview of yesterday.

We understood you to say that you were disposed to reaffirm the declaration made in your first proclamation that private property of all kinds should be respected. You added that if the treasure withdrawn by the banks should be restored to their vaults you would not only abstain from interference, but that you would give it safe-conduct and use all your power individually, as well as the forces of the United States under your command, for its protection. That the question as to the proper time of the resumption of specie payments should be left entirely to the judgment and discretion of the banks themselves, with the understanding on your part and ours that the coin should be held in good faith for the protection of the bill holders and depositors.

On their part the banks promised to act with scrupulous good faith to carry out their understanding with you; that is, to restore a sound currency as soon as possible, and to provide for the resumption of regular business as soon as the exigency of our trade requires it.

You are aware that a large portion of coin of the banks is beyond their control, and that we can only promise to use our best exertions for its return. Should we fail we will immediately advise you of the fact.

In the meantime we request of you the favor to give us authority to bring back the treasure within your lines, with the safe-conduct of the same from that point to the city.

We have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servants,

W. NEWTON MERCER.
J. M. LAPEYRE.

K.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 14, 1862.

Messrs. WILLIAM N. MERCER and J. M. LAPEYRE,
Committee:

MESSRS.: I have given very careful consideration to the matter of the communication handed me through you from the banks of the city.

With a slight variation, to which I called your attention, you were correct in your understanding of the interview had by me with the banks. Specie or bullion in coin or ingot is entitled to the same protection as other property under the same uses, and will be so protected by the U. S. forces under my command. If, therefore, the banks bring back their specie, which they have so unadvisedly carried away, it shall have safe-conduct through my lines and be fully protected here so long as it is used in good faith to make good the obligations of the banks to their creditors by bills and deposits.

Now, as in the present disturbed state of the public mind specie, if paid out, would be at once hoarded, I am content to leave the time of redemption of all bills to the good judgment of the banks themselves, governed in it by the analogy of the laws of the State and the fullest good faith. Indeed, the exercise of that on both sides relieves every difficulty and ends at once all negotiations.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding, it must be observed that I by no means mean to pledge myself that the banks, like other persons, shall not return to the U. S. authorities all the property of the United States which they may have received.

I come to retake, repossess, and occupy all and singular the property of the United States of whatever name and nature.

Further than that I shall not go, save upon the most urgent military necessity, under which right every citizen holds all his possessions. But as any claim which the United States may have against the banks can easily be enforced against the personal, as well as the property of the corporation, such claims need not enter into this discussion. In such form, therefore, as in good faith safe-conducts may be needed for agents of banks to go and return with property of the banks, and for no other purpose whatever, such safe-conducts will be granted for a limited but reasonable period of time. Personal illness has caused the slight delay which has attended this reply.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
May 30, 1862.

MEMORANDUM.]

Lord Lyons called to-day upon Mr. Seward and said, as perhaps was not extraordinary, the capture of New Orleans, which was

expected by Mr. Seward to be a relief in the relations between the United States and other countries, on the contrary was, at the beginning, attended with new causes of uneasiness. He had received complaints from his consul in behalf of British subjects in New Orleans of harsh proceedings by General Butler. He had not time fully to digest them, but he called to see if the Secretary of State would not think it worth while to have the military authorities at New Orleans cautioned against exercising any doubtful severities, which would produce irritation and aggravate what had already happened.

Lord Lyons especially said that it had been reported to him that a British subject had been sent to Fort Jackson, which is understood to be a very unhealthy place at this season, and he trusted the military authorities would be requested not to expose the health of such prisoners to unnecessary risks. Mr. Seward replied that he cordially appreciated the value of Lord Lyons' suggestions, and that he would submit to the Secretary of War the expediency of giving instructions to General Butler of the character suggested, and he felt authorized to say at once that they would be adopted.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 31, 1862.

MEMORANDUM.]

Mr. Mercier called upon Mr. Seward informally to speak of some irritation among the consuls at New Orleans, resulting from irregularities and severities reported to have been practiced by Major-General Butler toward them on the occasion of his taking military possession of that city. Mr. Mercier said that he had not called now to present any complaint on the part of the French consul, and explanations which had been already made by General Butler perhaps would relieve him of any necessity for doing so.

Mr. Seward said that he had seen newspaper reports of the occurrence at New Orleans, but as yet had received nothing official either from any representative of any foreign Government or from the War Department. But he had had no hesitation about interposing in the matter at once.

Yesterday, after a brief conversation with Lord Lyons, when the subject was first brought to his notice, he had procured orders from the Secretary of War to Major-General Butler directing him to refrain from practicing any severities or strictness of doubtful right toward any consul or subject of any foreign power, which orders had been already transmitted.

To-day it had been decided to devolve the civil government of New Orleans upon a provisional military Governor, who would proceed with the utmost dispatch to New Orleans and relieve General Butler of civil administration there.

Mr. Seward said that he had already appointed a commissioner for the State Department, of distinguished ability and character, to proceed to New Orleans as speedily as possible and inquire and take evidence of the transactions which have occurred there in which any complaint of violation of consular rights, privileges, and courtesies has arisen under the administration of General Butler, to redress any such clear violation which he may ascertain to have occurred, by making restitution, and in every other case to make full report to the Secretary of State for his decision thereupon.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 5, 1862.

MR. ROEST VAN LIMBURG, &c.:

SIR: In regard to the papers which you informally left with me yesterday while waiting for the instructions of your Government, I have the honor to say that the President deeply regrets the conflict between the military authorities and the consulate of the Netherlands which occurred at New Orleans just at the moment when preparations were being made for the restoration of order and the renewal of commerce.

The statements of the transaction which have been received show that Major-General Butler was informed that a very large sum of money belonging to insurgent enemies was lying secreted in a certain liquor store in the city, and he very properly sent a military guard to search the premises indicated. The general says that it was reported to him that Mr. Couturie, who was found there, denied all knowledge of any such deposits, and claimed that all the property in the building belonged to himself personally. These reported assertions of Mr. Couturie of course determined the general to proceed with the search. Mr. Couturie at this stage of the matter avowed himself to be the consul of the Netherlands, and pointed at the flag which he had raised over the door. He withheld all explanation, however, concerning the property for which search had been ordered, and protested against any examination whatever of the premises on the ground of the immunities of the consulate. He was thereupon detained; the keys of a vault were taken from his person; the vault was opened and there was found therein $800,000 in specie and $18,000 of bonds or evidences of debt, certain dies and plates of the Citizens' Bank, the consular commission, and exequatur, and various title deeds and other private papers. All the property and papers thus taken were removed and placed for safe-keeping in the U. S. mint, and the transaction was reported by Major-General Butler to the Secretary of War.

After the affair had thus been ended the consul made written protests, in which he insisted that his detention and the search were illegal, and that the specie and bonds were lawful deposits belonging to Hope & Co., subjects of the King of the Netherlands, and an agent of Hope & Co. has also protested to the same effect and demanded that the specie and bonds shall be delivered to them. The consul further denied that he had at any time claimed that the specie and bonds were his own. Major-General Butler still insists that the deposits were fraudulent and treasonable and were made with the connivance of the consul.

The President does not doubt that in view of the military necessity which manifestly existed for the most vigorous and energetic proceedings in restoring law, order, and peace to a city that had been for fifteen months the scene of insurrection, anarchy, and ruin, and in the absence of all lawful civil authority there, the consul of the Netherlands ought, in the first instance, to have submitted to the general the explanations which he afterward made in his protest, with the evidences which he possessed to show that the deposits were legitimate. If he had done this and then referred Major-General Butler to yourself, or to this Government, the President now thinks that it would have been the duty of the general to have awaited special instructions from the Secretary of War. The consul, however, preferred to stand silent and to insist on official immunities, the extent of

which he certainly misunderstood when he assumed that his flag or the consular occupancy of the premises entitled him, in a time of public danger, to an exemption from making any exhibition of suspected property on the premises or any explanation concerning it.

Nevertheless, this error of the consul was altogether insufficient to justify what afterward occurred.

It appears beyond dispute that the person of the consul was unnecessarily and rudely searched; that certain papers which incontestably were archives of the consulate were seized and removed, and that they are still withheld from him, and that he was not only denied the privilege of conferring with a friendly colleague, but was addressed in very discourteous and disrespectful language.

In these proceedings the military agents assumed functions which belong exclusively to the Department of State, acting under the directions of the President. This conduct was a violation of the law of nations and of the comity due from this country to a friendly sovereign State. This Government disapproves of these proceedings, and also of the sanction which was given to them by Major-General Butler, and expresses its regret that the misconduct thus censured has occurred.

The President has already appointed a military Governor for the State of Louisiana, who has been instructed to pay due respect to all consular rights and privileges; and a commissioner will at once proceed to New Orleans to investigate the transaction which has been detailed, and take evidence concerning the title of the specie and bonds and other property in question, with a view to a disposition of the same, according to international law and justice. You are invited to designate any proper person to join such commissioner and attend his investigations. This Government holds itself responsible for the money and the bonds in question, and to deliver them up to the consul or to Hope & Co. if they shall appear to belong to them. The consular commission and exequatur, together with all the private papers, will be immediately returned to Mr. Couturie, and he will be allowed to renew and, for the present, to exercise his official functions. Should the facts, when ascertained, justify a representation to you of misconduct on his part it will in due time be made, with the confidence that the subject will receive just consideration by a Government with which the United States have lived in amity for so many years.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure No. 5.—Translation.]

LEGATION OF THE NETHERLANDS,
Washington, June 6, 1862.

Hon. Mr. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States of America:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your note, dated yesterday, through which you have been pleased to inform me that the President deeply regrets the conflict which has occurred at New Orleans between the military authorities and the consul of the Netherlands. It is with a real satisfaction, which accords fully with what I was to expect from the high sense of justice of the President and of the Government of the United States, that I have seen, in the course of

the note, that they view the conduct of the aforesaid authorities as a violation of the law of nations; that they disapprove of it; that they disapprove of the sanction which was given to it by Major-General Butler.

After having thanked the President and the Government of the United States therefor, I must permit myself to remark, Mr. Secretary of State, that a circumstance which, from the inception, the consul of the Netherlands is reproached with, must evidently be attributed to a want of clearness in the statement made by Major-General Butler.

According to your note, he says, "that he had been informed that a very considerable sum, belonging to insurgent enemies, was secreted in a certain liquor store of the city;" whereupon, you observe, "that he sent, very properly, a military guard to make searches at the place indicated." But it appears to be proven that the money and articles in question were not by any means in this liquor store, but in a very different place in the city. If, therefore, Mr. Couturie was accosted in the aforesaid liquor store, his commercial establishment, he might have said, with truth, that all that was in that store was his personal property. There would, therefore, be want of clearness on the part of Major-General Butler in making the declaration of Mr. Couturie bear upon the kegs, &c. Upon other allegations of Major-General Butler, differing (contrary to) from the allegations of the consul, I would not desire more than yourself, Mr. Secretary of State, to express an opinion. Major-General Butler makes a very serious charge against the consul, which involves a proceeding deserving a removal from office of the one or the other; that of the consul if he has in reality received, "with connivance," as Major-General Butler pretends (alleges), a "fraudulent" deposit; that of Major-General Butler if he fails to prove that charge. For to take from one his honor is no less culpable than to take from him his property, his life. Let the Government of the United States, Mr. Secretary of State, in order to throw light upon its information or knowledge, have the affair examined and investigated ("investigate the transaction which has been detailed") before it pronounces between the accuser and the accused. This could not be impugned by me; but that I appoint some one to take part, to assist, in this species of inquest, which, by the proceedings themselves of the military authorities, can no longer take place upon a state of things untouched—the kegs and the boxes having been carried off without any seals, having been, as it appears, opened by Major-General Butler. This I could not do without granting, in some measure, a bill of indemnity to that which has occurred. It is what I could not take upon myself without receiving upon that point the instructions of the Government of the King. There are, besides, in this affair circumstances which strike me. It seems to me that when the question relates to "fraudulent deposit," to "connivance" in acts of high treason, one should not impute, as Major-General Butler does; one should rather accuse. One should not limit himself to seize upon the proofs; it would also be natural to make sure of the accused persons; and notwithstanding the consul, to whom they impute so serious an act, was under arrest but during a few hours, during the searches made in his vault, whilst the agent of the house of Hope & Co., who, if the consul be guilty, must be so at least as much so as him, has not been, to my knowledge, arrested. These are circumstances, Mr. Secretary of State, which seem to me of a nature to cause one to rather presume the innocence of the agent of the house of Hope & Co. and

of the consul of the Netherlands than to indicate that they are believed really guilty. You should not, therefore, be surprised that I recoil from the supposition of culpability, and that as for myself I could not consider the deposit otherwise than as legitimate until the contrary be proven. It is for Major-General Butler to prove what he alleges; *ei incumbit probatio qui dicit, non qui negat* (the burden of proof lies upon him who asserts, not upon him who denies), say the Pandects. It is not for me, it is not for our consul, to prove that he is innocent. Prima facie, the money delivered by the Citizens' Bank to the agent of the house of Hope & Co., to be transmitted to that house or to be deposited with the consul of the Netherlands, is a legitimate money, legitimately transferred.

I could not, without having received (obtained) the orders of the Government of the King, participate in any manner in an investigation which would tend to investigate that which I could not put in doubt—the good faith of the agent of the house of Hope & Co., the moral impossibility that that honorable house should lend itself to any culpable underplot, the good faith of the consul of the Netherlands. *Quilibet præsumitur justus, donec probatur contrarium* (everyone is to be presumed honest until the contrary is proven), saith the ancient and universal rule of justice, and this rule is true especially when it applies to persons such as those as are in question here.

Consequently, while awaiting the orders of the Government of the King, I reserve all the rights and all the demands (claims) which may be based, either by the Royal Government or by the Netherlands consul or by individuals, upon the seizure of values, titles, or papers deposited at the consulate of the Netherlands at New Orleans, and more especially upon the reprehensible and censured manner in which this seizure has been made. But if on the one hand, Mr. Secretary of State, I must reserve, in their entireness, all the demands which the Government of the King, the consul of the Netherlands, and the persons interested might hereafter have to sustain, on the other hand I am happy to give you the assurance that the Government of the King, upon an eventual representation on your part against the conduct of the consul at New Orleans, will receive it with all the consideration and will right it with all the promptness which the excellent relations which for so many years have existed between the two countries may lead to expect from the Government of the august sovereign who maintains, and will ever maintain, the motto, *Justitia regnorum fundamentum* (Justice is the foundation of kingdoms).

I have the honor, Mr. Secretary of State, to request you to be pleased, at an early day, to acknowledge the receipt of this note from me, and I avail myself of this new opportunity to reiterate to you the assurances of my high consideration.

ROEST VAN LIMBURG.

[Inclosure No. 6.—Translation.]

LEGATION OF THE NETHERLANDS,
Washington, June 7, 1862.

Hon. Mr. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States of America:

SIR: In my note of yesterday, of the 6th of this month, I have had the honor to offer you my thanks for the ample and decided manner in which the President and the Government of the United States have censured the proceedings of Major-General Butler toward our consul

at New Orleans, at the time of the seizure of the values and papers deposited at the consulate of the Netherlands. I afterward corrected a want of clearness made by Major-General Butler, upon which you based a reproach to the consul.

In reference to the decision of the Government of the United States to throw light upon its information as to what has occurred at the consulate, and upon the allegations of Major-General Butler respecting the nature of the deposit, I have stated the motives which prevent me from participating in the species of inquiry which the Government of the United States is immediately to cause to be instituted at New Orleans, in order to be enabled afterward, without delay, to return the values to the consul or to the house of Hope & Co., should it appear that they belong to that house, or, in other words, to dispose of them according to the law of nations and justice ("with a view to a disposal of the same according to international law and justice").

The sincerity of this intention and the real desire of the President and of the Government of the United States to terminate not only in the most just, but in the most prompt manner, this affair, highly interesting to all the nations having relations with the United States, this sincerity and the reality of this desire could not be, in my view, subject to the slightest doubt. I am convinced of it, and it is this conviction which causes me, Mr. Secretary of State, to ask you now to communicate to me the proofs which Major-General Butler pretends to have had in his hands to accuse the consul of the Netherlands and to seize the deposit as unlawful.

For it is upon proofs existing at the time of the seizure, and solely upon these proofs, upon which Major-General Butler must rely. *Ex post factum*, there will be nothing to allege.

You could not, I think, have any difficulty in acceding to my request, because it can only be upon the proofs which Major-General Butler has pretended to have that you retain in your possession the articles taken from the consul, who, being then in possession, had in his favor the legal presumption of a just title.

I pray you, then, sir, to be pleased, by communicating the papers which I have the honor of asking of you, to enable me to enlighten the Government of the King as soon as possible upon this subject; and I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurances of my high consideration.

ROEST VAN LIMBURG.

[Inclosure No. 7.—Translation.]

LEGATION OF THE NETHERLANDS,
Washington, June 7, 1862.

Hon. Mr. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States of America, &c.:

From the first interview which I had the honor to have with you in regard to the lamentable events which took place in the course of last month at the consulate of the Netherlands at New Orleans, you have evinced a spirit of conciliation, the extent of which I take pleasure in acknowledging. You have assured me that all which I could reasonably ask of you would be accorded to me.

I submitted to you the information and reports which I had received. These were sufficient to induce you to take the initiative in the reparation which at first seemed to you to be due.

But from the note which to this end you were pleased to address to me day before yesterday, and from the answer which I made to it on the day following, it appears that you cannot at present decide as to the allegation of Major-General Butler, whilst I, until the contrary be proved, must consider our consul as acting entirely in good faith and as being perfectly in the right to receive from the hands of the agent of the firm of Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, a deposit for that firm. There was not, according to the law of nations and universally received usages, any obligation on the Government of the United States to verify the contents of the kegs, which the agent of the house of Hope had declared to him to contain 800,000 Mexican dollars.

In this state of affairs, which your sense of justice will hasten, as you have assured me, to put an end to as soon as possible, our consul would find himself, without some new proof of conciliation and equity on your part, in a false position. Your note of the 5th says that his consular commission and the exequatur of the President (improperly taken out of his possession by Major-General Butler) will be returned to him immediately, and that he will be "permitted" to resume his functions. I have no reason to suppose, sir, that you have used this term with any positive intention; therefore I flatter myself that, while reserving to yourself any ulterior action against the consul, you will not object to considering him, as I do, and as justice considers every man against whom nothing has been proved, as honorable and as acting in good faith; and that consequently you will not refuse to "invite" him, through my interposition, to resume his functions, while adding that you cannot consider him otherwise than as acting in good faith and as honorable until the contrary be proved, and while waiting for the report of the commissioner whom you are going to send to New Orleans.

I have the honor, Mr. Secretary of State, to request you to be pleased also, as soon as possible, to honor me with your reply in this regard; and I profit by this new opportunity to reiterate to you the assurances of my high consideration.

ROEST VAN LIMBURG.

[Inclosure No. 8.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 7, 1862.

MR. ROEST VAN LIMBURG, &c.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday and of this date on the subject of the proceedings of Major-General Butler with reference to the consul of the Netherlands at New Orleans. The first of these communications presents several points which merit special notice, but I prefer to reserve a reply to them in detail until I shall have received information in regard to the instructions upon the subject which you expect from your Government.

In answer to your note of this date I have to remark that in conformity with that conciliatory disposition which it has been my purpose to show and which you very liberally acknowledge, I have no objection to your writing to the consul that it is the President's expectation that he will resume and continue in the discharge of his official functions until there shall be further occasion for him to relinquish them.

I avail myself of this occasion, sir, to offer to you a renewed assurance of my very high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure No. 9.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 7, 1862.

Mr. ROEST VAN LIMBURG, &c.:

SIR: In answer to your second note of this date, in which you request the proof upon which Major-General Butler based his proceedings against the consul of the Netherlands at New Orleans, I have to inform you with entire frankness that my communications to you upon the subject have been drawn from the report of that officer with reference to his proceedings in that city generally up to the 16th of last month, the date of the report. That document not being accompanied by any proof of the allegations against the consul, it is quite beyond my power at this time to comply with your request.

I offer to you, sir, a renewed assurance of my very high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure No. 10.—Translation.]

LEGATION OF THE NETHERLANDS,
Washington, June 9, 1862.

Hon. Mr. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States of America:

SIR: In your note bearing date the 7th of this month, through which you do me the honor to reply to my second note of the same day, you have been pleased, with a frankness which I appreciate, to inform me that your communications on the subject of the affair in question have been drawn from the report which Major-General Butler made to you of his general conduct at New Orleans up to the 16th of the last month; and that this document not being accompanied by any proof of the allegations against the consul, it is not in your power to comply with my request "to be pleased to communicate to me the papers justificative (proofs) of the accusation of the consul and of the seizure of the deposit."

Your frankness, sir, could not but increase my esteem for the Government whose organ you are, and this frankness encourages me to be equally frank. You will appreciate it on your part, convinced of the respect which I bear for the President and Government of the United States, as also of the confidence which I place in their spirit of justice. Well then, Mr. Secretary of State, since you acknowledge to me that you are not in possession of the proofs, is it not natural to conclude therefrom that these proofs do not exist? For, was it not the duty of Major-General Butler to submit them to you, without delay, to justify the seizure of funds of which you now know that they were in deposit at the house of the Netherlands consul, for account of the honorable house of Hope & Co., of Amsterdam?

Thus, from the moment it shall appear that Major-General Butler has actually seized, without having had well-founded reasons and proofs to justify a step so serious as the carrying off (removal) of a deposit which was at the Netherlands consulate, I expect from the justice of the Government of the United States that the values shall be restored without further delay to the consul or the house of Hope & Co.

I therefore permit myself to request you, sir, to be pleased to call for as soon as possible and to communicate to me the proofs which I

have had the honor to request of you in my note of the 7th of this month.

I have the honor, sir, to reiterate to you the assurances of my high consideration.

ROEST VAN LIMBURG.

[Inclosure No. 11.—Translation.]

LEGATION OF THE NETHERLANDS,
Washington, June 9, 1862.

Hon. Mr. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 7th of this month, in which you do me the honor to say to me, among other things, that you have no objection that I should write to the consul of the Netherlands at New Orleans "that it is the President's expectation that he will resume and continue in the discharge of his official functions until there should be further occasion for him to relinquish them." I regret, sir, not to be able to accept that formula without submitting it to the judgment of the Government of the King; and I have the honor to renew to you the assurances of my high consideration.

ROEST VAN LIMBURG.

[Inclosure No. 12.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 9, 1862.

Mr. ROEST VAN LIMBURG, &c.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two notes of this date. In reply to the request in one of them for the proofs upon which Major-General Butler based his proceedings with reference to the coin lodged with the consul of the Netherlands at New Orleans, I have the honor to acquaint you that no time shall be lost in making them known to you when they shall have been received here.

I avail myself of this occasion, sir, to offer to you a renewed assurance of my very high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure No. 13.]

NEW YORK, *June 10, 1862.*

Governor SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

MY DEAR SIR: A gentleman well-informed in the financial relations of the New Orleans banks has handed me the inclosed memorandum of what he supposes to be the probable status of the specie found under the protection of the Dutch consul at New Orleans. I send it to you, thinking it may be of some service in your investigations.

The idea of this gentleman is that the existence of an occasion for a remittance of some $800,000 to Hope & Co. has been made a cause for this deposit, without the least intention of so paying or providing for the debt, which had, doubtless, been otherwise met.

I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Weed yesterday at a very agreeable dinner given to him by the district attorney. He seems in excellent health and spirits.

I am, very truly, yours,

WM. M. EVARTS.

[Sub-inclosure.]

MEMORANDUM.

The Citizens' Bank was chartered by the Legislature of Louisiana about the year 1836. The State loaned its bonds to the bank to constitute or raise the capital on which it has been doing business. The bank indorsed the bonds of the State, and negotiated some $5,000,000 of them through Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, where the interest and principal are payable. It is said that $500,000 of these bonds become due and payable at Hope & Co.'s counting-house this year (1862), which, with one year's interest on the whole amount outstanding, probably constitutes the sum placed by the bank shortly before the capture of New Orleans in the hands of the consul of the Netherlands. It is almost certain that Hope & Co. have nothing at all to do with any funds intended to be applied to the payment of the bonds negotiated through them by the Citizens' Bank until they reach Amsterdam; they (Hope & Co.) acting merely as distributors of the funds when placed there with them, all risk of transmission belonging to the bank. Such, I know, was the case with the bonds negotiated by Baring Bros. & Co., issued by the State of Louisiana to the Union Bank of Louisiana. Moreover, it is very probable that the Citizens' Bank has ample funds in London to make the payment due in Amsterdam this year, and will use them for that purpose should the money seized be given up. It should not be forgotten that the Citizens' Bank, or the president, or some other person connected with the bank, has been reported as acting in some way, directly or indirectly, as fiscal agent of the Confederate Government, and that that Government may have funds in the hands of such agent, which were on deposit with the Citizens' Bank. It is even probable that a portion of the gold stolen from the mint in New Orleans at the commencement of the rebellion was deposited in the Citizens' Bank by some agent or officer of the Confederate Government. My opinion is that if the money seized should be delivered up to the consul it will find its way back into the vault of the Citizens' Bank, and that Hope & Co. will be placed in funds to meet the bonds and coupons due this year from other resources of the bank. If the money seized should be found to belong rightfully to Hope & Co., then let the Government send the equivalent amount from here to Hope & Co. by bills of exchange on London, and use the specie where it is for their own purposes.

CONFIDENTIAL.] WASHINGTON, *June 10, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
New Orleans:

MY DEAR FRIEND: Mr. Seward desires me to say to you that he has been informed, since sending Mr. Johnson as agent to visit New Orleans, that he might not be acceptable to you, on account of something that occurred at Baltimore during your command there; that he (Mr. S.) was altogether unconscious of your having any reason of complaint against Mr. Johnson, who was appointed because he was well known abroad—familiarly acquainted with the diplomatic representatives at Washington, and therefore supposed to be more acceptable to them than would be any other person. Mr. Seward is also quite sure that Mr. Johnson has the kindest feelings toward yourself, and will perform his duties in a manner entirely satisfactory to you. In this belief I

entirely concur, and hope that your relations with Mr. Johnson will be cordial, and that you will be well pleased with the results of his mission.

With sincere regard, I am, very truly, yours,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 10, 1862.

Col. GEORGE F. SHEPLEY,
New Orleans:

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to transmit herewith your appointment and instructions as Military Governor of Louisiana. No one can be more conscious than yourself of the great importance and responsibility of the official trust thus committed to you by the President. And I will only add that with full confidence in the wisdom and success of your administration, and with the purpose to afford you every aid in the power of this Department,

I remain, truly, yours,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

P. S.—You will also find inclosed herewith copy of the memorandum of a conversation between Lord Lyons and the Secretary of State on the 30th ultimo, to which I beg leave to call your attention.*

[Inclosure No. 1.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 10, 1862.

Col. GEORGE F. SHEPLEY,
Military Governor of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: The commission you have received expresses on its face the nature and extent of the duties and power devolved on you by the appointment of Military Governor of Louisiana. Instructions have been given to Major-General Butler to aid you in the performance of your duty and the exercise of your authority. He has also been instructed to detail an adequate military force for the special purpose of a governor's guard and to act under your directions. It is obvious to you that the great purpose of your appointment is to re-establish the authority of the Federal Government in the State of Louisiana, and provide the means of maintaining peace and security to the loyal inhabitants of that State until they shall be able to establish a civil government. Upon your wisdom and energetic action much will depend in accomplishing the result. For your instruction in respect to the manner of dealing with international rights, I inclose a letter of Hon. William H. Seward to me, under the date of the 3d instant, and it is the desire of the President that your official action shall conform to the views and policy indicated therein. It is not deemed necessary to give any specific instructions, but rather to confide in your sound discretion to adopt such measures as circumstances may demand. Specific instructions will be given when requested. You may rely upon the perfect confidence and full support of the Department in the performance of your duties.

With respect, I am, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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* See p. 130.

[Sub-inclosure No. 1.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 3, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: This Department has appointed Col. George F. Shepley Military Governor of the State of Louisiana. His jurisdiction will include the city of New Orleans. While exerting the military power to overcome the rebellion, the Department desires to avoid any encroachment upon international rights, and would be glad to be favored with any suggestions which the State Department may think proper to be incorporated into the instructions to Governor Shepley.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Sub-inclosure No. 2.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 3, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and thank you for the courtesy of the communication. In reply I have to acquaint you that this Department has already appointed Reverdy Johnson a commissioner to proceed to New Orleans to investigate complaints of foreign consuls against certain military proceedings of General Butler and to report to this Department.

I think it would be well to instruct Governor Shepley to afford all reasonable facilities to Mr. Johnson to perform the trust confided to him, and further instruct him that the utmost delicacy is required in transactions with consuls and with foreigners, so as to avoid not only just cause of complaint but groundless irritation in a critical conjuncture.

In making these suggestions I am by no means to be understood as prejudging, much less censuring, Major-General Butler, whose general course of administration seems to me to have been eminently judicious and energetic.

It would be advisable for Governor Shepley to refer to the Government at Washington any questions in the determination of which, or in proceedings pursuant thereto, there may be a reasonable doubt as to his authority.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, June 10, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the order of the Department authorizing me to raise one regiment of cavalry. In the order the hope is expressed that the regiment may be ready by the 4th of July next. I will cheerfully undertake to raise the regiment, but it will be impossible to do it by the time indicated. I cannot promise that it can be ready before the 1st of August, or near that time. If for any reason that length of time cannot be allowed,

I should hope to be informed of it. It is the worst season of the year to recruit in the West, and the drain has already been considerable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of Michigan.

MADISON, WIS., *June 10, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Your circular dispatch through Adjutant-General is received. Enlistments for our new regiment move slowly. We are still embarrassed by failure to receive your favorable reply or any reply to my dispatch relative to mustering officers.

E. SALOMON,
Governor.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 10, 1862.

Maj. R. S. SMITH, *Madison, Wis.:*

The Secretary of War directs that you act as superintendent of the volunteer recruiting service and mustering and disbursing officer for Wisconsin.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 64. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June 11, 1862.*

I. All property captured by the Army, or seized by any provost-marshal, or taken up astray, or taken from soldiers marching in the enemy's country, will be turned over to the chiefs of the staff departments to which such property would appertain, on duty with the troops, and will be accounted for by them as captured property and used for the public service, unless claimed by owners and ordered by the commanding officer to be returned. In such case the receipts of the owners to whom the property is delivered will be taken therefor. Provost-marshals will make returns to the Adjutant-General of all such property and of the disposition made of it, accounting on separate returns for ordnance, quartermaster, subsistence, medical stores, &c., furnishing and procuring the usual invoices and receipts, and charging the officers to whom the property has been delivered with the same on the returns.

II. Paragraph 41, Regulations for the Subsistence Department, of April 24, 1862, corresponding with paragraph 1217, Regulations for the Army, is hereby rescinded. The settlement of accounts for the board of soldiers in private hospitals is transferred to the Surgeon-General's Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 11, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State:*

SIR: I beg leave to call your attention to the matter of the Mexican consulate at this port and to lay before you my action in the premises.

Soon after my arrival here I found two gentlemen, Señors Feliciano Ruiz and Ignacio P. Oropesa, both of whom claimed to exercise rightfully consular powers for the Republic of Mexico at this port, with consular flags, offices, &c., each representing the other to be without consular authority from that Government. Being applied to by both to settle the question between them, I caused the letters addressed to the Mexican consul to be detained in the post-office until I would bring both gentlemen together, when communications addressed to the one and the other, copies of which are hereby annexed, marked A and B, were found, coming from the minister of the interior for the Republic of Mexico, which settled the question at once. Thereupon I ordered both gentlemen to take down their consular flags at once and cease to exercise or discharge the duties and business of the consulate, and referred them to their own Government and the consul-general of that Government at New York.

Hoping that my action herein meets your approval,

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

EXHIBIT A.

(Translation.)

No. 41.] MEXICAN REPUBLIC,
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR RELATIONS,
National Palace, Mexico, April 3, 1862.

Sr. Don FELICIANO RUIZ,
In Charge of the Archives of the Consulate-General of the Republic in New Orleans:

I have received the dispatch No. 5, which, under date of the 7th of the past month, you were pleased to send me, and I give you thanks for the information which you give me relative to events recently taken place in the United States.

In case that you should not have received my communication No. 40, of 31st of January last, and as it is not now expedient that there should be a consulate in New Orleans, I must reiterate to you the order that you will be pleased to deliver the archives and seals which you have in your charge to the consul of the Republic in New York.

Receive the protestations of my particular esteem.

DOBLADO.

I certify that the above is a correct translation of Document No. 41 in the original Spanish, signed and dated as above. In witness whereof witness my signature.

S. A. PERKINS,
First Lieut., Third Massachusetts Cavalry, Second Brigade.

EXHIBIT B.

(Translation.)

MEXICO, *National Palace, April 23, 1862.*

Sr. Dr. IGNACIO P. DE OROPESA:

Having received lately at this department various communications from you, in which it appears that you are still exercising the functions of vice-consul, I must reiterate, in case that the last order of

the Government should not have reached your hands, that not only your nomination has not been confirmed, but that that general consulate has been suppressed and established for the time at New York under the charge of Señor Duran, who has received an order to collect together the archives and seals which Don Feliciano Ruiz had under his charge in deposit.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that as soon as you and also Señor Ruiz may have received notice that the general consulate in New Orleans has been suppressed, and have received orders, respectively, you shall have put an end to the indecorous and imprudent conduct which you have observed in treating of exercising the one and the other functions which as yet in no manner did not belong to either one of you.

I reiterate to you my protestations of particular attention.

FUENTE.

I certify that the above is a correct translation of document, or rather letter, in the original Spanish, dated and signed as above. In testimony whereof witness my seal.

S. A. PERKINS,
First Lieut., Third Massachusetts Cavalry, Second Brigade.

COLUMBUS, *June 11, 1862.*
(Received 1.15 a. m. 12th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Over 4,000 men have assembled at Camp Chase under the call for three-months' volunteers. They have been formed into four regiments—Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, and Eighty-seventh. The Eighty-fourth left at 6 p. m. this day for Cumberland, Md. The Eighty-fifth are organized for guard duty within the State. The Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh will be ready for the field in a few days. What orders have you for them?

DAVID TOD.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 65. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June 12, 1862.*

I. Paragraph 1269, Army Regulations, is hereby so modified that private physicians, employed as medical officers with an army in the field in time of war, may be allowed a sum not to exceed $125 per month, besides transportation in kind.

II. The certificates of discharge to be given by the Medical Inspector-General, or any medical inspector of the Army, under the act of May 14, 1862, published in General Orders, No. 53, will be made on the printed forms for certificates of disability prescribed by the Army Regulations. The inspector giving the discharge will indorse it with his own certificate that it is granted upon his own personal inspection of the soldier, and with the soldier's consent, and for disability, the nature, degree, and origin of which are correctly described in the within certificate.

III. Each medical director must, under the orders of his department commander, regulate the distribution of the sick and wounded to the hospitals within the military department to which he belongs. When want of room in such hospitals or the nature of the wounds or diseases of any invalids require that detachments shall be sent beyond the limits of their departments, the Surgeon-General will designate to

the medical directors, either by general instructions or specially by telegraph, to what points they shall be sent. Officers whose duty it may become to forward such detachments will take care that no men, except those provided with written passes from their hospital surgeon or the medical director, shall be allowed to go.

Furloughs will not be given by captains of companies or colonels of regiments on any pretext whatever. A furlough from such authority will not relieve a soldier from the charge of desertion.

Enlisted men absent from their regiments without proper authority are in fact deserters, and not only forfeit all pay and allowances, but are subject to the penalties awarded by law to such offenders. No plea of sickness or other cause not officially established, and no certificate of a physician in civil life, unless it be approved by some officer acting as a military commander, will hereafter avail to remove the charge of desertion or procure arrears of pay when a soldier has been mustered as absent from his regiment without leave.

By application to the Governors of their States, or to any military commander or U. S. mustering officer in a city, transportation can be procured to their regiments by soldiers who are otherwise able to join them.

Where no military commander has been appointed, the senior officer of the Army on duty as mustering or recruiting officer in the place is hereby authorized and required to act in that capacity until another may be appointed.

Under General Orders, No. 36, it is the duty of military commanders to collect all stragglers and forward them to their regiments. To do this they must establish camps or depots, under strict military discipline, and maintain sufficient guards to enforce this order. Convalescents in army hospitals will be reported by the surgeons in charge to the military commanders, to be kept at their camps or depots until they can be sent to join their regiments. Muster-rolls of each detachment will be made out from the best data at hand, the statement of the men being taken in the absence of other information concerning them. A duplicate of each muster-roll must be forwarded to the Adjutant-General the day the detachment starts.

To avoid confusion and retain necessary control over all soldiers in the U. S. service, those who are entertained in State or private hospitals must be subject to the nearest military commander, and are hereby required to report to him in person as soon as they become convalescent.

Immediately after receipt of this order each military commander will publish three times in some newspaper a brief notice requiring all U. S. soldiers in that city and the country around who are not under treatment in a U. S. hospital to report themselves to him without delay, on penalty of being considered deserters. In cases of serious disability from wounds or sickness, which may prevent obedience to this requirement, the soldier must furnish a certificate of a physician of good standing, describing his case, on which, if satisfactory, the military commander may grant a written furlough for not exceeding thirty days, or a discharge on the prescribed form of a certificate of disability, made out strictly according to the regulations. But no discharges will be given on account of rheumatism, or where there is a prospect of recovery within a reasonable time.

Military commanders may discharge men, at their own request, who exhibit to them satisfactory proof of their being paroled prisoners of war. To other paroled men they will give furloughs until notified of their exchange or discharged the service.

Military commanders will report to the Adjutant-General tri-monthly the names, companies, regiments, and residences of all the soldiers furloughed or discharged by them, and forward at the same time the certificates of disability in case of discharge.

They will make timely requisitions for the blanks and such other things as may be necessary for the proper execution of this order.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 12, 1862.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Boston, Mass.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, in reply to your letter addressed to the Secretary of War, dated 7th instant, that the hunters and marksmen therein referred to cannot be accepted as a company of sharpshooters, but may be assigned to a regiment in process of organization, in which case, however, they would receive the same arms as those furnished the entire regiment.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, *June 13, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Just returned after an absence of two weeks. An inquiry how soon we could raise five regiments was answered that it could be done in four or five weeks, and the question asked, Shall we raise them? No answer to this was received. If you want five regiments from Indiana you can have them. I am reorganizing the Twelfth and Sixteenth. Please answer.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 13, 1862.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

We want all the troops you can raise, and as speedily as they can be had. Orders to that effect were directed to be sent you by the Adjutant-General, and I supposed and believed that it was done, and cannot account for their not reaching you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 14, 1862.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: A resolution of the House of Representatives has been received, which passed the 9th instant, to the following effect:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform this House if General Hunter, of the Department of South Carolina, has organized a regiment of South

Carolina volunteers for the defense of the Union composed of black men (fugitive slaves) and appointed the colonel and other officers to command them.

2. Was he authorized by the Department to organize and muster into the Army of the United States as soldiers the fugitive or captive slaves?

3. Has he been furnished with clothing, uniforms, &c., for such force?

4. Has he been furnished, by order of the Department of War, with arms to be placed in the hands of those slaves?

5. To report any orders given said Hunter and correspondence between him and the Department.

In answer to the foregoing resolution I have the honor to inform the House—

First. That this Department has no official information whether General Hunter, of the Department of South Carolina, has or has not organized a regiment of South Carolina volunteers for the defense of the Union composed of black men (fugitive slaves) and appointed the colonel and other officers to command them. In order to ascertain whether he has done so or not a copy of the House resolution has been transmitted to General Hunter, with instructions to make immediate report thereon.

Second. General Hunter was not authorized by the Department to organize and muster into the Army of the United States the fugitive or captive slaves.

Third. General Hunter, upon his requisition as commander of the South, has been furnished with clothing and arms for the force under his command without instructions as to how they should be used.

Fourth. He has not been furnished, by order of the Department of War, with arms to be placed in the hands of "those slaves."

Fifth. In respect to so much of said resolution as directs the Secretary "to report to the House any orders given said Hunter and correspondence between him and the Department," the President instructs me to answer that the report at this time of the orders given to and correspondence between General Hunter and this Department would, in his opinion, be improper and incompatible with the public welfare.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, N. Y., June 14, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: From estimates based on applications already received under General Orders, No. 49, for recruits for regiments from this State, and under which none have thus far been recruited, it is manifest that not less than 25,000 men will be required for this branch of the service in addition to the new regiments to be organized. To enable me to meet the requirements of the War Department in this important subject I respectfully submit the following suggestions:

First. That existing vacancies in regiments now in service, or at least a portion of them, be retained as an incentive and reward to persons who are appointed to recruit for them, or that incomplete companies shall be consolidated and the officers sent home to recruit new companies for the numbers thus rendered vacant. The first proposition would have the advantage of affording a stimulus for exertion, as the position of persons recruiting would depend on their success; but it would to some extent prevent the promotion of meritorious officers now in service. The second plan would avoid this difficulty, but

would not present the same motive for exertion, the position of officers being fixed from the start.

Second. I would further recommend that the period of service be limited to the unexpired term of the regiments to which the recruits are to be sent. It is believed that this modification of existing regulations would greatly stimulate the recruiting service and enable me to fill up our regiments much more promptly.

Third. It is of the utmost importance, not only to the recruiting service, but to the success of the new regiments, that arrangements should be made for the payment of expenses, and that the disbursing officers on duty here should have full and definite instructions. It is presumed, also, that the proper officers will be instructed to enter into contracts for subsistence at the depots established at New York, Elmira, and Albany, and that the officers connected with departments of issue will be prepared to meet my requisitions for clothing and arms.

Should these recommendations meet the approval of the War Department, I respectfully request that the necessary orders may be issued to carry them into effect.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York.

[JUNE 14, 1862.—For Thomas to Butler, authorizing the organization of 5,000 loyal white men, see Series I, Vol. XV, p. 493.]

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 16, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, inclosing a copy of Special Orders, No. 80, and other papers, and requesting my opinion whether, under the circumstances, you had authority to issue that order.

The order in question is in these words:

2. Col. William Weer, having been illegally deposed by the Governor of Kansas, is reinstated in his position of colonel Fourth Regiment Kansas Volunteers. Any orders that may have been given by the Governor of Kansas for the consolidation of the Fourth Regiment with other Kansas troops are hereby revoked, and the regiment will preserve the organization it had prior to the issue of such order.

As your letter contains no statement of the facts under which this question arises, there are some things necessary to its intelligent consideration which I am compelled to assume as true, without explicit information; and it is only on this assumed basis of fact that I now undertake to express an opinion. If I am wrong in my assumption, you, having the means of knowing the truth, will be best able to estimate the value of my conclusions.

I assume, then, that the Fourth Regiment of Kansas Volunteers was one of the volunteer regiments accepted by the President under the provisions of the act of July 22, 1861, to authorize the employment of volunteers, &c., and as such was mustered into the service of the United States; that Col. William Weer was its commanding officer; and that since the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, and whilst in that service, the Governor of Kansas has attempted to depose Colonel Weer from its command, and to consolidate it with other Kansas troops.

If these be the facts, in my opinion the action of the Governor of Kansas was without authority of law, and Order No. 80 was a proper and legal exercise of the power of the Secretary of War as the minister of the President of the United States.

By the second section of the act of July 22, 1861, the volunteers accepted by the President are made "subject to the rules and regulations governing the Army of the United States," and they are to be formed "by the President into regiments of infantry, with the exception of such numbers of cavalry and artillery as he may direct, &c., and to be organized as in the regular service." The same section designates the officers of these regiments and provides further for their organization.

Among the rules and regulations governing the Army of the United States, to which these volunteers are thus subjected, are the Rules and Articles of War, one of which (the 11th) declares that a commissioned officer shall not be discharged the service but by order of the President of the United States, or by sentence of a general court-martial. (Bright. Dig., 74.) This rule is as applicable to the commissioned officers of volunteers mustered into the service of the United States under the act of July 22, 1861, as it is to commissioned officers of the Regular Army. If the action of the Governor of Kansas in deposing Colonel Weer was intended to discharge him from the service, it was directly in the face of this rule, and is of course utterly illegal.

But if it was only intended to remove him from the command of the Fourth Regiment of Kansas Volunteers, it was not less illegal. For that regiment, having been accepted by the President and mustered into the service of the United States, was under the command of the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief, and not under the command of the Governor of Kansas. A loose idea seems to prevail in some quarters that the Governors of the States have the right to control the organization of the troops from their respective States, even after they are received into the service of the United States, and I presume it was under this impression that the Governor of Kansas attempted to interfere with the organization of the Fourth Regiment in the present instance. If so, he was greatly mistaken. It is true that by the constitutions of most, if not all, of the States, the Governor is made commander-in-chief of the militia, but he remains commander-in-chief only until the militia are called into the actual service of the United States, when, by the national Constitution (Art. II, sec. 2), the President becomes their Commander-in-Chief. It is not necessary to consider whether any distinction exists between the militia and volunteers accepted under the act of July 22, 1861, since in neither case are the troops in the service of the United States less under the command of the President, and none of the constitutional reservations in favor of militia will help the claim of the Governor of a State to interfere with the organization of a regiment from his State either by removing its officers or consolidating it with other troops after it has entered the national service. Those reservations are found in the seventeenth clause of Section 8, Article I, of the Constitution, which confers on Congress the power "to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." But even if the right of the Governor, under the laws of the State he represents, to appoint the officers and train the militia be unques-

tioned, the power attempted to be exercised here was neither of these. It was the power to remove an officer and destroy a regimental organization, the officer and the regiment being in the national service. If the Governor can do these or either of these things, he can remove all the officers and disband all the regiments from his State. And if one Governor can do so, all the Governors of the States possess the same power. Neither is there any limit of * * * time or place to its exercise. So that if the Governor of Kansas can sustain his assumption in this case, a combination of Governors might utterly disorganize an army in the face of the enemy it was called out to meet, or disband it entirely. If the power to do this or anything like it exists, it must be found in the Constitution, for the whole scope of the legislation of Congress is at war with it, being all founded on the assumption that the troops furnished from the States to the National Government are, when in its service, under the exclusive control of the President as Commander-in-Chief, subject to the rules for their organization, arming, discipline, and government which Congress may establish.

Giving to the constitutional reservations in favor of the States the most liberal construction which can be claimed for them, they confer no right on the State authorities to disturb the organization of militia or volunteer regiments in the national service, or to interfere in any way with the control which the President, under the national Constitution and laws, shall exercise over them.

Recognizing the constitutional reservation of the appointment of officers referred to, Congress, in the act of July 22, 1861, has provided that when vacancies occur in any of the companies of volunteers, the officers as high as captain shall be elected to fill them by the men of such companies, and when vacancies in the regiments occur above the rank of captain, they shall be filled by the votes of the commissioned officers of such regiment, and all officers so elected shall be commissioned by the respective Governors of the States, or by the President of the United States. But this does not by the remotest implication give to the Governor who may commission an officer the right to depose him when he is once elected, commissioned, and received into the service of the United States. By the section just quoted, the right to take away the commission is, in a certain case, given to the commander of a separate department, or a detached army, with the approval of the President, but it is nowhere given to the Governor of a State, and, in my opinion, it does not exist.

That the Governors of the loyal States have, both personally and officially, rendered most valuable and effective service to the National Government in its efforts to suppress the present insurrection is well known, and this service, with many of them, has not ended when the troops of their States entered into the employment of the United States. For the devoted and patriotic labors of some of these Chief Magistrates in ministering to the wants of their soldiers in the field will shine among the brightest incidents of the war. But these labors are in aid of the Government and with its approbation. They are performed, not because it is a legal duty imposed by Congress, or, in many instances, even by their respective States, but under the impulse of a generous humanity and patriotism. Of course, such assistance to the Government can afford no good pretext for any interference with the organization or control of regiments mustered into the national service.

It seems hardly necessary to add that if the Fourth Regiment of Kansas Volunteers have been accepted and mustered into service

under the act of July 25, 1861, Chapter XVII, or the second section of the act of July 31, 1861, Chapter XXXV, the foregoing remarks apply to them with as much force as if they had been accepted and mustered in under the act of July 22, 1861, since the two acts first named are supplementary to that act, and all its provisions are extended to those acts.

I am, therefore, clearly of opinion, if the facts above assumed be true, that you had full authority in law to issue the order in question.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. BATES,
Attorney-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 16, 1862.

Major-General HUNTER,
Commanding Department of the South:

GENERAL: By direction of the President, Brigadier-General Saxton has been assigned to special duty in your department for the purpose of occupying, cultivating, and taking care of the plantations under your command, and protecting, employing, and instructing the inhabitants who have not hitherto been accustomed to self-protection. He will, of course, continue to be subordinate to your authority as commander of the department. It is the desire of the President that you should afford him the aid of that authority for the performance of his special duties, and that so far as may be possible he be left free to act therein according to his instructions and circumstances that may exist. You will please place in the command of General Saxton such military guard as will enable him to protect the plantations and inhabitants thereof that may be in his charge from trespass, invasion, or intrusion, and to preserve order and enforce discipline and maintain police and sanitary regulations within his special command. You will afford him the quartermaster's, commissary, and medical stores authorized in his instructions, a copy whereof is appended. If active military operations should be prosecuted by you for the capture of Charleston, the special duty assigned General Saxton is not designed to deprive you of his military service, but he may be assigned a command in such operations according to his rank. Under all other circumstances he will be permitted to continue in the uninterrupted performance of the special duties before mentioned.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. SAXTON:

SIR: You are hereby assigned to duty in the Department of the South, to act under the orders of the Secretary of War. You are directed to take possession of all the plantations heretofore occupied by the rebels, and take charge of the inhabitants remaining thereon within the department or which the fortunes of the war may hereafter bring into it, with authority to take such measures, make such rules and regulations for the cultivation of the land and for the protection, employment, and government of the inhabitants as circum-

stances may seem to require. You are authorized to exercise all sanitary and police powers that may be necessary for the health and security of the persons under your charge, and may imprison or exclude all disorderly, disobedient, or dangerous [persons] from the limits of your operations. The major-general commanding the Department of the South will be instructed to give you all the military aid and protection necessary to enable you to carry out the views of the Government. You will have power to act upon the decisions of courts-martial which are called for the trial of persons not in the military service to the same extent that a commander of a department has over courts-martial called for the trial of soldiers in his department, and so far as the persons above described are concerned, you will also have a general control over the action of the provost-marshals.

It is expressly understood that, so far as the persons and purposes herein specified are concerned, your action will be independent of that of the other military authorities of the department and in all other cases subordinate only to the major-general commanding.

In cases of need or destitution of the inhabitants, you are directed to issue such portions of the army ration and such articles of clothing as may be suitable to the habits and wants of the persons supplied, which articles will be furnished by the quartermaster and commissary of the Department of the South upon requisitions approved by yourself. It is expected that, encouraging industry, skill in the cultivation of the necessaries of life, and general self-improvement, you will, as far as possible, promote the real well-being of all people under your supervision. Medical and ordnance supplies will be furnished by the proper officers, which you will distribute and use according to your instructions. You will account regularly with the proper bureaus of this Department and report frequently, once a week at least.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 17, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War:**

* * * * * * *

I inclose herewith some correspondence with the supposed consul of Great Britain upon the subject of my General Orders, No. 41, which I also submit herewith,† and also a protest received from the several consuls whose names are attached, with my reply. The truth is, as a rule, all the consuls, with perhaps the exception of the French consul, have aided the rebellion by every means, and specially by giving means of transferring the Confederate funds to Europe and buying arms and ammunition. I inclose also copies of correspondence in regard to certain sugars of Mr. Covas which relate to this subject, which will be sufficiently explicit in itself.*

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BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* For portions omitted, see Series I, Vol. XV, p. 478.
† See Series I, Vol. XV, p. 483.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

BRITISH CONSULATE,
New Orleans, La., June 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans:

SIR: I beg to inform you that great doubt exists in the minds of British subjects who, under the provisions of your Order No. 41, are called upon to subscribe the oath therein set forth, as to the consequence of compliance with the behests of that order.

I would therefore respectfully request that you will inform me whether the oath prescribed in the first instance is intended, or in your understanding can be construed, to affect the natural allegiance they owe to the Government of their nativity.

Objections have also been very generally urged against the oath prescribed to duly registered aliens on the ground that it imposes on them (in words at least) the office of spy, and forces them to acts inconsistent with the ordinary obligations of probity, honor, and neutrality.

Hoping that I may receive such explanations as may obviate the difficulties suggested,

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE COPPELL,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 14, 1862.

GEORGE COPPELL, Esq.,
Acting Consul of Her Britannic Majesty, New Orleans:

SIR: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that no answer is to be given to the note of George Coppell, esq., of this date, until his credentials and pretensions are recognized by his own Government and the Government of the United States. All attempts at official action on Mr. Coppell's part must cease. His credentials have been sought for, but not exhibited.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

P. HAGGERTY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

NEW ORLEANS, *June —, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: The undersigned foreign consuls accredited to the Government of the United States have the honor to represent that General Orders, No. 41, under date of 10th instant, contain certain clauses against which they deem it their duty to protest, not only in order to comply with their obligations as representatives of their respective Governments, now at peace and in friendly relations with the United States, but also to protect, by all possible means, such of their fellow-citizens as may be morally or materially injured by the execution of an order which they consider as contrary both to that justice which they have a right to expect at the hands of the Government of the United States and to the laws of nations.

The order contains two oaths, one applicable both to the native born and to such foreigners as have not claimed and received protection from their Government, &c.; the second applicable, it would seem, to such foreigners as may have claimed and received the above protection; thus, unnaturalized foreigners are divided into two categories, a distinction which the undersigned cannot admit.

The order says that the required "oath will not be, as it has never been, forced upon any;" that "it is too sacred an obligation, too exalted in its tenure, and brings with it too many benefits and privileges to be profaned by unwilling lip service;" and that "all persons shall be deemed to have been citizens of the United States who shall have been resident therein for the space of five years and upward, and if foreign born shall not have claimed and received a protection of their Government, duly signed and registered by the proper officer, more than sixty days previous to the publication of this order."

Whence it follows that foreigners are placed on the same footing with the native-born and naturalized citizens, and in the alternative, either of being deprived of their means of existence or forced implicitly to take the required oath, if they wish to ask and do receive "any favor, protection, privilege, passport, or to have money paid them, property or other valuable thing whatever delivered to them, or any benefit of the power of the United States extended to them, except protection from personal violence."

Now, of course, when a foreigner does not wish to submit to the laws of the country of which he is a resident, he is invariably and everywhere at liberty to leave that country; but here he does not even enjoy that privilege, for to leave he must procure a passport, to obtain which he must take an oath that he is unwilling to take, and yet that oath "is so sacred and so exalted in its tenure that it must not be profaned by unwilling lip service."

It is true that the order excepts those foreigners who claimed and received the protection of their Government more than sixty days previous to its publication; but this exception is merely nominal, because the very great majority of foreigners never had any cause hitherto in this country to ask, and therefore to receive, "a protection of their Government." Besides, this exception implies an interference with the interior administration of foreign Governments—an act contrary to the laws of nations. Whether the foreign residents have or have not complied with the laws and edicts of their own Governments is a matter between them and their consuls, and the undersigned deny the right of any foreign power to meddle with, and still less to enforce, the laws of their respective countries, as far as their fellow-citizens are concerned. When a consul extends the high protection of his Government to such of his countrymen as are neither naturalized nor charged with any breach of the laws of the country in which they reside, he is to be supported by a friendly Government; for it is a law in all civilized countries that if foreigners must submit to the laws of the country in which they reside, they, and, *a fortiori*, their consuls must, in exchange of that respect for those laws, receive due protection—that protection, in fact, which the foreigners have invariably enjoyed in this country up to the present time. Now foreigners are deprived of that protection unless they become citizens of the United States, and this is done without a warning and in opposition to the laws of the United States concerning the mode in which foreigners may become citizens of this country. The undersigned must remark that a just law can have no retroactive action and can be enforced

only from the day of its promulgation, while the order requires that acts should have been done the necessity of which was unforeseen, especially in this country.

The required oath is contrary not only to the rights, duty, and dignity of foreigners, who are all free born, but also to the dignity of the Government of the United States, and even to the spirit of the order itself.

First. Because it virtually forces a certain class of foreigners, in order to save their property, to swear "true faith and allegiance" to the United States, and thereby to "renounce and abjure" that true faith and allegiance which they owe to their own country only, while naturalization is and can be but an act of free will; and because it is disgraceful for any free man to do through motives of material interest those moral acts which are repugnant to his conscience.

If the order merely required the English oath of allegiance, it might be argued, according to the definition given by Blackstone (1, p. 370), that said oath signifies only the submission of foreigners to the police laws of the country in which they reside, but the oath as worded in the order is a virtual act of naturalization. A citizen of the United States might take the oath, although Article VI of the Federal Constitution and the act of Congress of June 1, 1789, do not require as much. But no consideration can compel a foreigner to take such an oath.

Second. Because, if according to the order the "highest title known was really that of an American citizen," it would be the very reason why it should be sought after and not imposed upon the unwilling, whether openly or implicitly.

Third. Because, while the order advocates the "neutrality imposed upon foreigners by their sovereigns," it virtually tends to violate that neutrality, not by forcing them openly to take up arms and bravely shed their blood in defense even of a cause that is not their own, but by enjoining upon them, if they wish to redeem their property, to descend to the level of spies and denunciators for the benefit of the United States.

The undersigned will close by remarking that their countrymen since the beginning of the war have been neutral. As such they cannot be considered and treated as a conquered population. The conquered may be submitted to exceptional laws, but neutral foreigners have a right to be treated as they have always been by the Government of the United States.

We have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servants,

JUAN CALLEJON,
Consul de España.
CTE. MEJAN,
French Consul.
JOS. DEYNOODT,
Consul of Belgium.
N. M. BENACHI,
Greek Consul.
JOSEPH LANATA,
Consul of Italy.
B. TERYAGHI,
Vice-Consul.
AL. PIAGET,
Swiss Consul.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 16, 1862.

MESSRS. CTE. MEJAN, *French Consul;* JUAN CALLEJON, *Consul de España;* JOSEPH DEYNOODT, *Consul of Belgium;* N. M. BENACHI, *Greek Consul;* JOSEPH LANATA, *Consul of Italy;* B. TERYAGHI, *Vice-Consul;* AL. PIAGET, *Swiss Consul:*

GENTLEMEN: Your protest against General Orders, No. 41, has been received.

It appears more like a labored argument in which the imagination has been drawn on for the facts to support it. Were it not that some of the idiomatic expressions of the document show that it was composed by some one born in the English tongue, I should have supposed that many of the misconceptions of the purport of the order which appear in the protest arose from the imperfect acquaintance with the peculiarities of our language. As it is, I am obliged to believe that the faithlessness of the Englishman who translated the order to you and wrote the protest will account for the misapprehensions under which you labor in regard to its terms.

The order prescribes, first, a form of oath to be taken by those who claim to be citizens of the United States, and those only, who desire to hold office, civil or military, under the laws of the United States, or who desire some act to be done in their favor by the officers of the United States in this department other than protection from personal violence, which is afforded to all. With that oath, of course, the alien has nothing to do. But there is a large class of foreign-born persons here, who, by their acts, have lost their nationalities. Familiar examples of that class are those subjects of France (Français) who, in contravention of the "code civile," have, without authorization by the Emperor, joined themselves to (the) a military organization of a foreign State (s'affilierait à une corporation militaire étrangère) or received military commissions (fonctions publiques conférées par un gouvernement étranger) from the Governor thereof, or who have left France without intention of returning (sans esprit de retour) or, as in the case of the Greek consul, have taken the office of opener and examiner of letters in the post-office of the Confederate States, or the Prussian consul, who is still leading a recruited body of his countrymen in the rebel army. As many of such aliens had been naturalized, and many of the bad men among them had concealed the fact of their naturalization, it became necessary, in order to meet the case of these bad men, to prescribe some rule by which those foreign born, who might not be entitled to the protection of their several Governments, or had heretofore become naturalized citizens of the United States, might be distinguished from those foreigners who were still to be treated as neutrals. This rule must be a comprehensive one, and one easily to be understood, because it was for the guidance of subordinate officers who should be called upon to administer the proper oaths. Therefore it was provided that all who had resided here five years—a length of time which would seem to be sufficient evidence that they had not the intention of returning (esprit de retour) and who should not have in that time claimed certificate of nationality, called commonly a "protection" of their Government, should for this purpose be deemed prima facie, of course, American citizens, and should, if they desired any favor or protection of the Government, save from violence, take the oath of alle-

giance. But it is complained that the order further provides that they must have received that "protection" sixty days previous to the date of the order, so as to have the "protection" avail them.

The reason of this limitation was that as some of the consuls had gone into the rebel army, and some of the consuls had been aiding the rebellion here, and as "protections" had been given by some of the consuls to those who were not entitled to them, for the purpose of enabling the holders to evade the blockade, it was necessary to make some limitations to secure good faith.

Indeed, gentlemen, you will remember that all rules and regulations are made to restrain bad men and not the good. For instance, if I allowed the "protections" given now to avail for this purpose, that Prussian consul might give them to the whole of his militia company that live to get back; and they might come, claiming to be neutrals, as did that British Guard who sent their arms and equipments to Beauregard.

The naturalization laws of the United States were in abeyance for want of U. S. courts here. These provisions permitted all foreigners who had resided here five years and not claimed the protection of their Government who felt disposed to avail themselves of them, and thus become entitled to the high privileges of an American citizen, which so many foreigners value so greatly that they leave their own prosperous, peaceful, and happy countries to come and live here, even although allowed to enjoy those privileges in a limited degree only.

So greatly do they compliment us upon our laws that they prefer to and insist upon stopping here, even at the risk of being exposed to the chances of our intestine war, which chances they seem willing to take in preference to living in peace at home under laws enacted by their own sovereigns; but it is said that unless foreigners take the oath of allegiance they will not be allowed a "passport." This is an entire mistake, and probably comes from confounding a "pass" through my lines, which I grant or withhold for military reasons, with a "passport," which must be given a foreigner by his own Government.

The order refuses all "passports" to American citizens who do not take the oath of allegiance, but it nowhere meddles with the "passports" of foreigners, with which I have nothing to do. There is nothing compulsory about this order.

If a foreigner desires the privileges which the military government of this department accords to American citizens, let him take the oath of allegiance; but that does not neutralize him. If he does not wish to do so, but chooses to be an honest neutral, then let him not take the oath of allegiance, but the other oath set forth in the order.

If he chooses to do neither, but simply to remain here with protection from personal violence, a privilege he has not enjoyed in this city for several years until now, let him be quiet, live on, keep away from his consul, and be happy. For honest alien neutrals another oath was provided, which, in my judgment, contains nothing but what an honest and honorable neutral will do and maintain, and, of course, only that which he will promise to do.

But it is said that this oath compels "every foreigner to descend to the level of spies and denunciators for the benefit of the United States."

There is no possible just construction of language which will give any such interpretation to the order. This mistake arises from a misconception of the meaning of the word "conceal," so false, so gross,

so unjust, and illiterate that in the Englishman who penned the protest sent to me it must have been intentional; but an error, into which those not born and reared in the idioms of our language might easily have fallen.

The oath requires him who takes it not to "conceal" any wrong that has been or is about to be done in aid or comfort of the enemies of the United States. It has been read and translated to you as if it required you to reveal all such acts. "Conceal" is a verb active in our language. "Concealment" is an act done, not a thing suffered by the "concealers." Let me illustrate this difference of meaning: If I am passing about and see a thief picking the pocket of my neighbor and I say nothing about it unless called upon by a proper tribunal, that is not "concealment" of the theft; but if I throw my cloak over the thief to screen him from the police officer while he does it, I then "conceal" the theft. Again, I know that my neighbor is about to join the rebel army, and I go about my usual business. I do not "conceal" the fact; but if upon being inquired of by the proper authority as to where my neighbor is about to go, and I say that he is going to sea, I then conceal his acts and intentions.

Now, if any citizen or foreigner means to "conceal" rebellious or traitorous acts against the United States in the sense above given, it will be much more for his personal comfort if he gets out of this department at once.

Indeed, gentlemen, if any subject of a foreign State does not like our laws or the administration of them he has an immediate, effectual, and appropriate remedy in his own hands, alike pleasant to him and to us, and that is, not to annoy his consul with complaints of those laws, or the administration of them, or his consul wearying the authorities with verbose protests, but simply to go home. "Stay not on the order of his going, but go at once." Such a person came here without our invitation; he will be parted with without our regrets. But he must not have committed crimes against our laws and then expect to be allowed to go home to escape the punishment of those crimes.

I must beg, gentlemen, that no more argumentative protests against my orders be sent to me by you as a body. If any consul has anything to offer for my consideration he will easily learn the proper mode of presenting it.

I have, gentlemen, the honor to be, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

NEW ORLEANS, *June 11, 1862.*

[Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:]

SIR: It has been represented to the undersigned by Mr. Covas, of the commercial firm of Covas & Negroponte, carrying on business in this city, that certain sugars bought by that firm conjointly with Messrs. Ralli, Benachi & Co., also carrying on business here, are not allowed to be sold or taken from the place in which said sugars are stored, without further orders from you.

We beg here to state that Mr. Covas represents to the undersigned that the sugars in question, 3,205 hogsheads, have been bought for and are the property of British, French, and Greek subjects, and with which fact you are already acquainted.

The purchases of these sugars were effected at various times, ranging from January to March last, paid for at the time of purchase in the usual manner in which such business is carried on here by foreign commercial houses when purchasing for account of distant parties, *i. e.*, by the proceeds of bills of exchange drawn by the purchaser here upon the bona fide owner of the produce.

These transactions were strictly mercantile, and feeling assured by the proclamation issued by you under date of May 1—had they had any fears before—that this, the property of foreigners, was safe and would be accorded that protection as stated in the proclamation had been granted heretofore to such property under the U. S. laws, the purchasers of these sugars were anxious to ship them at a time when other such shipments were being made, but by your order, as stated above, were prevented, thereby entailing upon the foreign owners great loss. But as the undersigned are anxious to waive all past proceedings they beg that the order not permitting the removal of the produce in question be rescinded, and that the sugars be at the disposal of the purchasers to do with them as they may see fit, or that the undersigned, if compatible, in consideration of the interests concerned, be placed in possession of the facts which caused such order to be issued, the enforcing and existence of which materially retards and stops the legitimate business of our countrymen.

We beg to remain, sir, your obedient servants,

GEORGE COPPELL,
Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul.
CTE. MEJAN,
French Consul.
N. M. BENACHI,
Greek Consul.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 12, 1862.

Messrs. GEORGE COPPELL, *claiming to be Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul;* E. A. MEJAN, *French Consul;* N. M. BENACHI, *Greek Consul:*

GENTLEMEN: In the matter of the sugars in possession of Mr. Covas, who is the only party known to the U. S. authorities, I have examined with care the statement you have sent me.

I had information, the sources of which you will not expect me to disclose, that Mr. Covas had been engaged in buying Confederate notes, giving for them sterling exchange, thus transferring abroad the credit of the States in the rebellion and enabling those bills of credit to be converted into bullion to be used there, as it has been, for the purpose of purchasing arms and munitions of war; that Mr. Covas was one of and the agent of an association or company of Greek merchants residing here, in London, and in Havana, who had set apart a large fund for this enterprise; that these Confederate notes so purchased by Mr. Covas had been used in the purchase of sugars and cotton, of which the sugars in question, in value almost $200,000, are a part.

I directed Mr. Covas to hold these sugars until the matter could be investigated. I am satisfied of the substantial truth of this information. Mr. Covas' own books will show the important facts that he sold sterling exchange for Confederate Treasury notes and then bought these sugars with the notes. Now, this is claimed to be

"strictly mercantile." It will not be denied that the sugars were intended for a foreign market, but the Government of the United States had said that with the port of New Orleans there should be no "strictly mercantile" transaction. It would not be contended for a moment that the exchanging of specie for Confederate Treasury notes and sending the specie to Europe to enable the rebels to buy arms and munitions of war there, were not a breach of the blockade, as well as a violation of neutrality laws and the proclamation of their Majesties the Queen of Great Britain and the Emperor of France.

What distinguishes the two cases, save that drawing the sterling bills is a more safe and convenient way of eluding the laws than sending the bullion in specie, and thus assist the rebellion in the point of its utmost need? It will be claimed that to assist the rebellion was not the motive for these transactions. Granted *causa argumenti.*

It was done for the desire of gain, as doubtless all the violations of neutrality have been done by aliens during this war—a motive which is not sanctifying to acts by a foreigner—which if done by a subject would be treason or a high misdemeanor. My proclamation of May 1 assured respect to all persons and property that were respectable. It was not an amnesty to murderers, thieves, and criminals of deeper die or less heinousness, nor a mantle to cover the property of those aiders of the rebellion, whether citizen or alien, whom I might find here. If numbers of the foreign residents here have been engaged in aiding the rebellion, either directly or indirectly, from a spirit of gain, and they now find themselves objects of a watchful supervision by the authorities of the United States, they will console themselves with the reflection that they are only getting "the bitter with the sweet."

Nay more, if honest and quiet foreign citizens find themselves the objects of suspicion to, and even their honest acts subjects of, the investigation by the authorities of the United States to their inconvenience, they will upon reflection blame only the over rapacious and greedy of their own fellow-citizens who have by their aid to the rebellion brought distrust and suspicion over all.

Wishing to treat you, gentlemen, with every respect, I have set forth at length some of the reasons which have prompted my action.

There is one phrase in your letter which I do not understand, and cannot permit to pass without calling attention to it:

You say "the undersigned are disposed to waive all past proceedings," &c. What "proceedings" have you, or either of you, to "waive" if you do feel disposed so to do? What right have you in the matter? What authority is vested in you by the laws of nations or of this country which gives you the power to use such language to the representatives of the United States in a quasi official communication?

Commercial agents merely of a subordinate class, consuls have no power to waive or condone any proceedings, past or present, of the Government under whose protection they are permitted to reside so long as they behave well. If I have committed any wrong to Mr. Covas, you have no power to "waive" or pardon the penalty or prevent his having redress. If he has committed any wrong to the United States, you have still less power to shield him from punishment.

I take leave to suggest as a possible explanation of this sentence that you have been so long dealing with a rebel confederation which

has been supplicating you to make such representations to the Government whose subjects you are as would induce your Sovereigns to aid it in its traitorous designs that you have become rusty in the language proper to be used in representing the claim of your fellow-citizens to the consideration of a great and powerful Government, entitled to equal respect with your own. In order to prevent all misconception, and that for the future you, gentlemen, may know exactly the position upon which I act in regard to foreigners resident here, permit me to explain to you that I think a foreigner resident here has not one right more than an American citizen, but at least one right less, *i. e.*, that of meddling or interfering by discussion, vote, or otherwise with the affairs of the Government.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 17, 1862.

SALMON P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: Please find inclosed the draft of the Bank of Louisiana for £3,000, payable to your order on account of moneys deposited in the Bank of Louisiana to the credit of the circuit court for this circuit by the clerks and therefore belonging to the United States.

I inclose the letter of the bank for further explanation. Will you send me a receipt for the net amount of the draft, so I may adjust the same with the bank? I would suggest further that some note be made in the Adjutant-General's Office of the transaction in case there should be any claim upon the reopening of the courts.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 68. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 18, 1862.

I. Whenever soldiers are discharged while absent from their companies the officers granting the discharge will furnish them with final statements for pay and certificates of discharge. The same officers, including medical inspectors, will in all cases notify the Adjutant-General and the commanding officer of the company to which the soldier belongs of the date, place, and cause of such discharge. Certificates of disability are never to be given into the hands of the soldier, but are to be forwarded to the Adjutant-General, after being completed. (See paragraphs 167 and 168, General Regulations.)

II. The act of February 13, 1862, section 2, published in General Orders, No. 15, although prohibiting the discharge of minors from the service, does not authorize their enlistment or muster into service, except with the written consent of their parents, masters, or guardians. Such consent must be taken in triplicate, and filed with triplicate copies of the muster-in rolls.

III. Officers now or hereafter detached from their regiments for signal duty will report immediately for orders to the signal officer of

the Army; after which they will not be relieved from such duty, except by orders from the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 18, 1862.

GOVERNOR OF MAINE:

We are in pressing need of troops. How many can you forward immediately?

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

(Same to Governors of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas.)

[JUNE 18, 1862.—For Butler to Stanton, inclosing report of Phelps, relating to the condition of the negro, &c., see Series I, Vol. XV, p. 485.]

NEW HAVEN, *June 18, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS, U. S. Army,
Adjutant-General, Washington:

SIR: Your telegram is at hand saying that you are in pressing want of troops, to which I have replied. I would add that if you want 2,000 or 3,000 troops for three-months' service, I have no doubt I can raise them in a very few days if you can show our citizens that a necessity exists for such service. In that case they would abandon their business and readily obey your call.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. G. BLUNT.
Comdg. Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

SIR: Your letter of May 27, 1862, inclosing copy of instructions to Captain Moonlight, and of Governor Robinson's letter of May 25, 1862, has been received. I am directed to say in reply that the subject has been referred to the Attorney-General, together with a copy of Special Orders, No. 80,* and his opinion has been received fully sustaining the authority of the Secretary of War to issue the order. He says:

Giving to the constitutional reservations in favor of the States the most liberal construction which can be claimed for them, they confer no right on the State

* See April 12, p. 16.

authorities to disturb the organization of militia or volunteer regiments in the national service, or to interfere in any way with the control which the President under national Constitution and laws shall exercise over them.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT PAUL, *June 18, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Have no troops that can leave immediately.

ALEX. RAMSEY,
Governor of Minnesota.

HARRISBURG, *June 18, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

We have but one regiment preparing, which has now nearly 500 men in Camp Curtin, and it furnishes the guard for the rebel prisoners sent here by General Banks. In view of the approaching harvest and the consequent difficulty attending the recruiting service, it has been considered better to confine our efforts to filling up the old than to attempt to recruit new regiments.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

MADISON, WIS., *June 18, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your dispatch by the Adjutant-General is received. We have no troops in the State. Our operations in trying to raise a regiment are very much delayed by failure to receive reply to my dispatch of June 3, though I have three times requested a reply.

E. SALOMON,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 69. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June 19, 1862.*

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned, in connection with the act of June 2, 1862, promulgated in General Orders, No. 58:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 16, 1862.

The Secretary of War is of the opinion that the "Act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers intrusted with making contracts on the part of Government," approved June 2, 1862, applies only to such contracts as, under the laws and regulations in force at the time of its passage, were required to be in writing. The execution of the act in any other sense is utterly impracticable, and an attempt otherwise to enforce it would everywhere instantly arrest the operation of all our forces. It is therefore

Ordered, That all contracts, which by the present regulations are prescribed to be made in writing, shall hereafter be made in quintuplicate, of which four shall be disposed of according to such regulations, and one shall be sent by the officer making and signing the same to the Return Office of the Department of the Interior,

within thirty days after the contract is made, together with all proposals, and a copy of any advertisement published by him touching the same, attached and verified in the manner required by the act above specified.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 19, 1862.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:

SIR: I have the honor to forward to you the sums which are set forth in the inclosed schedule by the drafts and acceptances which you will find, amounting to $245,760.10. The principal amounts are from deposits in the several banks to the credit of the receivers of the Confederate States and will make a fund upon which those whose property has been confiscated may have claim.

Another class is that of the credits due to the Confederate States. This of course at once vests in the Government. The claim of the Citizens' Bank and my answer is inclosed, which will show you what has been done and the ground upon which my action has been based. You will please send me instructions. The necessary papers, where special information is needed, are furnished herewith. I have sent this money to the Treasury as coming more immediately within that Department, and not through the Adjutant-General's Office. I have written him a note informing him of this disposition of the funds.

Will you do me the favor to acknowledge the receipt of this note?

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Schedule of amounts received from several banks in New Orleans due Confederate States and forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury June 19, 1862, by Benjamin F. Butler, major-general, commanding.

From Citizens' Bank		$215,820.89
Made up as follows, to wit:		
Special accounts due C. S. Treasurer	$12,465.00	
C. S. receiver's account	178,897.50	
C. S. quartermaster's and commissary's accounts	24,458.39	
	215,820.89	
From Louisiana State Bank		24,076.11
Made up as follows, to wit:		
Due C. S. Treasurer	6,200.00	
C. S. quartermaster's accounts	17,851.88	
C. S. agent's account	24.23	
	24,076.11	
From Bank of America		2,850.00
Made up as follows, to wit:		
Due C. S. Treasurer	2,850.00	
From New Orleans Canal and Banking Company		2,500.00
Made up as follows, to wit:		
Due C. S. Treasurer	2,500.00	
From Southern Bank		513.10
Made up as follows, to wit:		
Due C. S. Treasurer	513.10	
Total		245,760.10

Schedule of drafts sent to meet this account:

Citizens' Bank draft, 5 days' sight, on Bank of America, New York, dated June 19, 1862	215,820.89
Jacob Barker's check on Park Bank, New York, dated June 19, 1862	2,500.00
Navy bill on Gideon Welles, Secretary, by William H. Higbee, paymaster, dated June 19, 1862	12,000.00
Draft of the assistant quartermaster on assistant treasurer of the United States, New York, dated June 19, 1862	15,439.21
	245,760.10

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, June 11, 1862.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding, New Orleans:

GENERAL: In obedience to your General Orders, No. 40,* I beg to inform you that on the 1st of May last there was to the credit of the Treasurer of the Confederate States in this bank the sum of $219,090.94, and also in special account a further sum of $12,465, and this bank holding a much larger amount in the notes of the Confederate Treasury, an equivalent amount in said Treasury notes has been set aside and is now held by the bank to offset the above-stated amounts, and which notes I will return as the property of the Confederate States under your order. Also one small tin box, marked C. S. district court.

The following-named parties have also to their credit on deposit these sums:

J. M. Huger, Confederate receiver	$106,812.60
G. W. Ward, Confederate receiver	72,084.90
J. C. Manning, Confederate receiver	1,120.00
Maj. M. L. Smith, Confederate receiver	16,026.52
Major Maclin	6,814.57
Major Reichard	497.30

As the deposits by the receivers were made in this bank by virtue of an order of the Confederate court in accordance with the act of the Congress, they were to that extent compulsory on the receivers as well as on the bank; to have refused to comply with the mandate of the court might have brought both parties in conflict with the constituted authorities for the time being. All of the above-mentioned deposits were made in the currency of the Confederate Government by its appointed officers.

Had the bank resumed payment or become bankrupt in the meantime these depositors would have had no claims to the coin or to a pro rata distribution of the other assets of the bank; they could only have claimed the currency deposited by them, and hence may be classed in reality special deposits of Confederate funds, payable in same in accordance with the contracts and understanding at the time. Under these circumstances the bank appeals to General Butler's sense of equity and justice to allow these deposits to be paid, to whom it may concern, in the same currency in which they were received.

Some time during the month of November last an order of sequestration was issued to the marshal of the Confederate States to take charge of the assets of the Bank of Kentucky, then held by this bank in the usual course of business. These assets have never been removed from the bank, yet still are nominally beyond its control. I therefore respectfully request of the commanding general an order to respond

* See Series I, Vol. XV, p. 463.

to the Kentucky banks, the owners of said assets, that the accounts may be made out accordingly and a due return forwarded to them.

The banks were informed of the seizure of their assets at the time, and one of them (the Bank of Kentucky) had a resident agent here at that time.

With great respect, your obedient,

JAMES D. DENEGRE,
President.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 13, 1862.

The return of the Citizens' Bank to General Orders, No. 40, has been carefully examined and the various claims set up by the bank to the funds in its hands weighed.

The report finds that there is to the credit of the Confederate States $219,090.94. This of course is due *in præsenti* from the bank. The bank claims that it holds an equal amount of Confederate Treasury notes and desires to set off those notes against the amount so due and payable. This cannot be permitted. Many answers might be suggested to the claim; one or two are sufficient. Confederate States Treasury notes are not due till six months after the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States. When that time comes it will be in season to set off such claims. Again, the United States being entitled to the credits due the Confederate States in the bank, that amount must be paid in money or valuable property. I cannot recognize the Confederate notes as either money or property. The bank having done so, by receiving them, issuing their banking upon them, loaning upon them, thus giving them credit to the injury of the United States, is estopped to deny their value.

The "tin box" belonging to an officer of the supposed Confederate States, being a special deposit, will be turned over in bulk, whether its contents are more or less valuable.

The bank is responsible only for safe custody. The several deposits of the officers of the supposed Confederate States were received in the usual course of business, were doubtless, some of them, perhaps largely, received in Confederate notes, but for the reason above stated can only be paid to the United States in its own constitutional currency.

These are in no sense of language "special deposits." They were held in general account, went into the funds of the banks, were paid out in the discounts of the banks, and if called upon to-day for the identical notes put into the bank, which is the only idea of a special deposit, the banks would be utterly unable to produce them.

As well might my private banker, with whom I have deposited my neighbor's check or draft, as money, which has been received as money and paid out as money, months afterward, when my neighbor has become bankrupt, to buy up other of his checks and drafts at a discount and pay them to me, instead of money, upon the ground that I had made a special deposit.

The respectability of the source from which this claim of the bank proceeds alone saves it from ridicule.

The United States can in no form recognize any of the sequestrations or confiscation of the supposed Confederate States, therefore

the accounts with the Bank of Kentucky will be made up and all its property will be paid over and delivered as if such attempted confiscation had never been made.

The result is, therefore, upon the showing of the bank by its return, that there is due and payable to the Confederate States, and therefore now to be paid to the United States, the sums following:

C. S. Treasury account	$219,090.94
Special accounts	12,465.00
Deposits by officers:	
J. M. Huger, receiver	106,812.60
G. W. Ward, receiver	72,084.90
J. C. Manning	1,120.00
M. L. Smith	16,026.52
S. Maclin	6,814.57
Reichard	497.30
Total	434,911.83

This is the legal result to which the mind must arrive in this discussion. But there are other considerations which may apply to first item of the account.

Only the notes of the Confederate States were deposited by the treasurer in the bank, and by the order of the ruling authority then here, the bank was obliged to receive them.

In equity and good conscience the Confederate States could call for nothing more than they had compelled the bank to take.

The United States succeed to rights of the Confederate States, and should only take that which the Confederate States ought to take.

But the United States not taking or recognizing Confederate notes, can only leave them with the bank, to be held by it hereafter in special deposit, as so much worthless paper.

Therefore I must direct all the items but the first to be paid to my order for the United States, in gold, silver, or United States Treasury notes at once. The first item of $219,090.94 I will refer to the home Government for adjudication, and in the meantime the bank must hold as a special deposit the amount of Confederate Treasury notes above mentioned and a like amount in bullion to await the decision.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, June 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General:

All the volunteer regiments that Missouri has been authorized to raise for the United States are in the field and out of my control.

H. R. GAMBLE,
Governor of Missouri.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Concord, N. H., June 19, 1862.

General L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: Your telegram in relation to more troops is received. In reply I would say that our Ninth Regiment is now recruiting. The field, staff, and a portion of the line officers are appointed. Every exertion is made and inducement offered to forward enlist-

ments; still, owing to the season of the year, recruiting progresses much slower than heretofore. We hope to be able to send said regiment in thirty or forty days.

Respectfully, yours,

NATHANIEL S. BERRY,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, N. Y., June 19, 1862.

General L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

There are no completed regiments or companies of volunteers in the State. By consolidating fractions one, or perhaps two, regiments might be formed in a week, but it would be fatal to the success of the regiments under the recent call by depriving officers of their places and rendering the positions of others uncertain.

E. D. MORGAN.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, *June 19, 1862.*

Adjt. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Washington, D. C.:

We are vigorously recruiting the Ninth Vermont Regiment, which will be ready for marching orders in two or three weeks. We have no troops except as we recruit them for U. S. service.

FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
Governor of Vermont.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 70. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 20, 1862.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

AN ACT providing that the officers of volunteers shall be paid on the pay-rolls of the regiments or companies to which they belong.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That company officers of volunteers shall be paid on the muster and pay rolls of their company, party, or detachment, and not otherwise, except when such officer may be on detached service without troops or on leave of absence.

Approved June 18, 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 23, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

In my opinion of the 16th instant on the question of the power of the Governor of Kansas to depose Col. William Weer from the command of the Fourth Regiment of Kansas Volunteers and consolidate

that regiment with other Kansas troops, I referred to that section of the act of July 22, 1861 (Sec. 10), which directs the manner of filling vacancies in the company and regimental offices of regiments organized under that act, as a recognition of the constitutional reservation to the States of the right to appoint officers of such regiments. My reference to that provision was merely incidental and for the purpose of showing that the power therein given to the Governors of States to issue commissions to officers so elected did not by the remotest implication confer on them the power to depose officers who had been regularly commissioned and received into the service of the United States. But I did not mean to refer to that section of the act of July 22, 1861, as providing the method by which vacancies in company and regimental offices are to be filled. For, by the third section of the act of August 6, 1861, Chapter LVII, that section is repealed in these words:

That vacancies hereafter occurring among the commissioned officers of the volunteer regiments shall be filled by the Governors of the States, respectively, in the same manner as original appointments. And so much of the tenth section of the act approved July 22, 1861, as is inconsistent herewith, be and the same is hereby repealed.

This provision, also in recognition of the constitutional reservation referred to, of course furnishes the rule by which vacancies in the offices of volunteer regiments are to be filled, and I may add, does not any more than the section it repeals confer on the Governors who make such appointments the power to depose the officers so appointed.

This explanation, which in nowise affects the point considered in the opinion of the 16th instant, is made because I learn that the publication of a single paragraph of that opinion has created the impression that the tenth section of the act of July 22, 1862 [1861], is regarded as the existing rule for filling vacancies in company and regimental offices. Any one who reads the whole of the opinion referred to will see that the allusion to that section was not made for that purpose, but simply, as I have said, to illustrate the position that Governor Robinson could not sustain the power he claimed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. BATES,
Attorney-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
New Orleans:

GENERAL: My dispatch to you of this date* omitted to state that you are authorized to nominate the officers of such forces as you may find it necessary to raise subject to approval by the Department, and also have discretionary power to organize a portion as home guards if you deem it expedient. That class of troops have been found very embarrassing. Your suggestions as to a qualified condonation or amnesty will be attentively considered and the President's instructions given speedily as possible.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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* See Series I, Vol. XV, p. 493.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1862.

Governor WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

I have the honor to transmit to you the following order, issued by this Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 21, 1862.

ORDER TO ENCOURAGE ENLISTMENTS.

Pursuant to a joint resolution of Congress to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and volunteer forces, it is ordered that a premium of $2 shall be paid for each accepted recruit who volunteers for three years or during the war. And every soldier who hereafter enlists either in the Regular Army or volunteers for three years or during the war may receive his first month's pay in advance upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service. This order will be transmitted to Governors of States and recruiting officers.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governors Berry, Concord, N. H.; Holbrook, Brattleborough, Vt.; Buckingham, Hartford, Conn.; Andrew, Boston, Mass.; Sprague, Providence, R. I.; Morgan, Albany, N. Y.; Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa.; Olden, Trenton, N. J.; Burton, Dover, Del.; Tod, Columbus, Ohio; Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.; Yates, Springfield, Ill.; Ramsey, Saint Paul, Minn.; Blair, Lansing, Mich.; Salomon, Madison, Wis., and Kirkwood, Davenport, Iowa.)

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *June 23, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Governor Yates telegraphs me this morning from Washington to send the Twelfth Cavalry, Colonel Voss, to Annapolis, and orders have issued and they will leave Wednesday. The Sixty-fifth, Colonel Cameron, leaves to-morrow. I hope to get a regiment of three-months' men off this week. Governor Yates says, accept two more regiments of three months' if they can be raised in ten days, and hasten the regiments of three-years' men now organizing. All this I will of course do, but to succeed I must have the active co-operation, instead of "red tape" and slow motions of U. S. quartermasters and mustering officers in this State. If you will telegraph me at Chicago to-morrow morning an order on such officers in this State to promptly honor my requisitions for transportation, clothing, and camp and garrison equipage, I will see what can be done and promise dispatch.

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General.

CLINTON, IOWA, *June 23, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

One new regiment will be ready within forty days. It is raised by squads and companies all over the State and tents are indispensable, which I have not received. All other supplies received. Let me have the tents immediately. Are they on the way?

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 24, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: This Department has received a communication, bearing date the 11th instant, from Major-General Butler, at New Orleans, setting forth his proceedings with reference to the Mexican Consulate in that city. I will thank you to inform that officer that those proceedings are entirely approved, and are considered to be characterized by sagacity, firmness, and decision.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 24, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I notice that Major-General Butler is represented to have required certain oaths from foreigners at New Orleans. Though his general right, pursuant to martial law, to make any exactions which he may deem necessary for the peace and safety of the district under his command cannot be questioned, the expediency of requiring oaths from those who do not owe a permanent allegiance to the Government is so doubtful that I am directed by the President to request you to order him to discontinue that practice for the future, and to cancel any such obligations which may thus have been compulsorily contracted. Foreigners owe temporary allegiance to the authorities wherever they may reside. From this nothing but a treaty stipulation can absolve them. In general, however, it is best to presume that they will observe this allegiance. If, however, they disregard it, the particular acts by which this disregard may be shown are liable to punishment by the civil or, if this should be silent or inadequate, by martial law. It is preferable, for the maintenance of harmonious relations with foreign powers, that misconduct on the part of their citizens or subjects within our jurisdiction should not be anticipated, but that its actual development should be awaited. When it shall have occurred, is notorious in particular instances, or shall be susceptible of due proof, their Government can not reasonably complain if the guilty parties are punished in proportion to their offense. This Department having been officially apprised by the British Legation here that Mr. Coppell had been duly appointed acting British consul at New Orleans, I will again thank you to direct General Butler to respect his official acts accordingly. It is to be regretted that the general should have deemed it advisable to issue a certain order in consequence of which that gentleman deemed it necessary formally to relinquish his consular functions. He has been requested through the British Legation here to resume them.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CAMP LINCOLN, VA., *June 24, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Personal matters of much importance to myself requiring my immediate return to Europe, I have the honor to tender the resigna-

tion of the appointment I now hold of aide-de-camp, with the rank of captain, to Major-General McClellan.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp to Major-General McClellan.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 6, 1862.

Approved and respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 10, 1862.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War and recommended for acceptance.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 15, 1862.

Approved.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. WOLCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

CAMP LINCOLN, VA., *June 24, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Personal matters of much importance to myself requiring my immediate return to Europe, I have the honor to tender the resignation of the appointment I now hold of aide-de-camp, with the rank of captain, to Major-General McClellan.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT D'ORLEANS,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp to Major-General McClellan.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
June 24, 1862.

Major-General BUTLER,
New Orleans:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your success at New Orleans and your general course of administration there has given the greatest satisfaction to all your friends. Only one discordant note. I was called upon the other day by an officer of the Government, who represented that you

*This paper bears the same indorsements as the next, *ante*.

were availing yourself of your military command to engage in mercantile speculation, and had already made considerable shipments North on private account. I think it the duty of a faithful friend to mention this, that you may be on your guard, if need be, against the appearance of evil. I was very sorry to see that you thought it necessary to punish those thieves with death. It is a dreadful penalty for such offenders, but you would not, I know, have sanctioned its infliction if the circumstances did not demand it.

It is quite plain that you do not find it so easy to deal with the contraband question as at Fortress Monroe. Of course until the Government shall adopt a settled policy the commanding general will be greatly embarrassed by it. In my judgment it is indispensable to fix upon some principle and abide by it. Until long after Sumter I clung to my old ideas of non-interference with slavery within State limits of the National Government. It was my hope and belief that the rebellion might be suppressed and slavery left to the free disposition of the States within which the institution existed. By them I thought it certain that the removal of the institution would be gradually effected without shock or disturbance or injury, but peacefully and beneficially. But the civil war was protracted far beyond my anticipation, and with the postponement of decisive results came increased bitterness and intensified alienation of nearly the entire white population of the slave States. With this state of facts came the conviction to my mind that the restoration of the old Union with slavery untouched, except by the mere weakening effects of the war, was impossible. Looking attentively at the new state of things, I became satisfied that the great majority of the people of the United States had made up their minds that the constitutional supremacy of the National Government should be vindicated and the territorial integrity of the country be maintained, come and go what might. I became satisfied, also, that to insure the accomplishment of these great objects slavery must go. That the United States Government under the war power might destroy slavery I never doubted. I only doubted the expediency of the exercise. When I saw that to abstain from military interference with slavery was simply to contribute the whole moral and physical power of the Government to the subjugation of some 4,000,000 of loyal people to save 300,000 disloyal rebels, that doubt was gone.

In my judgment, the military order of Hunter should have been sustained. The President, who is as sound in head as he is excellent in heart, thought otherwise, and I, as in duty bound, submit my judgment to his. The language of the President's proclamation, however, clearly shows that his mind is not finally decided. It points to a contingency in which he may recognize the same necessity. My conviction is that that contingency will soon arrive if misfortunes so great do not occur as to overthrow all anticipations.

Meanwhile, my dear general, I trust you will so proceed as you begun. Let it be understood that you are no proslavery man. Let all be done that can be done for the loyal people of whatever condition or complexion. Let nothing be done against them—nothing which can contribute in any degree to uphold either rebellion or despotism. Permit me to commend to your support and confidence my two special agents, Messrs. Denison and Bonzano, and to express the hope that they may be useful to your arduous duties.

Yours, most faithfully,

S. P. CHASE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 25, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a note of the 23d instant, addressed to this Department by the chargé d'affaires of the Mexican Republic, relative to the condition of the frontier between that country and the United States, and will thank you for any information or suggestions which may enable me to give an acceptable answer to Mr. Romero's communication, the return of which is desired.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, June 23, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

Mr. SECRETARY: The situation of the frontier continues to become daily more embarrassing. The dangers which I indicated to you in the note which I had the honor to address to you dated the 2d instant have become much more aggravated by the circumstance that the States called Confederate are seeking, in the concession made by the Government of Mexico to that of the United States for passing over American troops from Guaymas to Arizona, a cause for war, or at least a pretext to invade the Mexican frontier and advance upon Sonora, which has been and is the desire constantly manifested by the people of the Southern United States.

The authorities of the seceding States ordered Col. James Reily to the States of Chihuahua and Sonora to make himself sure whether such concession had been made, to ask explanations respecting it, and to threaten to make war if it should be carried out. The mission had also the object of obtaining from those States the right of entry for Confederate troops on their territory in pursuit of Indians and to establish a depot at Guaymas. I do not send you the communications which have been exchanged upon this subject between the authorities of Sonora and Colonel Reily, because they were sent to Mr. Corwin by the Government of Mexico and I suppose he sent them to the Department.

These motives increase the need of the United States, fixing its attention on the situation in which the frontier is placed, and adopting the measures which it may think suitable for anticipating armed invasions from the territory of the United States on the Mexican Republic.

I avail myself of this opportunity to reiterate to you the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

CHICAGO, *June 25, 1862.*

EDWIN M. STANTON:

The Sixty-fifth, Colonel Cameron, 900 strong, left here last evening for Annapolis. Will send you another regiment first of next week from Springfield, and I think will have two more by the 5th and 10th

proximo. Have received no reply to my dispatch about co-operation of U. S. officers in this State, which I much need.

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
Indianapolis, June 25, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I desire to call your especial attention to certain matters existing in this State which, in my judgment, deeply concern the welfare and interest of both the State and General Governments.

The fact is well established that there is a secret political organization in Indiana, estimated and claimed to be 10,000 strong, the leading objects of which are to embarrass all efforts to recruit men for the military service of the United States, to embitter public sentiment and manufacture public opinion against the levying and collection of taxes to defray the expenses of the present war, and generally to create distrust in and bad feeling toward the Government and its recognized and legally constituted authorities. Another object is to circulate and foster newspapers of extremely doubtful loyalty—papers that sympathize with the rebellion and oppose and disparage continually and persistently the efforts of the Government to put down traitors and crush out treason. The sheets particularly favored in this way I believe to be the Indiana State Sentinel, published in this city; the Cincinnati Enquirer, the Dayton Empire, and the Chicago Times. They are doing incalculable injury to the Union cause, not, it is true, openly and in plain terms, but by invidious, malignant, and vituperative attacks upon Union men, by their continued apologies for the crimes committed by the leaders of the rebellion, and by their failure to condemn their cause and conduct. By means of these presses bad feeling, discontent, and a disposition to resist the laws are engendered in the minds of many citizens, not only in Indiana, but in many of the neighboring counties in Kentucky, who have become insolent and abusive toward those engaged in the military service and those who are endeavoring to raise additional troops for our armies. In regard to the course of the Sentinel I can positively state that in its sympathies it is as thoroughly opposed to our Government as the Charleston Mercury or Richmond Enquirer, even where its disguise is but transparent and does not even serve as a cloak for its real opinions and sentiments. The rebel prisoners confined in Camp Morton, in this city, regard and esteem it as their defender, ally, and friend. Recently it has published a series of articles with the intent and for the purpose of creating a distrust in the minds of the people as to the constitutionality and validity of the act of Congress making the Treasury notes issued by the Government a legal tender. I mention this particular matter only to show the general character of this sheet. Its general tone and tenor is to oppose whatever the Government favors, to show that, whatever our resources and ability may be, we cannot carry the war to a successful termination without violating and breaking down the Constitution which we profess to be fighting to preserve, asserting that the responsibility of the war rests wholly upon the North, without a single word in condemnation of the traitors of the South, charging repeatedly and boldly that the

sole aim and object is to interfere with their rights by securing the abolition of slavery.

The organization alluded to is confined to no particular locality, but evidently is in operation in every county in the State. Its members are bound by oaths and their meetings are guarded by armed men.

These facts have been coming to me for some weeks past from all parts of the State, substantiated by evidence which leaves no doubt in my mind of their truth.

I am forced to believe that the present is the most critical period in our history since the commencement of the present war.

I deem it of vital importance to the Government that immediate, vigorous, and effective steps be taken to break up these unlawful and dangerous combinations, and to correct the evils complained of. Our efforts to aid and assist in carrying out the wishes of the Government are greatly impeded; our plans are interfered with and thwarted, and the feelings of our patriotic and loyal citizens are estranged and insulted. Such a state of things cannot long exist, and if a change for the better is not effected no one can foresee the result.

As an important and necessary measure, allow me to recommend that at least ten thousand stand of good arms be furnished as early as possible for the use of our loyal citizens to be organized as militia throughout the State, under the law creating the "Indiana Legion."

I cannot undertake the organization of this force until I know certainly that the arms will be supplied, and when. The "Legion" has already been efficiently organized in most of the counties bordering on the Ohio River. It has been very valuable as a means for raising three-years' troops, several regiments having been almost entirely made up from it. I am confident similar results will follow after its organization in other parts of the State.

The five regiments recently called for from this State for service during the war are progressing very slowly. I have just issued a special proclamation with reference to them and hope to succeed in getting them up during the summer, but the difficulties from the causes mentioned are greatly increased.

I respectfully submit these matters for your early consideration, and trust my suggestions in regard to arms may meet with your approbation, and that some plan to correct the evils complained of may be speedily devised.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

O. P. MORTON.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, VT., *June 25, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Ninth Vermont Regiment is nearly full and will be ready for marching in some ten days. Probably the Tenth Regiment could be recruited in some forty to fifty days from this date, though it would be considerably above Vermont's quota of any call yet made by Government. If the Government needs the Tenth Regiment, and you make direct requisition for it, we will raise it. Please answer immediately.

FREDK. HOLBROOK,
Governor of Vermont.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 26, 1862.

Governor HOLBROOK,
Brattleborough, Vt.:

Please organize your Tenth Regiment. It is needed by the Government, and will be received if organized within the period stated in your telegram of yesterday to this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 27, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have just held an interview with Mr. Stuart, Her Britannic Majesty's chargé d'affaires, in the course of which he has assured me that the letters of Mr. Coppell, the British acting consul at New Orleans, to the legation here, and everything else concerning him which has come to their knowledge, have uniformly shown entire fairness toward this Government. It is to be apprehended, therefore, that General Butler in his correspondence with Mr. Coppell, especially that which relates to certain sugars at New Orleans, must have assumed a contrary hypothesis, and that in the severity of his remarks he has done that gentleman injustice. I will, consequently, thank you to communicate the fact, and express to General Butler the President's desire that he will do what he can toward removing from Mr. Coppell's mind the impression of injury which he may have done to that gentleman.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 27, 1862.

WILLIAM C. BARNEY,
New York:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 24th instant,* asking authority to raise a brigade to be composed of Catholics, I am directed to say that the organization of the volunteer forces is placed under the exclusive control of Governors of States. They are accepted from them by regiments, and will be arranged in brigades as the necessities of the service may require. It is probable, however, that if a brigade is raised as suggested in your letter it can be kept together. It will be necessary, however, for you to apply to the Governor of New York and have the regiments ready for acceptance before this Department can act in the matter.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. WOLCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

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*Omitted.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 27, 1862.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON,
New Orleans, La.:

SIR: The President regards the renewal of commerce at New Orleans and on the Mississippi and its tributaries as a most effective means of bringing this unhappy civil strife to an end and restoring the authority of the Federal Government. Such a restoration of trade is also calculated to deprive foreign powers of all excuse for sympathy with the insurgents. Under these circumstances he deeply regrets every case of collision that occurs, even unavoidably, between the military authorities at New Orleans and the consuls, merchants, and others concerned in commerce. While he will in all cases maintain the national rights, he desires to protect and guard the national honor in intercourse with foreign nations. A correspondence between Major-General Butler and the consuls of Great Britain, France, and Greece, in regard to a certain quantity of sugars claimed by certain British, French, and Grecian merchants, has been brought to the notice of this Department through a report of Major-General Butler made to the Secretary of War. The President desires and authorizes you, in addition to the special duties already assigned to you, to examine into the merits of that transaction and to report the facts thereupon to this Department, to the end that justice may be done in the matter. The carrying this instruction into effect may detain you at New Orleans longer than was anticipated, but the importance of the business makes it advisable that it should be adjusted prior to your departure.*

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *June 27, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

The Eighty-seventh Regiment (three-months' men), over 1,000 strong, leave for Annapolis on Sunday next. The field officers are able and experienced men. Recruiting for three-years' service progresses slowly, but steadily. Shall be able to give you three regiments by the 1st of August and the two others by the 1st of September.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
June 28, 1862.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD:

MY DEAR SIR: My view of the present condition of the war is about as follows:

The evacuation of Corinth and our delay by the flood in the Chickahominy has enabled the enemy to concentrate too much force in Richmond for McClellan to successfully attack. In fact, there soon will be no substantial rebel force anywhere else. But if we send all the force from here to McClellan the enemy will, before we can know of it, send a force from Richmond and take Washington. Or if a large part of the Western army be brought here to McClellan they

* For Johnson's report of his mission to New Orleans, see Senate Executive Document No. 16, Thirty-seventh Congress, third session.

will let us have Richmond and retake Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, &c. What should be done is to hold what we have in the West, open the Mississippi, and take Chattanooga and East Tennessee without more. A reasonable force should in every event be kept about Washington for its protection. Then let the country give us 100,000 new troops in the shortest possible time, which, added to McClellan, directly or indirectly, will take Richmond without endangering any other place which we now hold and will substantially end the war. I expect to maintain this contest until successful, or till I die, or am conquered, or my term expires, or Congress or the country forsake me; and I would publicly appeal to the country for this new force were it not that I fear a general panic and stampede would follow, so hard is it to have a thing understood as it really is. I think the new force should be all, or nearly all, infantry, principally because such can be raised most cheaply and quickly.

Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

JUNE 28, 1862.

The PRESIDENT:

The undersigned, Governors of States of the Union, impressed with the belief that the citizens of the States which they respectively represent are of one accord in the hearty desire that the recent successes of the Federal arms may be followed up by measures which must insure the speedy restoration of the Union; and believing that in view of the present state of the important military movements now in progress and the reduced condition of our effective forces in the field, resulting from the usual and unavoidable casualties of the service, that the time has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people in support of the great interests committed to your charge, we respectfully request, if it meets with your entire approval, that you at once call upon the several States for such number of men as may be required to fill up all military organizations now in the field, and add to the armies heretofore organized such additional number of men as may in your judgment be necessary to garrison and hold all of the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies, and to speedily crush the rebellion that still exists in several of the Southern States, thus practically restoring to the civilized world our great and good Government. All believe that the decisive moment is near at hand, and to that end the people of the United States are desirous to aid promptly in furnishing all re-enforcements that you may deem needful to sustain our Government.

Israel Washburn, jr., Governor of Maine; N. S. Berry, Governor of New Hampshire; Frederick Holbrook, Governor of Vermont; Wm. A. Buckingham, Governor of Connecticut; E. D. Morgan, Governor of New York; Charles S. Olden, Governor of New Jersey; A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania; A. W. Bradford, Governor of Maryland; F. H. Peirpoint, Governor of Virginia; Austin Blair, Governor of Michigan; J. B. Temple, President Military Board of Kentucky; Andrew Johnson, Governor of Tennessee; H. R. Gamble, Governor of Missouri; O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana; David Tod, Governor of Ohio; Alexander Ramsey, Governor of Minnesota; Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois; Edward Salomon, Governor of Wisconsin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 28, 1862.

His Excellency E. D. MORGAN and THURLOW WEED, Esq.,
Albany, N. Y.:

Meet me at Astor House to-morrow night, the 29th instant.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[JUNE 29, 1862.—For Lincoln and Stanton to Seward, relating to McClellan's operations on the Peninsula, &c., see Series I, Vol. XI, Part III, pp. 274, 275.]

NEW YORK, *June 30, 1862.*
(Received 10.45 a. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Should it be deemed expedient to place funds in the hands of Governors for replenishing the Army, how much of the Adjutant-General's fund for collecting, organizing, and drilling volunteers is remaining and available?

WM. H. SEWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 30, 1862—11.10 a. m.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Astor House, New York:

The Adjutant-General has $9,000,000. He says that there is an officer in every State to pay expenses.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

NEW YORK, *June 30, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Am getting a foundation for an increase of 150,000. Shall have an important step to communicate to-night or to-morrow morning. Governors Morgan and Curtin here, and communicate with others by telegraph. Let me have reliable information when convenient, as it steadies my operations. Your dispatch of this morning received.

WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

ASTOR HOUSE, *New York, June 30, 1862—5 p. m.*
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

The following is a copy of proposed memorial from the Governors to the President of the United States:

The undersigned, Governors of States of the Union, impressed with the belief that the citizens of the States which they respectively represent are of one accord in the hearty desire that the recent successes of the Federal arms may be followed up by measures which must insure the speedy restoration of the Union; and believing that in view of the present state of the important military movements now in progress and the reduced condition of our effective forces in the field, resulting from the usual unavoidable casualties of the service, that the time has arrived for prompt

and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people in support of the great interests committed to your charge, we respectfully request, if it meets with your entire approval, that you at once call upon the several States for such number of men as may be required to fill up all military organizations now in the field, and add to the armies heretofore organized such additional number of men as may in your judgment be necessary to garrison and hold all of the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies, and to speedily crush the rebellion that still exists in several of the Southern States, thus practically restoring to the civilized world our great and good Government. All believe that the decisive moment is near at hand, and to that end the people of the United States are desirous to aid promptly in furnishing all re-enforcements that you may deem needful to sustain our Government.

And of the proclamation the following is the proposed form of answer from the President to the Governors of States, the —— of which are to be filled by names and numbers to suit the circumstances of the States:

To the Governor of the State of ——:

Fully concurring in the wisdom of the views expressed to me in so patriotic a manner by the Governors of the States of ——— ———, in the communication of the —— day of ———, I have decided to call into the service an additional force of 150,000 men. I suggest and recommend that the troops should be chiefly of infantry. The quota of your State would be ———. I trust that they may be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

To the PRESIDENT:

If you approve of the substance of the circular to the Governors, which I send, and will authorize me to say so, I am assured by the good and great men around me that the re-enforcements can be raised through an appeal to the country, which they are prepared to make immediately. Please answer. The papers which are sent to you are informal, and it is intended only to submit them to your inspection before the transaction is entered upon.

W. H. SEWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 30, 1862—9 p. m.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Astor House, New York:

Your programme just received and I think it all right. The President has gone to the country very tired. In morning you shall have his answer. I will send it to him immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

[JUNE 30, 1862—7 p. m.—For Stanton to Seward, relating to McClellan's operations on the Peninsula, &c., see Series I, Vol. XI, Part III, p. 276.]

NEW YORK, *June 30, 1862.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Will you authorize me to promise an advance to recruits of $25 of the $100 bounty? It is thought here and in Massachusetts that without such payment recruiting will be very difficult, and with it probably entirely successful.

W. H. SEWARD.

NEW YORK, *June 30, 1862.*

To the GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES:

The capture of New Orleans, Norfolk, and Corinth by the national forces has enabled the insurgents to concentrate a large force at and about Richmond, which place we must take with the least possible delay; in fact, there will soon be no formidable insurgent force except at Richmond. With so large an army there, the enemy can threaten us on the Potomac and elsewhere. Until we have re-established the national authority, all these places must be held, and we must keep a respectable force in front of Washington. But this, from the diminished strength of our Army by sickness and casualties, renders an addition to it necessary in order to close the struggle which has been prosecuted for the last three months with energy and success. Rather than hazard the misapprehension of our military condition and of groundless alarm by a call for troops by proclamation, I have deemed it best to address you in this form. To accomplish the object stated we require without delay 150,000 men, including those recently called for by the Secretary of War. Thus re-enforced, our gallant Army will be enabled to realize the hopes and expectations of the Government and the people.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 30, 1862.

Count MEJAN,
French Consul:

I beg leave to call your attention to the fact that I have not yet received your report of the large amounts of specie placed under your charge just previous to the coming up of the fleet of the United States.

Presuming that a press of business has prevented,

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Statement of strength of the volunteer force in service, compiled from the latest rolls and returns on file in the Adjutant-General's Office.

States.	Cavalry.		Artillery.		Infantry.		Aggregate.	
	No. of regiments.	Aggregate of men.	No. of regiments.	Aggregate of men.	No. of regiments.	Aggregate of men.	Of regiments.	Of men.
Maine	1	1,133			14	11,087	15	12,220
New Hampshire					7	6,388	7	6,388
Vermont	1	987			7	6,630	8	7,617
Massachusetts	1	1,075			26	25,222	27	26,297
Rhode Island	1	939	2	1,933	2	1,717	5	4,589
Connecticut			1	880	9	8,125	10	9,005
New York	9	7,808	6	6,363	100	82,616	115	96,787
New Jersey	1	918			10	9,109	11	10,027
Pennsylvania	11	10,893	2	2,013	76	66,978	89	79,884
Delaware					2	1,609	2	1,609
Maryland	1	400			10	7,112	11	7,512
District of Columbia					2	1,413	2	1,413
Virginia	2	1,513			11	9,915	13	11,428
Ohio	6	6,193	1	1,793	80	68,115	87	76,101
Indiana	3	2,554			51	45,208	54	47,762
Illinois	13	12,222	2	2,772	59	46,534	74	61,528
Michigan	3	3,385			17	15,254	20	18,639

Statement of strength of the volunteer force in service, compiled from the latest rolls and returns on file in the Adjutant-General's Office—Continued.

States.	Cavalry.		Artillery.		Infantry.		Aggregate.	
	No. of regiments.	Aggregate of men.	No. of regiments.	Aggregate of men.	No. of regiments.	Aggregate of men.	Of regiments.	Of men.
Kentucky	5	4,082	.....	.....	27	22,208	32	26,290
Wisconsin	3	3,304	1	1,334	19	17,625	23	22,263
Iowa	5	5,510	.....	.....	15	12,908	20	18,418
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4,113	5	4,113
Missouri	5	4,908	2	2,389	21	15,118	28	22,415
Kansas	2	1,699	.....	.....	11	6,511	13	8,210
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	941	1	941
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,285	4	2,285
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	750	1	750
California *a*	2	1,673	.....	.....	11	7,757	13	9,430
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6,020	7	6,020
Washington Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	280	1	280
Berdan Sharpshooters	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,415	2	1,415
Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,000	2	2,000
Total	75	71,196	17	19,477	610	512,963	702	603,636

States.	Cavalry.		Artillery.		Infantry.		Aggregate.		Grand aggregate of men in regiments and companies.
	No. of companies.	Aggregate of men.	No. of companies.	Aggregate of men.	No. of companies.	Aggregate of men.	Of companies.	Of men.	
Maine	.....	.....	7	856	.....	.....	7	856	13,076
New Hampshire	.....	.....	1	148	.....	.....	1	148	6,536
Vermont	.....	.....	2	233	.....	.....	2	233	7,850
Massachusetts	3	264	7	1,276	1	104	11	1,644	27,941
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	379	5	379	4,968
Connecticut	4	355	1	154	.....	.....	5	509	9,514
New York	1	101	20	2,325	.....	.....	21	2,426	99,213
New Jersey	.....	.....	2	237	.....	.....	2	237	10,264
Pennsylvania	6	578	2	164	1	85	9	827	80,711
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,609
Maryland	4	377	2	165	.....	.....	6	542	8,054
District of Columbia	1	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	87	1,500
Virginia	3	253	3	353	.....	.....	6	606	12,034
Ohio	7	618	11	1,241	.....	.....	18	1,859	77,960
Indiana	.....	.....	17	2,154	.....	.....	17	2,154	49,916
Illinois	16	1,458	.....	.....	7	647	23	2,105	63,633
Michigan	.....	.....	3	456	.....	.....	3	456	19,095
Kentucky	3	241	2	244	.....	.....	5	485	26,775
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,263
Iowa	.....	.....	2	259	.....	.....	2	259	18,677
Minnesota	3	268	2	238	.....	.....	5	506	4,619
Missouri	4	206	3	385	5	375	12	966	23,381
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,210
Colorado	2	192	.....	.....	2	170	4	362	1,303
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,285
Nebraska	3	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	250	1,000
California *a*	5	400	1	102	.....	.....	6	502	9,932
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,020
Washington Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280
Berdan Sharpshooters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,415
Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Total	65	5,648	88	10,990	21	1,760	174	18,398	622,034

a Including six regiments of infantry (3,600), five companies of cavalry (400), and one company of artillery (102); total, 4,102 men, armed, equipped, and ready for service.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 30, 1862.

Consolidated abstract from returns of the U. S. Army on or about June 30, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Date of return.
	Officers.	Men.			
Department of the Gulf (Butler)	430	11,297	14,772	16,451	June 30, 1862.
Department of Kansas (Blunt)	403	8,509	9,790	10,770	June 20, 1862.
Middle Department (Wool)	704	14,507	16,296	17,409	June 30, 1862.
Department of the Mississippi (Halleck)	8,290	174,573	215,094	272,807	June 30, 1862.
Department of New Mexico (Canby)	99	2,270	2,895	3,525	June 30, 1862.
Department of New York (Morgan)	18	677	812	1,005	June 30, 1862.
Department of North Carolina (Burnside)	580	13,791	15,782	19,334	June 30, 1862.
Department of the Pacific (Wright)	258	4,808	6,176	7,098	June 30, 1862.
Department (or Army) of the Potomac* (McClellan).	4,436	93,822	113,895	148,705	June 30, 1862.
Department of the South (Hunter)	756	17,958	21,630	24,798	June 30, 1862.
Army of Virginia† (Pope)	3,119	64,495	77,087	94,120	June 30, 1862.
Defenses of Washington (Wadsworth)	187	3,681	4,358	4,858	June 30, 1862.
State of Maine‡	6	104	122	125	June 30, 1862.
State of Massachusetts‡	22	339	385	396	June 30, 1862.
State of Michigan‡	3	83	96	97	June 30, 1862.
State of New Hampshire‡	3	51	55	55	June 30, 1862.
State of Ohio‡	54	1,407	1,549	1,794	June 30, 1862.
State of Vermont‡	36	833	869	887	June 30, 1862.
Total	19,404	413,205	501,663	624,234	

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in and by the second section of an act of Congress passed on the seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," it is made the duty of the President to declare, on or before the first day of July then next following, by his proclamation in what States and parts of States insurrection exists:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that the States of South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and the State of Virginia—except the following counties: Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Pleasants, Tyler, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer, Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Webster, Fayette, and Raleigh—are now in insurrection and rebellion, and by reason thereof the civil authority of the United States is obstructed, so that the provisions of the "Act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August five, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, cannot be peaceably executed, and that the taxes legally chargeable upon real estate under the act last aforesaid lying within the States and parts of States as aforesaid, together with

*Including the Department of Virginia (Dix), which had 471 officers and 8,978 men "for duty;" aggregate present, 10,678; aggregate present and absent, 11,475.

†Two brigades (Kimball's and Ferry's), included in these figures, were, June 30, with a "total present" of 5,225, and an "aggregate present and absent" of 6,591, en route to the Army of the Potomac.

‡Not embraced in any military department.

a penalty of fifty per centum of said taxes, shall be a lien upon the tracts or lots of the same, severally charged, till paid.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

F. W. SEWARD,
Acting Secretary of State.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 1, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD:

The existing law does not authorize an advance of the bounty, and the Department ought not to promise it. I think the measure is wise and judicious, and have heretofore urged it. I will have a conference with the Military Committee this morning, and if they sanction it the preliminary measures might proceed on that basis. Discreet persons here suggest that the call should be for 300,000 men—double the number you propose—as the waste will be large. Consider the matter. The President has not come into town yet; when he arrives you will receive his answer.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 1, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Astor House, New York:

The President approves your plan, but suggests 200,000 if it can be done as well as the number you mention.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, *July 1, 1862—1 p. m.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The $25 is of vital importance. We fail without it. Can't you pay it out of the $9,000,000 if Congress fail to alter the law? We can't wait for debate. The iron is getting hot. Need to strike immediately. We can lift number up to high figure. President's reply is needed. If I get this completed here to-day I go to Boston to-night.

W. H. SEWARD.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
July 1, 1862—2 p. m.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Astor House, New York:.

Your telegram received. I will take the responsibility of ordering the $25 bounty out of the $9,000,000 at all hazards, and you may go on that basis. I will make and telegraph the order in an hour. The President's answer has already gone.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 1, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Astor House:

Ordered, That out of the appropriation for collecting, organizing, and drilling volunteers there shall be paid in advance to each recruit for three years or during the war the sum of $25, being one-fourth the amount of the bounty allowed by law; such payment to be made upon the mustering of the regiment to which such recruit belongs into the service of the United States.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, *July 1, 1862—4 p. m.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Governors respond, and the Union Committee approve earnestly and unanimously. Put the following names as subscribers to the letter addressed to the President sent to you last evening: I. Washburn, jr., Maine; N. S. Berry, New Hampshire; Frederick Holbrook, Vermont; William A. Buckingham, Connecticut; E. D. Morgan, New York; Charles S. Olden, New Jersey; A. G. Curtin, Pennsylvania; A. W. Bradford, Maryland; F. H. Peirpoint, Virginia; Austin Blair, Michigan; J. B. Temple, president Military Board of Kentucky; Andrew Johnson, Tennessee; H. R. Gamble, Missouri; O. P. Morton, Indiana; David Tod, Ohio; Alexander Ramsey, Minnesota; Richard Yates, Illinois; Salomon, Wisconsin. Add names of other Governors as you receive them. Let the President make the order, and let both papers come out—to-morrow morning's papers if possible.

The number of troops to be called is left to the President to fix. No one proposes less than 200,000; make it 300,000 if you wish. They say it may be 500,000 if the President desires. Get the $25 advance fixed and let the terms be made known.

WM. H. SEWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Parker House, Boston:

Do not the Governors of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Iowa respond favorably, and should not their names be subscribed to the letter?

EDWIN M. STANTON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 1, 1862.

To the Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Michigan, Tennessee, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and the President of the Military Board of Kentucky:

GENTLEMEN: Fully concurring in the wisdom of the views expressed to me in so patriotic a manner by you in the communication of the

28th day of June, I have decided to call into the service an additional force of 300,000 men. I suggest and recommend that the troops should be chiefly of infantry. The quota of your State would be ———. I trust that they may be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. An order fixing the quotas of the respective States will be issued by the War Department to-morrow.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

NEW YORK, *July 1, 1862—6 p. m.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

I have arranged with Governor Morgan to place the recruiting service here in an efficient condition. Have agreed upon the principal points of order for that purpose. Do not issue any orders affecting it until I see you.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The undersigned, commissioned by your authority "to audit and adjust all contracts, orders, and claims on the War Department in respect to ordnance, arms, and ammunition," have the honor to submit the following report:

They met on the 17th day of March, 1862, and, after having appointed a clerk, had publication made that they were in session, and all persons interested in the cases referred to them for examination and decision were invited to appear and offer such suggestions and proofs as they might deem advisable in support of their respective claims. To this notice your letter of appointment was appended, in order that there might be no misapprehension as to your purpose in organizing the commission, or as to the powers with which it was invested. To this appeal the parties, with a single exception, have responded, and, either verbally or in writing, we have been put in possession of their views. Most of them have been examined before us under oath, and their statements, carefully taken down and revised by themselves, accompany this report, and are submitted for your consideration in support of the action which has been taken.

The cases referred to us were 104 in number, and the demands upon the Treasury which they involved amounted to about $50,000,000. All of these cases, after patient and careful investigation, have been disposed of, and special reports have been made, showing, either in

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*Under this call the quotas and credits were as follows, the first number indicating the quota and the second the number of men furnished: Maine, 9,609; 6,644. New Hampshire, 5,053; 6,390. Vermont, 4,898; 4,369. Massachusetts, 19,080; 16,519. Rhode Island, 2,712; 2,742. Connecticut, 7,145; 9,195. New York, 59,705; 78,904. New Jersey, 10,478; 5,499. Pennsylvania, 45,321; 30,891. Delaware, 1,720; 2,508. Maryland, 8,532; 3,586. Virginia (Western), 4,650; 4,925. District of Columbia, 890; 1,167. Ohio, 36,858; 58,325. Indiana, 21,250; 30,359. Illinois, 26,148; 58,689. Michigan, 11,686; 17,656. Wisconsin, 11,904; 14,472. Minnesota, 2,681; 4,626. Iowa, 10,570; 24,438. Missouri, 17,269; 28,324. Kentucky, 14,905; 6,463. Kansas, 1,771; 2,936. The Territory of Nebraska also furnished 1,838. Making a grand aggregate of 421,465 men furnished.

terms or by reference, the grounds of the decisions rendered.* The amount, from the payment of which the Government, by the action of this commission, will be relieved, will fall but little short of $17,000,000. This result has been reached by the rejection of some claims and contracts, by the curtailment or modification of others, and by the reduction of prices when found excessive or extravagant. We are well satisfied that no principle of law has been violated in the conclusions at which we have arrived; that considerations of equity, when these existed, have not been overlooked, and that no undue advantage has been taken of the power of the Government in dealing with its citizens. In our desire to protect, as far as practicable, the public interests no private right has been infringed, nor is it believed that any one of the contractors whose engagements have been the subject of our investigations will, if provident and reasonably skillful in the execution of his contract, suffer loss, or fail to realize a fair profit.

A longer time than was anticipated has been occupied in the discharge of our duties. The magnitude of the issues submitted to us forbade that they should be determined either hastily or in the absence of a thorough scrutiny of the merits of each claim separately considered. It has been the endeavor of the commission not only to be just, but, as far as possible, to satisfy the claimants that we had been so. Accordingly, by repeated conferences with frank explanations offered to the parties, both as to the strict legality of the action proposed and as to its absolute necessity from considerations of public policy, we have sought to secure their acquiescence in our decisions. Our efforts in this direction have met with even unlooked for success. It may be safely affirmed that a large majority of the claimants are content with the disposition made of their cases. Many of them, public spirited citizens, have cheerfully expressed their assent; some verbally, others in writing. That amid the variety of character presented by so large a number of shrewd business men, exceptions to this should have presented themselves, will surprise no one who reflects that in every society will be found those who—setting up a distinction between honesty in public and honesty in private affairs—find it difficult to realize that the Government has any rights, or the law, which protects its treasury, any obligatory force as against their own personal interests. Such men seem to delude themselves with the belief that however much they may be bound to respect the property of its individual citizens, the country, as a whole, is a fair subject of plunder—a belief of ready growth amid the disorders consequent upon great national convulsions. A few such men we have encountered, and while our action has necessarily left upon them an unpleasant impression, it is altogether probable that their baffled schemes against the public treasury will hereafter become the basis of appeals to Congress.

As the reports made in the particular cases fully exhibit the details of our labors, a very brief résumé of their results and of the considerations suggested in the course of our investigations may here suffice.

It may be stated, generally, that we have found the system under which have been issued the numerous orders or contracts for ordnance and ordnance stores that have been referred to us strongly marked with improvidence. The amount of these orders or contracts

* These special reports are published in Senate Executive Document No. 72, Thirty-seventh Congress, second session.

has been ascertained to be largely in excess of the public wants, and the prices fixed by many of them beyond necessity or reason.

The unexampled demand for arms consequent upon the sudden breaking out of the present gigantic rebellion, and the extraordinary circumstances under which the Government arsenals were drained of their best weapons before a blow was struck, afford some explanation of the excess of price referred to; yet, it must be confessed, not by any means a full and satisfactory one. It is to be traced, in a large degree, to a neglect of those common precautions which prudent men of business exercise in the conduct of their private affairs, some of which, too, had been specially provided for and required by acts of Congress.

First, as to foreign arms, it was of course absolutely necessary to resort to these in equipping, within a few months, more than half a million of men, and it was impossible, in all the workshops of Europe, to have had arms manufactured as rapidly as our public necessities required. Under such circumstances prices naturally rose, and inferior (often second-hand) arms had to some extent to be purchased.

But these difficulties were greatly aggravated by the lack of system which prevailed. The States and the General Government entered the market together as rival purchasers, and thus the members of the same national family bid directly against each other. The folly of this is the more remarkable when it is remembered that these arms bought by the States were, in fact, for the use of the General Government, and will, no doubt, in the end be paid for by it. The General Government itself employed, directly or indirectly, numerous agents not acting in unison, and often becoming, therefore, competitors of each other. A few of these made purchases directly for the Government; the greater number sprang up in the shape of "middlemen," to whom, though not dealers in arms nor skilled in their value, contracts were awarded upon their own terms, only to be sublet to the actual importers. Under a system so ill considered, extravagance was unavoidable. It was greatly increased by many of these contracts being loosely worded and imperfectly guarded, while some were granted at prices much beyond even the highest rates which could be fairly considered as engendered by the system itself.

Two examples may here be given in illustration: In the first—that of a large contract granted to a "middleman," who had never dealt in arms and knew nothing of their value—the reduction, partly in price and partly in quantity, effected by the action of the commission, amounted to $580,000. In the second, granted to a bona fide importer—being a contract of immense amount, namely, for upward of 188,000 guns and 38,000 sabers—the reduction in price alone, as compared with the rates paid under the contract up to the time of our decision, exceeded $1,000,000. In both these examples the reductions were ordered under proposals finally made by the parties themselves after repeated conferences with them, and accepted by the commission. Other large contracts for foreign arms, of which the owners had incurred forfeiture by failure as to times of delivery, were rescinded by the commission.

Yet, withal, it has been impossible for us to protect the Government against lamentable losses in these loose and irregular transactions. In regard to a considerable portion of these foreign arms, Government inspection was permitted in Europe before shipment, but so utterly inadequate and so incompetent was the force assigned to this duty that it became a mere empty form, devoid of all utility or protection.

Of this and other negligences and imprudences the practical result has been that a large proportion of our troops were armed with guns of a very inferior quality; that tens of thousands of the refuse arms of Europe are at this moment in our arsenals, and thousands more still to arrive, not one of which will outlast a single campaign, while most of them will never be issued at all, being entirely unfit to be placed in the hands of civilized troops. Add to this that in many cases these unserviceable arms were paid for at rates which, under a system of vigilance and obedience to law, would have procured improved rifles of the first class.

As regards orders or contracts for domestic arms, though the abuses in this branch are less glaring than those above referred to, yet the system here also has been essentially faulty, and the loss to the Government thence resulting very large, while evils other than excess in prices have resulted from neglect of wholesome precautions and of checks and guards strictly demanded by law.

These contracts are chiefly for the Springfield rifle musket. The quality of this weapon—the best infantry arm in the world—has been carefully and sufficiently guarded.

But, first, the orders were greatly in excess of what the Ordnance Office estimated to be the wants of the service. One million one hundred and sixty-four thousand Springfield muskets had been contracted for, while the Chief of Ordnance reports to this commission that half a million is the number actually needed for a year to come, beyond what the Springfield Arsenal can supply.

To relieve the Government as far as, with due regard to equitable considerations, lay in our power from this excess of arms, the commission, governed as to the amount in each case by its peculiar features, have made certain reductions in a large majority of these—the total reductions thus made amounting to 473,000 guns. This leaves a margin, over and above the half million estimated to be needed, of 191,000 guns for probable or possible failures to make prompt deliveries, in part or in whole, by the contractors.

The legal grounds on which the right to make these deductions rest are fully set forth in the decision in Mason's case, No. 72. While actual investments, made in good faith, have, as far as the public interests would permit, been respected, the maxim has been recognized that the citizen must, in his dealings with the Government, as in his general conduct, be held to know the law and cannot be permitted to profit by its violation. The government of no civilized people has ever been administered on a different principle, nor, indeed, could it be.

Secondly. The price—in every instance $20 per gun, including appendages—is, the commission now believe, higher by several dollars than it need or ought to have been, at least when the contract was for a greater number than 25,000.

It is true that the vast and unnecessary number of Springfield muskets contracted for, especially at such high rates, has very sensibly increased to the manufacturer the cost of the arms by causing an unexampled demand for materials (particularly of suitable iron for gun barrels, an article of which the present supply is limited) and for skilled labor; and in the early part of our investigations this consideration, together with the want of accurate and reliable information on the subject, so far weighed with us that we confirmed the first four contracts for 50,000 guns each, made with experienced manufacturers, at the price of $20, which had been fixed by the Ordnance Office. But as we proceeded in our investigations, and as additional

evidence came before us, we became satisfied that, for any amount over 25,000, $16 per gun would afford a fair profit to the manufacturer. A contract for 40,000 of these muskets at that rate has been recently taken by an experienced and responsible firm, Messrs. E. Remington & Sons, of Ilion, N. Y. And it should be here stated that to Mr. S. Remington, of this firm, we are indebted for the first trustworthy information received touching the actual cost to private manufacturers of this arm. His public spirit, in frankly and voluntarily making this disclosure, is worthy of all commendation, and should it result, as we believe it will, in fixing the price of this gun at not exceeding $16, his action will save millions to the public treasury. It should be added that the holder of one of the contracts for 50,000 Springfield muskets confirmed by us consented, as a part of the conditions of the confirmation, that 25,000 of the guns should be paid for at $16 instead of $20 each. A similar reduction to $16 was made on the proposal of another contractor for all the guns embraced in his order over 25,000.

Thirdly. The neglect to obey the law of the 3d of March, 1809, and the stringent regulations founded upon it, which provide that all contracts for army supplies shall, except in cases of emergency requiring and admitting of "immediate delivery," be preceded by public advertisement inviting proposals, has been prolific in evil results. Indeed, it is to the persistent disregard of this law, which for more than fifty years has been the guardian of the integrity of the contract service, that speculators and "middlemen" are indebted for the saturnalia of success they have enjoyed since the commencement of the war. Nor can such disregard of law and duty be excused on the plea that the pressing exigency of the case afforded no opportunity to conform to the provision in question, since in all the contracts for domestic arms the deliveries were fixed at distant periods of time.

That better terms might have been obtained for the Government is conclusively shown by the fact that when, a few weeks since, under your direction, proposals for the manufacture of arms were thus invited, responsible bids for the Springfield musket were put in as low as $16, while almost all fell below the price of $20.

In October last E. Remington & Sons solicited an order for the manufacture of their revolver—acknowledged to be in all respects equal to Colt's army revolver—at $15, but could get a contract for only 5,000. At the same time an order was given to Colt's company for an indefinite number of his army revolvers at $25, and under this there has since been delivered 31,000. That company, under the recent advertisement, proposed to furnish this revolver at $14.50, and a contract at that rate has been executed, thus proving that the charge made and submitted to was $10.50 in excess of the worth of the arm, and showing that in this single item of pistols alone there has been paid to that company within the time named at least $325,500 beyond the full value of the arms received. The proposals for sabers indicate a still more marked reduction in price—a responsible offer being made for the best cavalry sabers at $4.12, for which $8.50 has been heretofore paid, and an offer of $5 by the very party who has been, under the private contract system, receiving $8.50.

But an enforcement of the law in regard to advertising would effect more than a mere reduction in price. It would cut up by the roots an abuse which during the present war has threatened, in this branch of the administration, serious injury, alike to the interests of the service and to the public morals. Contracts based on private proposals

favor, and indeed necessarily lead to, the creation of a class of "middlemen," most of them mere speculators and adventurers, to whom, instead of to the manufacturers themselves, orders for supplying the wants of the Government have been often directly or indirectly granted. To this evil we have already, in a report recently printed, accompanying case No. 72, adverted at length. The class of men referred to are generally rapacious and unscrupulous, and thrust themselves between those whose interest it is to deal, and who ought in every case to deal, directly with each other—the government in need of arms and the manufacturer producing them. Having thus, through unavowed instrumentalities, obtained their contracts, many of them at once put them on the market for sale. A large manufacturer, who has failed to get a contract for muskets, assures us that within a few days past such contracts to the amount of 200,000 guns have been offered to him by these traders in Government patronage. Under a system of open competition invited by public notice, as contemplated by law, no such interposition could take place and no such class of men could exist. A few illustrations of the practical workings of the system, as it has prevailed in the Ordnance Department, may be here stated.

A holder of one of these orders or contracts for Springfield muskets appeared before the commission, as did a member of the United States Senate, and from their testimony we learned that the order had been obtained from the Secretary of War by the Senator, and that for the service he had charged and is to receive $10,000. It seems to have been in contemplation by the principal party to pay him 5 per cent. commission, being $50,000; but it was finally settled, so far as his partners were concerned, at the sum named. For this he holds the notes of the parties, who are responsible, and will no doubt make payment at the maturity of the paper in August and September next.

A large manufacturing firm being anxious to secure a contract for their pistols, and being satisfied, from some cause, that their personal application would be unavailing, employed as "middleman" or agent an individual who represented that he could obtain it for them. His success as one of the partners in a heavy beef contract given out soon after the commencement of the rebellion seems to have inspired confidence in his representation, and no doubt led to his retainer. He did not overestimate his influence; for on the 16th of October, 1861, an order was issued by the Chief of Ordnance to the firm, addressed to him, for 5,000 pistols at $20 each, for which the firm paid him $10,000. Subsequently, on the 25th of October, 1861, this firm made a written application to the Secretary of War for a contract for 10,000 of the same pistols, which, having been referred to the Chief of Ordnance, was by him reported against on the 31st of October, upon the ground that the pistol was not, in his opinion, "a desirable one for the service;" and so the application failed.

Some time afterward a person well known to the country as having neither official position nor capital, but who had probably ascertained the preceding facts, visited the same manufacturers at their establishment and asked them if they did not want an additional pistol contract, to which they answered that they did. He then inquired what they were willing to give for it. As a little while before they had paid $10,000 for an order for 5,000, it probably occurred to them that the same rate of compensation would be expected in this case and it was accord-

ingly offered. The "middleman" then—evidently with other reasons, for the purpose of increasing his fee—urged that $22.50, instead of $20, should be charged the Government for the pistols. This was declined, the manufacturers stating that the pistols were not worth more than $20, and that at this rate they had been previously sold to the Government. The price to be paid him for his services was fixed at $2 per pistol, or $10,000 for the 5,000, for which he agreed to secure the order. He returned to Washington, and "in a week or two" the manufacturers received an order, bearing date November 28, for the 5,000 pistols, being again the same that a few weeks before had been pronounced "unserviceable" in answer to their own personal application to manufacture them. This order, from some unexplained cause, was not submitted to Congress and is not found in House Executive Document No. 67. It was, however, referred to us, and was confirmed with a reduction of the price to $18, with the assent of the parties. This change in the price has given rise to a controversy between the broker in Government patronage and his employers as to where the loss thus occasioned should fall, or whether his influence and services shall still be estimated at $10,000, or be reduced to half that sum.

In the first case referred to the commission was offered to the United States Senator because the manufacturer was assured that it was usual to pay for similar services, and he expressed to us under oath the opinion that the assurance was true, and that in a majority of cases he believed such compensation to have been made. The public are very sharpsighted in such matters, and when they are found employing, at high rates of compensation, the services of this class of men, there is no hazard in assuming that they have ascertained it is necessary for them to do so. One of the saddest consequences of this course of administration is the tendency of the public mind to press its imputations of demoralization beyond the mere broker in patronage, who, probably having little to lose in this way, is indifferent to criticism or reproach, so long as he is permitted to put money in his purse. Men are prone to believe that an influence which hawks itself about in the market rests on foundations which could not be safely laid bare; or, in other words, that what is thus openly sold has been possibly bought. Of course, no such reflections could arise in reference to a member of Congress who should feel himself justified in making pecuniary profit out of his position, in the manner suggested, since the origin and character of his influence over the administration of the executive branch of the Government are well understood. Whatever use may be made of it, its source is pure, springing, as it does, from the genius of our institutions, which gives power everywhere to the representatives of the people, in the generous confidence that it will be loyally exercised only for their protection.

For the names, dates, and other details connected with these transactions, reference is had to the written testimony which accompanies this report.*

Another deplorable consequence following the substitution of a system of private contracts for that based on advertisement and open competition is the indiscriminate condemnation which, in public journals and otherwise, such substitution has brought in its train

* Omitted.

upon all contractors. In many cases this is wholly undeserved, and to none will the advantage be greater than to the bona fide contractors themselves of a change of system which, once in regular operation, will relieve them from imputations of dishonesty or extortion. In no class of persons are the qualities which distinguish the best business men of our country — talent, integrity, enterprise, resource, perseverance—more needed than in them. But if wholesale slurs affecting their character, because of their relations to the Government, finally render the very name of a contractor a reproach, what can be the result, except that the honest and reputable will stand back, and that their places will be filled by men careless of their good name, if only money can be made by the sacrifice?

We beg, therefore, respectfully, to urge the expediency of adhering, in all future contracts for ordnance and ordnance stores, to the principle of advertising, so earnestly impressed by the law and the regulations of your Department. This law and these regulations embody the wisdom which long years of experience have taught, and they rest upon a profound knowledge of human character—of the unscrupulous avarice that is to be baffled on the one side, and of the infirmity which is to be guarded against temptation on the other. The absolute necessity of the course suggested is more powerfully illustrated by the facts which we have brought to your notice than it would be by any arguments we could employ. This course on your part would furnish a prompt and complete remedy—and it is the only one—for the evils of extravagance and alleged demoralization, of which so much and such lamentable complaint is heard.

That vast interests and influences will array themselves against a restoration of this branch of the service to the basis of the law, may well be expected. Opposition to this great principle, which has so faithfully guarded the public treasury, has been signally manifested in past years, and the success of that opposition opened then a wide field for rapacity on the one hand and fraudulent collusion on the other. The abuse in a particular branch of the service assumed such proportions that Congress, feeling itself called upon to interfere, declared, by solemn enactment on the 31st of August, 1852, that "all contracts, of every description, which have been made without public notice having been given, shall be canceled." While in dealing with illegal and irregular contracts we have sought to act in harmony with the spirit of this legislation, we have done so with a tenderness of regard for the interest of bona fide contractors which, it is believed, will protect our action from all imputations of harshness or injustice hereafter.

We cannot close this report without bearing testimony to the constant aid and support we have derived from Major Hagner, who has been associated with us as an advisory member of the commission. His labors have been arduous and incessant, and his thorough knowledge, as an accomplished ordnance officer, of the subject-matter of all the contracts submitted for our examination, has enabled him to render us invaluable assistance, alike in our investigations and in the preparation of our decisions.

We are, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. HOLT,
ROBERT DALE OWEN,
Commissioners.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *July 1, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I am invited by the Governors of New York and Pennsylvania to join them in a call upon the President for such additional number of troops as may be necessary to speedily crush the rebellion, to which I have replied that I am already authorized to raise five regiments in addition to the four that I have recently sent to the field, and that this, in the absence of disastrous news from Richmond, is all that Ohio can readily raise, except filling up the regiments in the field. Is this answer satisfactory to you?

DAVID TOD,
Governor of Ohio.

ERIE, PA., *July 1, 1862.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

In God's name, we pray you to call out 1,000,000 and suppress this rebellion, and never countermand the order until the last man is in the field, unless the rebellious should surrender unconditionally to our forces. We have had fathers and brothers slain. Great God! subdue the rattlesnake flag if it cost all we are worth. Answer.

A. H. GRAY,
And the country en masse.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 2, 1862.

Hon. G. A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: On reference to the answer of this Department of the 14th ultimo to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th of last month calling for information respecting the organization by General Hunter, of the Department of South Carolina, of a regiment of "volunteers for the defense of the Union composed of black men (fugitive slaves)," it will be seen that the resolution had been referred to that officer, with instructions to make immediate report thereon. I have now the honor to transmit herewith the copy of a communication just received from General Hunter, furnishing information as to his action touching the various matters indicated in the resolution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Port Royal, S. C., June 23, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated June 13, 1862, requesting me to furnish you with the information necessary to answer

certain resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives June 9, 1862, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, their substance being to inquire—

First. Whether I had organized or was organizing a regiment of "fugitive slaves" in this department;

Second. Whether any authority had been given to me from the War Department for such organization; and

Third. Whether I had been furnished by order of the War Department with clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, &c., for such a force.

Only having received the letter covering these inquiries at a late hour on Saturday night, I urge forward my answer in time for the steamer sailing to-day (Monday), this haste preventing me from entering as minutely as I could wish upon many points of detail, such as the paramount importance of the subject calls for. But in view of the near termination of the present session of Congress, and the widespread interest which must have been awakened by Mr. Wickliffe's resolutions, I prefer sending even this imperfect answer to waiting the period necessary for the collection of fuller and more comprehensive data.

To the first question, therefore, I reply that no regiment of "fugitive slaves" has been or is being organized in this department. There is, however, a fine regiment of persons whose late masters are "fugitive rebels"—men who everywhere fly before the appearance of the National flag, leaving their servants behind them to shift, as best they can, for themselves. So far, indeed, are the loyal persons composing this regiment from seeking to avoid the presence of their late owners that they are now, one and all, working with remarkable industry to place themselves in a position to go in full and effective pursuit of their fugacious and traitorous proprietors.

To the second question I have the honor to answer that the instructions given to Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman by the Hon. Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, and turned over to me by succession for my guidance, do distinctly authorize me to employ all loyal persons offering their services in defense of the Union, and for the suppression of this rebellion, in any manner I might see fit, or that the circumstances might call for.* There is no restriction as to the character or color of the persons to be employed or the nature of the employment, whether civil or military, in which their services should be used. I conclude, therefore, that I have been authorized to enlist "fugitive slaves" as soldiers, could any such be found in this department. No such characters, however, have yet appeared within view of our most advanced pickets, the loyal slaves everywhere remaining on their plantations to welcome us, aid us, and supply us with food, labor, and information. It is the masters who have in every instance been the "fugitives," running away from loyal slaves as well as loyal soldiers, and whom we have only partially been able to see, chiefly their heads over ramparts, or, rifle in hand, dodging behind trees in the extreme distance. In the absence of any "fugitive master law" the deserted slaves would be wholly without remedy, had not the crime of treason given them the right to pursue, capture, and bring back those persons of whose protection they have been thus suddenly bereft.

To the third interrogatory it is my painful duty to reply that I never have received any specific authority for issues of clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, &c., to the troops in question. My general

*See Series I, Vol. VI, p. 176.

instructions from Mr. Cameron to employ them in any manner I might find necessary, and the military exigencies of the department and the country being my only, but, in my judgment, sufficient, justification. Neither have I had any specific authority for supplying these persons with shovels, spades, and pickaxes, when employing them as laborers, nor with boats and oars when using them as lightermen; but these are not points included in Mr. Wickliffe's resolution. To me it seemed that liberty to employ men in any particular capacity implied with it liberty also to supply them with the necessary tools, and acting upon this faith I have clothed, equipped, and armed the only loyal regiment yet raised in South Carolina.

I must say, in vindication of my conduct, that had it not been for the many other diversified and imperative claims on my time and attention a much more satisfactory result might have been hoped for, and that in place of only one, as at present, at least five or six well-drilled, brave, and thoroughly acclimated regiments should by this time have been added to the loyal forces of the Union. The experiment of arming the blacks, so far as I have made it, has been a complete and even marvelous success. They are sober, docile, attentive, and enthusiastic, displaying great natural capacities for acquiring the duties of the soldier. They are eager, beyond all things, to take the field and be led into action; and it is the unanimous opinion of the officers who have had charge of them that in the peculiarities of this climate and country they will prove invaluable auxiliaries, fully equal to the similar regiments so long and successfully used by the British authorities in the West India Islands.

In conclusion, I would say it is my hope, there appearing no possibility of other re-enforcements, owing to the exigencies of the campaign in the Peninsula, to have organized by the end of next fall and to be able to present to the Government from 48,000 to 50,000 of these hardy and devoted soldiers.

Trusting that this letter may form part of your answer to Mr. Wickliffe's resolutions,

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your very obedient servant,

D. HUNTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

BOSTON, *July 2, 1862—10.50 a. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Governor Andrew sends you his earnest and satisfactory response. Governor Sprague is at Washington, and must have failed to receive the telegram addressed to him at Providence by the Governors. The Governor of Iowa was not reached. The Senators from that State might authorize you to append his name.

W. H. SEWARD.

BOSTON, MASS., *July 2, 1862—11 a. m.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Finished business here satisfactorily and start for Cleveland at 2 o'clock, where I will meet the Governors of several States. Shall Stager go with me? Answer.

W. H. SEWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 2, 1862—12.40 p. m.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Boston, Mass.:

Take Stager with you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BOSTON, *July 2, 1862—10.20 a. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have telegraphed to Governor Morgan as follows:

The recruiting service, including supplies of quartermaster's and ordnance stores, subsistence expenses, and mustering of New York Volunteers, will be placed entirely under your control. The details of the order will be transmitted to you as soon as possible.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Governor desires to issue his proclamation to-day. Please notify him at Albany if you approve or disapprove of this assurance, and me at Parker House, Boston.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 2, 1862.

General BUCKINGHAM,
Parker House, Boston:

Your arrangement in respect to recruiting is approved. The Department will sanction and confirm whatever arrangement you deem expedient for the service.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BOSTON, *July 2, 1862—11 a. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I cordially respond to the President's call for troops. The bounty of $25 should be paid as fast as a company (not a regiment) is mustered in. Then the first ten companies may be massed into a regiment, and so on. No effort ever has been, nor ever will be, spared to meet or anticipate any wish expressed by your Department.

Always, faithfully,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

ALBANY, N. Y., *July 2, 1862.*

The PRESIDENT:

Is the call for 300,000 or for 200,000 volunteers? It appears in all the New York papers for 300,000.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 2, 1862.

Governor E. D. MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

It was thought safest to mark high enough. It is 300,000.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 2, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

The arrangement for recruiting made by General Buckingham and communicated by him to you is approved and confirmed by this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 3, 1862.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding, &c., New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I wrote you last under date of the 29th ultimo,* and have now to say that your dispatch of the 18th ultimo, with the accompanying report of General Phelps concerning certain fugitive negroes that have come to his pickets, has been considered by the President.†

He is of opinion that under the law of Congress they cannot be sent back to their masters; that in common humanity they must not be permitted to suffer for want of food, shelter, or other necessaries of life; that to this end they should be provided for by the quartermaster's and commissary departments, and that those who are capable of labor should be set to work and paid reasonable wages.

In directing this to be done the President does not mean at present to settle any general rule in respect to slaves or slavery, but simply to provide for the particular case under the circumstances in which it is now presented.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

AUBURN, *July 3, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The news determines me to return immediately to Washington. Buckingham goes to Cleveland to explain to gentlemen there.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 3, 1862—10.30 a. m.*

Governor WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

MY DEAR SIR: I should not want the half of 300,000 new troops if I could have them now. If I had 50,000 additional troops here

* See Series I, Vol. XV, p. 515. † *Ibid.*, p. 486.

now I believe I could substantially close the war in two weeks. But time is everything, and if I get 50,000 new men in a month I shall have lost 20,000 old ones during the same month, having gained only 30,000, with the difference between old and new troops still against me. The quicker you send the fewer you will have to send. Time is everything. Please act in view of this. The enemy having given up Corinth, it is not wonderful that he is thereby enabled to check us for a time at Richmond.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

(Same to Governors Berry, Concord, N. H.; Holbrook, Brattleborough, Vt.; Buckingham, Hartford, Conn.; Andrew, Boston, Mass.; Sprague, Providence, R. I.; Morgan, Albany, N. Y.; Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa.; Olden, Trenton, N. J.; Tod, Columbus, Ohio; Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.; Yates, Springfield, Ill.; Ramsey, Saint Paul, Minn.; Blair, Lansing, Mich.; Salomon, Madison, Wis., and Kirkwood, Davenport, Iowa.)

NEW HAVEN, *July 3, 1862.*

President LINCOLN:

I will spare no effort to raise men, but fear I [can] do little to meet immediate necessity.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *July 3, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

We have 1,600 three-months' men guarding rebel prisoners. These prisoners can be distributed among the prison camps in Illinois and Ohio, I am informed, without requiring additional guards. If this is done, these troops, who are in good condition, having nearly three months to serve, can be sent East. Do you want thirteen regiments from Indiana? If so, I will strain every nerve to furnish them at earliest moment. Please answer immediately. I am now raising five regiments, but the work tardy. I think I can raise fifteen sooner on a new system.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

PORTLAND, *July 3, 1862.*

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Have President's telegram. Recruiting for three years is terribly hard. Shall be obliged to resort to drafting unless I can be authorized to take volunteers for three or six months. Will do the best possible.

J. WASHBURN, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 3, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

Your telegram of yesterday received, and I thank you for your assurance of co-operation.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

BOSTON, *July 3, 1862—2.30 p. m.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President:

SIR: If you wish militia for three months, Massachusetts can furnish several thousand within the period named by you.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

TRENTON, *July 3, 1862.*

Hon. A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I received your dispatch. I will hurry forward every available man in the shortest possible time. I have not yet received any information as to our quota from the War Department, or any communication whatever. Please send requisition.

C. S. OLDEN,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, N. J., July 3, 1862.

His Excellency Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN:

SIR: Since telegraphing you this morning I have further considered your telegram. Your desire is to have men at an early day. That end could be best attained by calling the volunteers for but six months, and by paying each when enlisted, and before mustered in, a month's pay. This to be in addition to the $25 bounty when mustered in.

As to calling the men for but six months, the Government must determine. It would render enlistments more easy, but has its disadvantages. If any of our regiments are for only six months, all must be, as it would prevent our enlisting men for three years, and it would also interfere with our supplying their places at the end of six months. My own impression is (if not improper for me to express it) that General McClellan might better be re-enforced by men in the field, even if it could only be done by abandoning for the time some points now held by our troops, and the States raise their troops for the war. I simply state the fact that we can raise regiments more readily for six months than for three years. The giving a month's pay when enlisted and before mustered, that the volunteer may make provision for his family when he leaves, I think quite important. This State gives a bounty of $6 a month to each volunteer, but by our law it can't be paid in advance. If the Secretary of War will authorize this State to pay to each volunteer when enlisted a month's

pay, the State will make the advance, take an assignment from the volunteer, and look to the Government to reimburse the State when the regiment is mustered. This might occasion a little loss to the Government from a few who might enlist but fail to be mustered, but the facility it would give to mustering would more than compensate for such loss. I think the Secretary of War better write authorizing me to pay the month's pay when the volunteer is enlisted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHS. S. OLDEN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 3, 1862.

Governor HOLBROOK,
Brattleborough, Vt.:

Please send your new regiment here immediately. We will give them on their arrival here the Springfield musket, which I understand they prefer.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, *July 3, 1862—6 p. m.*

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Cannot send Ninth Regiment immediately as you request, because the delay introduced by change of mustering and disbursing officer. Without the change regiment could have left next Monday. With it there will be delay of week or more. Before regiment leaves the officers of companies must be settled with for recruiting and subsisting of men, so they can settle and pay what they owe for assistance. When we undertook to raise you troops we did not expect this embarrassment.

FREDK. HOLBROOK.

MADISON, WIS., *July 3, 1862.*

Hon. A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Governor Salomon has gone to Cleveland on call of Secretary Seward. We have been called upon for only one regiment, and are raising it as rapidly as possible.

W. H. WATSON,
Private Secretary.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July 4, 1862—8.45 a. m.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

May not Kentucky raise a portion of the new call for twelve-months' men? Can get better men and more expeditious. Answer to Covington, Ky.

JNO. W. FINNELL,
Adjutant-General of Kentucky Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 4, 1862.

JOHN W. FINNELL,
Adjutant-General of Kentucky, Covington, Ky.:

The Government will receive all the infantry troops that you can raise in Kentucky and as fast as they can be raised.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 4, 1862.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Your telegram to the President has been received. Distribute the prisoners in the manner you propose and forward the three-months' troops rapidly as possible. Give us the fifteen regiments if you can do so, and at the earliest moment, raising them on any plan you deem most expedient.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CLEVELAND, *July 4, 1862.*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

When I sent you my dispatch yesterday I had not seen your call for 300,000 men. Indiana will furnish her full quota.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 4, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Fifteenth and Seventeenth Batteries Indiana Artillery, with 120 men each, will start to Baltimore to-morrow. They can fill up immediately if permitted to recruit from three-months' volunteers guarding rebels. Will you order the transfers to be made?

O. P. MORTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 4, 1862—9.20 p. m.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

You may fill up your batteries in the manner proposed in your telegram just received and send them on. This telegram may stand as an order for the transfer to be made.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, *July 4, 1862.*
(Received 9.10 p. m.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President:

Your dispatch received. Everything possible will be done in this State to meet the demands of the Government for additional troops

in the present emergency, and with the utmost promptness. We are making arrangements for that proposed now. We will require at least 30,000 men to supply the losses of our regiments now in the field. We are not informed as to the number of new regiments you will ask from this State. No doubt we will get that information from the Secretary of War, and of enlistments and inducements by bounties, advance of pay, &c. I suggest that if the enlistments were made for a shorter time, say six months, it would greatly increase our numbers and hasten the formation of regiments. Have the kindness to mention the subject to Mr. Stanton and I will not telegraph him.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 4, 1862.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

General Buckingham has been conferring with some of the Northern and Western Governors in respect to the new recruits, and as soon as he returns specific instructions will be given. It is designed to leave the matter as far as possible in the hands of the respective Governors until the troops are mustered into service. This course, it is believed, will be most uniform and efficient.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Pa., July 4, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I inclose a note just received from Governor Burton, of Delaware. I consider it important that his name should be appended to the call upon the President, as he represents a Border State, and the sentiment of his communication is admirable.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

[Inclosure.]

MILFORD, *July 2, 1862.*

Governor A. G. CURTIN:

DEAR SIR: I cordially join the several Governors of the loyal States to request the President to call out as many men as will be sufficient to crush this rebellion.

Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM BURTON,
Governor of Delaware.

CLEVELAND, *July 5, 1862—9.10 a. m.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Have met Governors Tod, Morton, Blair, and Salomon, and Temple, of Kentucky. All feel right and will do their duty.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *July 5, 1862.*
(Received 10 p. m. 6th.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

The Eighteenth Iowa Infantry is rapidly organizing. Shall have it ready in about thirty days. Our harvesting prevents rapid recruiting just now. Iowa will do her duty. She has furnished already seventeen regiments of infantry, five regiments of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery. If you want a regiment of three-months' men they could easily be raised.

SAML. J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor of Iowa.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Headquarters Missouri State Militia, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 26* asking information respecting the appointment of staff officers for the Missouri State Militia, and in reply to inform you that it is the intention of the Government to organize the force referred to with the same number of officers as is contained in the organization of the regiments of the Army. Paymasters therefore should in all cases be governed by the rules prescribed for such organization.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *July 6, 1862—10 p. m.*
(Received 10.20 a. m. 7th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Governor and adjutant-general in Chicago. Sixty-eighth Regiment Illinois, three-months' volunteers, 907 strong, well armed and equipped, left for Annapolis, via Wheeling and Cumberland, this p. m., Lieut. Col. H. L. Taylor commanding. Calls for more troops will receive prompt attention on arrival of Governor and Adjutant-General Fuller to-night.

JNO. S. LOOMIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General of Illinois.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 74. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1862.

I. The following resolution of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

A RESOLUTION to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer forces.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the ninth section of the act approved August third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act for the better organization of the military establishment," as abolishes the premium paid for bringing accepted recruits to the rendezvous, be and the same is hereby repealed, and hereafter a premium of two dollars shall be paid to any citizen, non-commissioned officer, or

* Omitted.

soldier, for such accepted recruit for the Regular Army [as] he may bring to the rendezvous. And every soldier who hereafter enlists, either in the Regular Army or the volunteers, for three years or during the war, may receive his first month's pay in advance, upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service.

Approved June 21, 1862.

II. For the $2 premium, regular service, the form of receipt roll annexed* will be used as a consolidated voucher for the payments. The payments will be made from recruiting funds, and so soon as the recruit is accepted by the recruiting officer.

III. For volunteer recruits for old regiments there will be paid a premium of $3, and for those entering new regiments a premium of $2. The premium may be paid either to the person bringing the recruit, or to the recruit in person, in case he presents himself.

These payments will be made so soon as the recruit has been inspected by the surgeon and mustered into the service.

The amounts will be entered on the muster-in roll, opposite the names of the recruits so paid, and charged to the fund for "collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers."

For a voucher, a modified form of that used in the regular service may be used.

IV. The month's pay in advance for regular and volunteer recruits will be paid under such regulations as the Paymaster-General may establish.

V. During the continuance of the existing war $25 of the $100 bounty previously authorized by act of Congress will be paid to every recruit of the regular and volunteer forces.

These payments will be made as follows, viz:

1. To volunteer recruits for the old regiments when the said recruits are inspected and mustered into the service, and to those of the new regiments when their companies are organized, muster-in rolls made out, and the mustering officer's certificate given thereto. The amounts will be entered on the muster-in rolls, opposite the name of the recruits, respectively, and charged under the head of "Expenses of volunteer recruiting service." To this end an account current separate from that for the fund for "collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers" will be used, but the "volunteer recruiting fund" will be disbursed by the regularly appointed mustering and disbursing officers.

2. To recruits for the regular service when the recruit has been passed by the "board of inspectors," at the regimental or general service depot, as the case may be. The amounts under this head will be paid from the recruiting funds and entered on the recruiting account current opposite the names of the recruits, respectively; and also on the first descriptive list of the soldier; whenever this list is given before bounty has been paid an entry—"$25 bounty due for enlistment"—will be made thereon.

In case of re-enlisted soldiers, the entry, as to payment or non-payment, will be made on the first muster-roll, and the superintendent of the recruiting service will be notified of the fact.

3. Vouchers for payment will be in the form of consolidated receipt rolls.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

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* Omitted.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 7, 1862.

Hon. E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York, Albany:

You are requested to raise as soon as practicable for the U. S. service, for three years or during the war, twenty-eight regiments of volunteer infantry, being a part of your quota under the call of the President.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Similar dispatch to Hon. Charles S. Olden, Governor of New Jersey, Trenton, N. J., calling for five regiments; to Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa., calling for twenty-one regiments; to Hon. William Burton, Governor of Delaware, Dover, Del., calling for one regiment; to Hon. A. W. Bradford, Governor of Maryland, Annapolis, Md., calling for four regiments; to Hon. F. H. Peirpoint, Governor of Virginia, Wheeling, Va., calling for two regiments; to Hon. David Tod, Governor of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, calling for seventeen regiments; to Hon. O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind., calling for nine regiments; to Hon. Israel Washburn, Governor of Maine, Augusta, Me., calling for five regiments; to Hon. Nathaniel S. Berry, Governor of New Hampshire, Concord, N. H., calling for two regiments; to Hon. Frederick Holbrook, Governor of Vermont, Brattleborough, Vt., calling for two regiments; to Hon. John A. Andrew, Governor of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass., calling for twelve regiments; to Hon. William Sprague, Governor of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I., calling for one regiment; to Hon. William A. Buckingham, Governor of Connecticut, New Haven, Conn., calling for five regiments; to Hon. Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois, Springfield, Ill., calling for nine regiments; to Hon. Austin Blair, Governor of Michigan, Detroit, Mich., calling for six regiments; to Hon. Edward Salomon, Governor of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., calling for five regiments; to General J. W. Finnell, adjutant-general of Kentucky, Frankfort, Ky., calling for four regiments; to Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor of Iowa, calling for five regiments; to Hon. Alexander Ramsey, Governor of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn., calling for one regiment; to Hon. H. R. Gamble, Governor of Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo., calling for four regiments; to Hon. Andrew Johnson, Governor of Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn., calling for two regiments.)

AUGUSTA, *July 7, 1862—1.25 p. m.*
(Received 2.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I will have three regiments of infantry in fifteen days. Will you provide that arms and equipments, clothing, and tents [that] are seasonable [be] sent here? Also that a paymaster or other person be authorized to pay here the premium, advance pay, and advance bounty before they leave the State? Do you advise me to raise another regiment?

ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Boston, Mass., July 7, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Since we were honored with a visit from yourself and General Buckingham I have given a good deal of consideration to the matter of recruiting, and in this I propose to state some of the points which I regard as important:

First. We should be allowed a band of ten musicians for each camp to enliven the men and give attraction to the camp. This proposition I made when you were here, and I understood you and General Buckingham to accede to it, but I wish to have the authority in writing so it may go on file. The cost to each camp will be about $400 a month.

Second. There should be an officer commissioned and stationed in each camp to muster recruits into service as soon as they arrive in camp. We now depend on Captain Goodhue, who is stationed here in Boston, and his time is so much engaged with his business that he cannot attend often at the camp at Worcester. Will permission be given to the senior officer in command at any one of our camps to muster in recruits as they arrive?

Third. It would facilitate recruiting very much if the officers could be commissioned when authorized to raise companies, with the distinct understanding that unless they raised their company in a reasonable time the commissions should be canceled. As it now is the men who recruit spend their time and money without receiving any pay for their services. Why should not their pay begin when their labor begins?

Fourth. We are too much hedged in with army regulations and army officers. Our tents should be floored, but the U. S. officers won't allow the bill because the regulations don't allow it. In order to get recruits the camps must be made comfortable and attractive. It is the denial of these little things which annoys officers and men. It was a great mistake when the recruiting was taken from the State and put in the hands of U. S. officers. They move slow, have no enthusiasm, and, as Governor Corwin used to say, "They appear to have moss growing on the calves of their legs."

Please have this letter given to General Buckingham, and request him to let me know what I can do as speedily as possible. I think we can have our fifteen regiments recruited in the time you stated. Only give me a little margin, and keep us as much as possible under State authority.

With great respect, dear Governor, I am, your obedient servant,
WM. SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., July 7, 1862.

GEORGE COPPELL, Esq.,
Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul:

SIR: Your note received Saturday removes all difficulty of personal intercourse. The withdrawal of the offensive expressions is sufficient and accepted. Commander Hewitt, of H. B. M. sloop of war Rinaldo, now in this harbor, informs me that he is instructed by Lord Lyons

to recognize you as acting consul of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and that Commander Hewitt does recognize in you that official character. This seems sufficient for the re-establishment of official relations.

I beg leave to correct a seeming misunderstanding that the expression of that note had anything to do with my doubts of your official character. You will remember that those doubts had been expressed before that time, and no evidence of that character had been furnished except the superscription upon two letters, directed to yourself, with the address "Acting Consul," that did not seem to me sufficient.

To your inquiry whether all neutrals (British subjects) wishing to go to New York or abroad, furnished with proper passports from their Government, will be required to take the oaths prescribed for aliens in General Orders, Nos. 41 and 42, it is answered that a pass differs from a passport, as I had the honor to explain in my letter to the consuls upon this subject, and that as a rule the oath would not be required. Such persons will be allowed to pass on board ships to go abroad or to New York, whom, in my judgment, it is not necessary to retain here from some act either done or contemplated to be done in favor of the Confederate States; for example, buying arms, forwarding money or intelligence.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 75. } *Washington, July 8, 1862.*

I. In organizing new regiments of volunteers the Governors of States are hereby authorized to appoint, in addition to the staff officers heretofore authorized, one second lieutenant for each company, who shall be mustered into the service at the commencement of the organization, who shall have authority to muster in recruits as they are enlisted. If any recruit shall be enlisted by such officer, who shall afterward, on medical inspection, prove to have been obviously unfit for the service at the time of his enlistment, all expenses caused thereby shall be paid by such officer, to be stopped against him from any payment that may be coming to him from the Government thereafter.

Any officer thus appointed and mustered shall only be entitled to be paid on the muster and pay roll of his company, and should he fail to secure an organized company within such reasonable time as the Governor may designate, his men may be transferred to some other company, his appointment be revoked, and be discharged without pay, unless the Governor shall think proper to give him a position in the consolidated company to which his men have been transferred.

Articles of enlistment, as in the Regular Army, will be made out in triplicate by such recruiting officers, one copy of which will be sent to the adjutant-general of the State, one to the adjutant of the regiment, and one will be kept by the recruiting officer.

Recruits will be sent to the regimental rendezvous at least as often as once a week, where they will be immediately examined by the sur-

geon of the regiment, and if found unfit for duty by reason of permanent disability will be discharged from the service forthwith by the surgeon, who will report such discharges to the adjutant-general of the State, and also to the adjutant of the regiment, noting particularly those cases where the disability was obvious at the time of enlistment.

The muster-in rolls of each company will be made out by the adjutant of the regiment from a list to be furnished by the adjutant-general of the State, together with the articles of enlistment furnished him by the recruiting officer, and will note upon it the names of all persons discharged by the surgeon for permanent disability, designating particularly those cases where the disability was apparent at the time of enlistment.

As soon as the organization of a regiment is completed it will be carefully inspected by the mustering officer for the State, who will see that at least the minimum number of each company is present. No absentees, except sick in hospital, will be counted. He will also compare the muster-in rolls, and if found correct will sign the roll, certifying to the muster of each man at the date of his enlistment.

Mustering officers will report promptly to the Adjutant-General of the Army the names of all recruiting lieutenants mustered into the service by them, under conditional letters of appointment, together with the regiments to which they belong.

II. Officers will be mustered into the service only on the authority of the Governor of the State to which their regiments belong.

III. Until regiments are organized and their muster-rolls completed they will be under the exclusive control of the Governors of the States, and all requisitions for quartermaster, medical, and ordnance stores, and contracts for subsistence, will, if approved by them, be allowed, and not otherwise.

IV. Where it is desired by the Governors of States, the U. S. officers of the Quartermaster, Medical, and Ordnance Departments may turn over stores to the State authorities, to be issued by them in accordance with the regulations, and accounted for to the proper bureau of the War Department.

V. Persons traveling under the order of the Governor of a State on business connected with the recruiting service will be allowed the actual cost of transportation, to be paid by the mustering and disbursing officer on presentation of the account, accompanied by proper vouchers and the order under which the journey was performed.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

NEW HAVEN, *July 8, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Your telegram is at hand requesting me to raise five regiments of volunteers for the war. In reply I would say that I am bending every effort to organize new regiments with more encouraging prospects of success than I had a few days since.

I am, yours, very respectfully,

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *July 8, 1862.*
(Received 1.24 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

A very competent officer of long experience proposes to raise a battery. I can furnish him with guns and equipments. Will you accept an additional battery? It can be done immediately.

RICHD. YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1862—2.10 p. m.

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

I will accept the battery.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

BOSTON, *July 8, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No orders have been received from Washington by U. S. disbursing officers here authorizing them to pay the $25 bounty to new recruits. They refuse payment without express orders. Many recruits, enlisted during the week under promise of bounty, and now ordered away from State to regiments in field without first receiving it for their families, are justly discontented. Orders for its payment should issue to disbursing officers here immediately. Every hour's delay does harm.

WM. SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General of Massachusetts.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Springfield, Ill., July 9, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: Hon. Robert Smith, at present paymaster U. S. Army at Saint Louis, is desirous of obtaining authority to raise a brigade. I need hardly say to you that Mr. Smith is one of our leading citizens, a gentleman of experience and ability. He, I have no doubt, would be very likely to succeed in the undertaking if he had the authority. We need the men, and if it can be done, should like to see the good work begun.

Very respectfully,

RICHD. YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *July 9, 1862.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

The undersigned would urge upon you the vital importance of procuring the passage of a law by Congress by which men can be drafted into the Army. If Congress shall adjourn without doing this you

will doubtless have to call them together for the purpose. We send you this as the result of our conclusions from what we know of the condition of the Northwest. This is confidential.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.
W. A. PEALE,
Secretary of State.
A. LANGE,
Auditor of State.
J. S. HARVEY,
Treasurer of State.
JNO. F. KIBBEY,
Attorney-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 10, 1862.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF INDIANA:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to make a requisition on the Secretary of War for such sum as you may deem necessary (not to exceed $1,000), to be expended at your discretion in employing speakers, or in such other secret manner as you may deem advisable, for encouraging enlistments of volunteers. Your account of such fund will be rendered to the Secretary of War, accompanied by proper vouchers.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. WOLCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

(Same to the Governors of Ohio, Wisconsin, and Michigan, and Hon. J. B. Temple, president Military Board of Kentucky.)

NEW HAVEN, CONN., *July 10, 1862.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

President LINCOLN:

Our losses before Richmond only stimulate this people to increased efforts and a firmer purpose to preserve the Union entire. Our armies may be checked and destroyed, but others will be organized and success is sure.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Customhouse, New Orleans, July 10, 1862.

Major-General BUTLER:

SIR: As commissioner appointed by the President of the United States to inquire into and report to the Government on certain proceedings which have heretofore been had between yourself and the foreign consuls residing in this city, and particularly such as relate to the consul of the Netherlands, I hereby have the honor to inform you that I am ready to enter at once on the duty, and will be glad to have from you, orally or in writing, all the information you may be able to give me, and at your earliest convenience.

With high regards, your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON,
Commissioner, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 77. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 11, 1862.*

The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and additional appropriations for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three:

For the recruiting service of the Army, namely: For the enlistment of recruits, for quarters, fuel, stationery, straw, postage, bunks, compensation to citizen surgeons for medical attendance, transportation from rendezvous to depots, and all other expenses until put in march to join regiments, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

For purchase of books of tactics and instructions for volunteers, fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of the Army, eight million nine hundred and five thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, one million five hundred and seventy-four thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty cents.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, two hundred and eighty-three thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars.

For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, seventy-one thousand six hundred and thirty dollars.

For pay of volunteers under acts of twenty-second and twenty-fifth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, two hundred and twenty-six millions two hundred and eighty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars: *Provided*, That the President shall not be authorized to appoint more than forty major-generals, nor more than two hundred brigadier-generals. And all acts and parts of acts authorizing a greater number of major and brigadier generals than are above provided for are hereby repealed.

For subsistence in kind for regulars and volunteers, seventy-eight millions three hundred and eighty-six thousand six hundred and forty dollars and eighty cents.

For the regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hospitals, store-houses, and offices, of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the Quartermaster's Department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including blank books for the Quartermaster's Department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the Pay and Quartermaster's Departments; and for the printing of division and department orders and reports, thirty-six million nine hundred and twelve thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the Army on public service; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation of judge-advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, store-houses, and hospitals; in the construction of roads and on other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at posts on the frontiers, or at other posts and places when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the Army; compensation of clerks of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department; compensation of forage and wagon masters, authorized by the act of July

fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: the purchase of traveling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movements and operations of an army not expressly assigned to any other department, twenty million eight hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purchase of cavalry and artillery horses, five million four hundred thousand dollars.

For mileage, or the allowance made to officers of the Army for the transportation of themselves and their baggage, when traveling on duty without troops, escorts, or supplies, one million two hundred and ninety-one thousand six hundred dollars.

For transportation of the Army, including the baggage of the troops when moving, either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, from the depots at Philadelphia and New York to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; and subsistence from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms, from foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships and other seagoing vessels, and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require that it be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads, and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops in the field, forty million dollars.

For hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty; hire of quarters for troops; of store-houses for the safe-keeping of military stores; of grounds for summer cantonments; for the construction of temporary huts, hospitals, and stables; and for repairing public buildings at established posts, four million two hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars.

For heating and cooking stoves, ninety thousand dollars.

For maintenance of gun-boat fleet proper, two million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For maintenance of steam rams, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the Army, five hundred thousand dollars.

For clothing for the Army, camp and garrison equipage, and for expenses of offices and arsenals, thirty-nine million three hundred and twenty-two thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty-five cents.

For constructing and extending the telegraph for military purposes, and for expenses in operating the same, five hundred thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, including pay of private physicians, purchase and repair of surgical instruments, purchase of extra hospital bedding, clothing, ice, pay of male citizens as hospital attendants; the maintenance of sick and wounded soldiers placed in private houses or hospitals; and other necessary comforts for the sick and convalescing in the various military hospitals, five million seven hundred and five thousand nine hundred and eighty-four dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Adjutant-General's Department at department headquarters, two thousand dollars.

For supplies, transportation, and care of prisoners of war, three million three hundred and seventy-three thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

For armament of fortifications, one million sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, seven hundred and thirty-two thousand six hundred dollars.

For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, including horse equipments for all mounted troops, seven million three hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

For the manufacture of arms at the national armory, one million eight hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvements and new machinery at the national armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of gunpowder and lead, one million one hundred thousand dollars.

For additions to and extension of shop room, machinery, tools, and fixtures at arsenals, five hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase and manufacture of arms for volunteers and regulars, and ordnance and ordnance stores, thirteen million dollars.

For surveys of military defenses, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For purchase and repair of instruments, ten thousand dollars.

For printing charts of lake surveys, ten thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the Northern and Northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior, one hundred and five thousand dollars.

For completion of Fort Clinch, Amelia Island, Florida, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For secret service fund, and to reimburse the contingent fund of the Army, five hundred thousand dollars.

For payment of bounty to volunteers, and to the widows and legal heirs of such as may die or be killed in the service of the United States, authorized by the fifth and sixth sections of an act entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, twenty millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be found necessary.

For collecting, organizing, and drilling volunteers, in addition to any sums heretofore appropriated for that purpose, five millions of dollars.

For providing for the comfort of discharged soldiers who may arrive in the principal cities of the United States so disabled by disease or by wounds received in the service as to be unable to proceed to their homes, and for forwarding destitute soldiers to their homes, two millions of dollars, to be applied and expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

For enlarging, repairing, and furnishing the northwest executive building, twenty thousand dollars.

For grading and improving that part of Judiciary Square, in the city of Washington, upon which the general hospital of the United States is located, four thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Surgeon-General.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the seventh section of the act approved third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An act to found a military asylum for the relief and support of invalid and disabled soldiers of the Army of the United States," as requires that "all moneys, not exceeding two-thirds of the balance on hand, of the hospital fund and of the post fund of each military station, after deducting the necessary expenses," shall be set apart for the support of the military asylum, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the enlisted men of the Ordnance Department now designated as master workmen shall hereafter be designated and mustered as sergeants; those now designated as armorers, carriage makers, and blacksmiths shall be designated and mustered as corporals; those now designated as artificers shall be designated and mustered as privates of the first class, and those now designated as laborers shall be designated and mustered as privates of the second class: *Provided,* That the pay, rations, and clothing now authorized by law to the respective grades of enlisted ordnance men shall not be changed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases where recruiting officers have in good faith paid the two dollars for bringing accepted recruits to the rendezvous, before receiving notice of the repeal of the regulation allowing the same, the accounts of such officer shall be allowed in settlement by the Treasury Department.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be added to the clerical force of the Surgeon-General's Office one clerk of class one and one clerk of class two; and there shall be added to the clerical force of the Paymaster-General's Office twenty clerks of class two and twenty clerks of class one; and there shall be added to the clerical and other force of the Adjutant-General's Office four clerks of class two, six clerks of class one, and ten other clerks at a monthly compensation of sixty dollars each; and the Adjutant-General may detail ten more non-commissioned officers of the Army as clerks in his office; and the sum of fifty-one thousand two hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to pay the salaries of the clerks hereby authorized.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That section five of the act "to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and section five of the act "to increase the present military establishment of the United States," approved July twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall be so construed as to allow twenty-five dollars of the bounty of one hundred dollars therein provided to be paid immediately after enlistment to every soldier of the regular and volunteer forces hereafter enlisted during the continuance of the existing war, and the sum of seven million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for such payment.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That all the aides-de-camp appointed by authority of the act approved fifth August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to increase the present military

establishment of the United States,'" approved July twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall be nominated to the Senate for its advice and consent.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, by and with the consent of the Senate, to appoint as many military store-keepers in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army as the exigencies of the service may require; provided the whole number of military store-keepers in that department shall not exceed twelve.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, in like manner appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the service of the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two:

For the construction and maintenance of the gun-boat fleet proper, four hundred thousand dollars.

For purchasing, construction, and maintenance of steam rams, four hundred thousand dollars.

For pay of private physicians, purchase and repair of surgical instruments, purchase of extra hospital bedding, clothing, ice, and other necessary comforts for the sick and convalescing in the various military hospitals, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of chaplains of hospitals, from the date of the commencement of their service to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, twelve thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Paymaster-General's Office for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, one thousand dollars.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be authorized to commute the army ration of coffee and sugar for the extract of coffee, combined with milk and sugar, to be procured in the same manner and under like restrictions and guarantees as preserved meats, pickles, butter, and desiccated vegetables are procured for the Navy, if he shall believe it will be conducive to the health and comfort of the Army, and not more expensive to the Government than the present ration, and if it shall be acceptable to the men.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the restriction or limitation contained in the proviso to the joint resolution approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, transferring the superintendency of the Capitol extension from the War Department to the Department of the Interior, shall not be so construed or applied as to prevent the completion of and the payment for the painting now in progress on the wall over the stairway on the western side of the south wing agreeably to the terms of the contract made between General M. C. Meigs, on behalf of the Government, and E. Leutze, the artist, on the ninth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Approved July 5, 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 11, 1862.

Ordered:

That Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck be assigned to command the whole land forces of the United States, as General-in-Chief, and that he repair to this capital so soon as he can with safety to the positions and operations within the department now under his special charge.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 11, 1862.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF MAINE,
Augusta, Me.:

SIR: The impression seems to have gone abroad extensively that the Governors of States are authorized to purchase supplies for the new levies of volunteers. To avoid all misunderstanding, I am

directed to state explicitly that the War Department has made provision for arms, equipments, and all other supplies that will be needed for the use of the troops, and that the provisions of General Orders, No. 75, current series, relate only to the issue of stores and not to their purchase.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to the Governors of New Hampshire, Concord; Vermont, Brattleborough; Rhode Island, Providence; Connecticut, New Haven; New York, Albany; New Jersey, Trenton; Pennsylvania, Harrisburg; Delaware, Dover; Maryland, Annapolis; Virginia, Wheeling; Ohio, Columbus; Michigan, Lansing; Indiana, Indianapolis; Illinois, Springfield; Missouri, Saint Louis; Wisconsin, Madison; Iowa, Davenport; Minnesota, Saint Paul, and to Hon. J. B. Temple, president Military Board of Kentucky.)

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *July 11, 1862.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

President LINCOLN:

The crisis of the war and our national existence is upon us. The time has come for the adoption of more decisive measures. Greater animus and earnestness must be infused into our military movements. Blows must be struck at the vital part of the rebellion. The Government should employ every available means compatible with the rules of warfare to subject the traitors. Summon to the standard of the Republic all willing to fight for the Union. Let loyalty, and that alone, be the dividing line between the nation and its foes. Generals should not be permitted to fritter away the sinews of our brave men in guarding the property of traitors and in driving back into their hands loyal blacks who offer us their labor and seek shelter with the Federal flag. Shall we sit openly by and see the war sweep off the youth and strength of the land and refuse aid from that class of men who are at least worthy foes of traitors and the murderers of our Government and of our children? Our armies should be directed to forward on the enemy, and to cease paying traitors and their abettors exorbitant exactions for food needed by the spent and sick or hungry soldier. Mild and conciliatory means have been tried in vain to recall the rebels to their allegiance. The conservative policy has utterly failed to reduce traitors to obedience and to restore the supremacy of the laws. They have, by means of sweeping conscriptions, gathered in countless hordes, and threaten to beat back and overwhelm the armies of the Union, with blood and treason in their hearts. They flaunt the black flag of rebellion in the face of the Government, and threaten to butcher our brave and loyal armies with foreign bayonets. They arm negroes and merciless savages in their behalf. Mr. Lincoln, the crisis demands greater efforts and sterner measures. Proclaim anew the good old motto of the Republic, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," and accept the services of all loyal men, and it will be in your power to stamp [*sic*] armies of the earth—irresistible armies—that will bear banners to certain victory. In any event, it is already alive with beat of drum, resounding with the tread of new recruits, which will respond to your call. Adopt this policy and she will leap like a flaming giant into the fight. This

policy for the conduct of the war will render foreign intervention impossible and the arms of the Republic invincible. It will bring the conflict to a speedy close and secure peace on a permanent basis.

RICHD. YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 11, 1862.

His Excellency ISRAEL WASHBURN,
Governor of Maine, Augusta, Me.:

SIR: In reply to your note of the 8th instant,* through Senator Morrill, inclosing copies of proclamation and orders issued in aid of new call for troops, I am directed to say that with two slight exceptions the statements made in the order are correct. The premium of $2 will be due to the person bringing in the recruit. With his consent that amount may be paid to the soldier, but his receipt will be necessary as a voucher for the disbursing officer. The $25 will be paid as soon as a complete company is mustered into the service, without waiting for the mustering of the regiment. You will have received copies of General Orders, No. 75, which authorizes you to adopt, if you see proper, a plan of enlistment which it is thought will be more efficient and expeditious, as well as more systematic, in raising volunteer regiments. Blank articles of enlistment will be supplied on application to the superintendent of the recruiting service in your State, or to the Adjutant-General of the Army. The militia cannot be received at present. If, however, it should be found necessary to call out the militia due notice will be given. The Department recognizes with pleasure your earnest and effective co-operation in sustaining the Government and providing for the wants of the service.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *July 11, 1862.*
(Received 1.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

For God's sake, stop the wrangling between the friends of McClellan and yourself in Congress. I ask this as the friend of both.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 11, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose statement from Mr. Archibald McLaurin in relation to the facts contained in the letters addressed to him, which I omitted to give by a previous mail.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

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*Not found.

[Inclosure.]

Statement made to Major-General Butler by Archibald McLaurin.

I have been the agent of J. Scholefield, Sons & Goodman since the 1st of July, 1858. My agency has consisted principally in procuring orders for hardware, send them forward, receive the price, and remit the money thus received. I have also been the agent from the same period of time of Sanderson Bros. & Co., of Sheffield, manufacturers of iron and steel ware. Some time in February, 1861, I received from Mr. Goodman a letter giving quotations and terms of Enfield rifles, stating that he or his firm could furnish a large quantity, and desiring me to endeavor to procure orders for them.

In March I received the only order for arms which I ever received from Cavanagh & Miller for ninety Enfield rifles. I sent the money and order to J. Scholefield, Sons & Goodman, but it was not executed because the instructions were to send by a British vessel, and no such vessel could be procured.

Since the first letter of Mr. Goodman above alluded to my correspondence in relation to arms has been with the same gentlemen and was confined almost exclusively to a shipment of 200 Enfield rifles, and extended from February, 1861, to January or February last. In the latter part of June, 1861, I received the last letter from J. Scholefield, Sons & Goodman, dated the 6th or 9th of June, 1861, until the reopening of the mail communications in the latter part of May, when I received a letter from them dated in September last.

On the 2d July instant I received a package of letters from J. Scholefield, Sons & Goodman and from Sanderson Bros. & Co., which I was sorting for the purpose of reading them, when I was arrested. All these letters are in possession of General Butler. A letter from Mr. Goodman, exhibited to me by General Butler, I had never seen before, and I have no knowledge of the transaction referred to in it, except what I learned at hastily glancing at it when it was handed to me.

The 200 rifles above referred to were shipped at Liverpool by J. Scholefield, Sons & Goodman, and were consigned to me for sale without order from me; but when the vessel arrived the port of New Orleans was closed and she went into Havana in June, 1861. I sold 100 of them to the Confederate Guards, deliverable in Havana, by giving the purchasers an order on the master of the vessel.

I understand that these hundred rifles were afterward captured by the U. S. Navy. The remaining 100 of these rifles were sold by me, but the order for their delivery has not been given—they are still in Havana.

In February or March, 1861, I received a letter from Mr. Goodman, with an invoice of 600 rifles with their accouterments. This invoice was to have been shipped on the ship Hews, sailing under the German flag—the captain had agreed to take them, but afterward changed his mind and refused to take them, in consequence of which the invoice for 600 was superseded by one for 200, to which I have already alluded, and which were shipped on the American ship Bamberg, which entered into Havana in consequence of the blockade.

I have had no other connection with the shipment or sale of arms—another was in my capacity of agent for the firm of J. Scholefield, Sons & Goodman.

Shipped on the Bamberg by J. Scholefield, Sons & Goodman there was also a pattern rifle called Wilson's breech-loading rifle; this rifle

is still in Havana. It was intended for J. Scholefield, Sons & Goodman's pattern rooms here.

My foreign correspondence during all of the secession movement has been entirely confined to the parties above alluded to. J. Carow, of Liverpool, my brother in Scotland, and W. J. Gomez & Co., of Havana, agents of the Bamberg—the latter being relative to the consignment above mentioned and to three pipes of linseed oil by same vessel belonging to me and sold by them in Havana—from them I have no reply to any of my letters.

I have had no contract for goods of any description with the Confederate or any State Government. If I have been acting wrong, it was in the execution of my agency and the letters of Mr. Goodman.

I believe I have stated the dates correctly, but it is possible I may have committed mistakes in them, as my correspondence and letter book are not in my possession.

ARCHIBALD McLAURIN.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 10, 1862.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me.

WM. M. BELL,
Provost Judge.

NORWICH, *July 12, 1862—3 p. m.*
(Received 3.40 p. m.)

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

We were never more engaged in raising troops. The excitement is great, the spirit determined. Connecticut will furnish her quota.

W. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 78. } *Washington, July 14, 1862.*

I. The many evils which arise from giving furloughs to enlisted men require that the practice shall be discontinued. Hospitals, provided with ample medical attendance, nurses, food, and clothing, are established by the Government, at great expense, not only near the scenes of active military operations, but in many of the Northern States. When it is expedient and advisable, sick and wounded patients may, under the direction of the Surgeon-General, be transferred in parties, but not in individual cases, to hospitals at the North; and, as far as practicable, the men will be sent to States in which their regiments were raised, provided U. S. hospitals have been established there. Such regulations will be adopted at all the hospitals as will permit relatives and friends to visit the patients and furnish them with comforts, at such hours and in such manner as will not interfere with the discipline of the hospitals and the welfare of the mass of patients. The men will thus be under the fostering care of the Government while unfit for duty; will be in position to be promptly discharged, if proper, and, being always under military control, will be returned to their regiments as soon as they are able to resume their duties. The unauthorized removal of soldiers from

under the control of the U. S. authorities by any agents whatever subjects them to loss of pay and other penalties of desertion.

II. At large camps, depots, or posts where absentees arrive en route to their companies the commanding officers will immediately set apart a particular place where the men may be quartered, in buildings, tents, or huts, as soon as they arrive, and may without delay receive food and clothing. Parties will be detailed to await at landing places the arrival of such soldiers and to direct them to their quarters. They will be assigned immediately to temporary companies, composed as far as possible of men from the same regiments or brigades, and each of these companies will be forwarded in a body to the command to which they belong, according to the directions contained in paragraph I of General Orders, No. 72.

III. Chaplains appointed by the President for hospitals will be assigned by the Surgeon-General to hospitals in the cities for which they were appointed. Should the breaking up of a hospital leave a chaplain supernumerary in any city the fact will be immediately reported to the Adjutant-General. Chaplains will be subordinate to the hospital surgeons. Leaves of absence will be granted them by the Surgeon-General when approved by the surgeons in charge of their hospitals.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *July 14, 1862.*
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

Will you give me authority to raise six batteries of artillery?

RICHARD YATES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 14, 1862—9.45 p. m.

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

The Government needs infantry. The artillery is sufficient, so that authority cannot be given to raise more of that arm.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1862.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK,
Albany, N. Y.:

SIR : You are hereby authorized and requested by the Secretary of War to raise two independent companies of artillery, without a field officer, to garrison the works on Staten Island, New York Harbor.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ALBANY, N. Y., *July 14, 1862.*
(Received 4.30 p. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Congress should not adjourn without providing by law, if it has the power to do it, for filling up the volunteer regiments in the field and those now organizing by a draft.

E. D. MORGAN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *July 14, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is important that the State of Ohio should be promptly supplied with arms for the new quota of troops now organizing. I beg to call your attention to the fact that of the 80,000 small-arms placed in the hands of Ohio infantry but two regiments have received rifled muskets of Government fabrication. I desire that 20,000 stand should be placed at my disposal at the earliest possible moment, and I trust that, if not all, at least a fair proportion of them shall be of the Springfield muskets. The arms should be forwarded to General George B. Wright, quartermaster-general of Ohio.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *July 14, 1862.*
(Received 1.40 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Shall I recruit any cavalry in this State?

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 14, 1862.

Hon. DAVID TOD,
Governor, Columbus, Ohio:

Infantry are much more needed than cavalry for immediate use, but if you can recruit a cavalry regiment speedily you may do so.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 79. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 15, 1862.*

1. The following acts of Congress are published for the information of all concerned:

1. AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of the bounty authorized by the sixth section of an act entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, viz:

For payment of the bounty to widows, children, fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters of such volunteers as may have died or been killed, or may die or be killed,

in service, authorized by the sixth section of an act entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, five millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be found necessary: *Provided*, That said bounty shall be paid to the following persons and in the order following, and to no other person, to wit: First, to the widow of such deceased soldier, if there be one. Second, if there be no widow, then to the children of such deceased soldier, share and share alike. Third, if such soldier left neither a widow or child or children, then, and in that case, such bounty shall be paid to the following persons, provided they be residents of the United States, to wit: First, to his father; or if he shall not be living or has abandoned the support of his family, then to the mother of such soldier; and if there be neither father nor mother as aforesaid, then such bounty shall be paid to the brothers and sisters of the deceased soldier, resident as aforesaid.

For compensation of twenty additional clerks, hereby authorized to be employed in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, to wit: For fifteen clerks of the first class, eighteen thousand dollars; for five clerks of the second class, seven thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be found necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the expenses of the Committee on Disloyal Employés of the Government, appointed by resolution of the House of Representatives, July eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That that part of the sixth section of the act "to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, which secured to the widow, if there be one, and, if not, the legal heirs of such volunteers as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, a bounty of one hundred dollars, shall be held to apply to those persons who have enlisted in the regular forces since the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall enlist in the regular forces during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and be paid to the heirs named in this act, and that the bounties herein provided for shall be paid out of any money appropriated for bounty to volunteers.

Approved July 11, 1862.

2. AN ACT to provide for additional medical officers of the volunteer service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, forty surgeons and one hundred and twenty assistant surgeons of volunteers, who shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of officers of corresponding grades in the Regular Army: *Provided*, That no one shall be appointed to any position under this act unless he shall previously have been examined by a board of medical officers to be appointed by the Secretary of War, and that vacancies in the grade of surgeon shall be filled by selection from the grade of assistant surgeon on the ground of merit only: *And provided further*, That this act shall continue in force only during the existence of the present rebellion.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act brigade surgeons shall be known and designated as surgeons of volunteers, and shall be attached to the general medical staff under the direction of the Surgeon-General; and hereafter such appointments for the medical service of the Army shall be appointed surgeons of volunteers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That instead of "one assistant surgeon," as provided by the second section of the act of July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, each regiment of volunteers in the service of the United States shall have two assistant surgeons.

Approved July 2, 1862.

II. Under the provisions of the foregoing act approved July 2, 1862, the brigade surgeons already appointed are transferred, according to their present rank, to the corps of volunteer surgeons, which will accordingly consist of those officers and of the forty provided for by the act.

The Surgeon-General will appoint a board to examine such persons as may be authorized by the Secretary of War to present themselves before it as candidates for the forty vacancies in the grade of surgeon and one hundred and twenty in that of assistant surgeon.

Applications for the appointments will be made to the Adjutant-General of the Army in the handwriting of the applicant, accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons in regard to moral character.

The Board of Examiners will determine whether the candidate be fit for the position of surgeon or assistant surgeon; but no one under thirty years of age will be appointed to the former grade, or under twenty-one years to the latter grade.

After all the vacancies have been filled in the manner here prescribed future examinations will be for the grade of assistant surgeon only, and vacancies which may happen in the grade of surgeon will be filled by the appointment of assistant surgeons who shall have shown themselves worthy of promotion by a faithful performance of duty and general good conduct.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

BERKELEY, *July 15, 1862.*

His Excellency Governor E. D. MORGAN:

GOVERNOR: I am sure that in the present emergency you will pardon me for venturing upon a few suggestions as to the most useful manner of increasing the strength of this army.

The greatest benefit that can be conferred upon it would be to fill to the maximum the old regiments which have so nobly sustained the honor of the Union and their State. I would prefer 50,000 recruits for my old regiments to 100,000 men organized into new regiments, and I cannot too earnestly urge the imperative necessity of following this system. By far the best arrangement would be to fill up all the old companies. If that cannot be done, the next best thing is to consolidate the old companies and add new ones to each regiment. We have here the material for making excellent officers in the regiments. These men, tried and proved in many hard-fought battle, are infinitely to be preferred to any new appointments. More than that, they have won their promotions. Policy and gratitude alike demand that their claims should be recognized.

With the old regiments thus filled up, the whole army would in a very few weeks be ready for any service. New regiments would require several months to fit them for service, and they would be brought into action with untried and, in many cases, unfit officers. Again, I would earnestly impress upon you the great mistake of bringing men into the field for a less period than three years or the war. The contact of such troops with those enlisted for three years would soon breed dissatisfaction among the latter, while the term of service of the former would expire about the time they became valuable to the service. I would also urge the propriety, necessity rather, of sending recruits to their regiments as rapidly as enlisted. They will become soldiers here in one-tenth of the time they could in the home depots, and would have all the advantages of contact with the veterans who now compose this army.

I have also to ask your attention to the many officers and men who are now in the North on sick-leave, &c. Many thousands of these are fit for duty, and should at once be made to join their regiments. May

I ask the earnest efforts of Your Excellency to secure this very important end? I would also request that no officer who has resigned from this army be commissioned in another regiment, unless furnished with a special recommendation to that effect from the commander of his division or army corps. I regret to say that many officers have resigned to avoid the consequences of cowardly conduct, inefficiency, and so forth. It is a melancholy fact that, while many noble exceptions are to be found, the officers of volunteers are, as a mass—perhaps I should say were (for the worst are sifted out)—greatly inferior to the men they command.

Trusting that you will pardon me for the liberty I have taken in making these suggestions, and that you will be good enough to give them your careful consideration,

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Customhouse, New Orleans, July 15, 1862.

Major-General BUTLER:

SIR: In the statement of Amedée Couturie of the 12th of May last, communicated to you with his letter of the 16th of that month, he alleges that besides the 160 kegs containing the $800,000, there was taken from his custody, where they had been placed for safe-keeping, the following articles:

First. One tin box, to which we give the name of bank box in this city, locked, and containing ten bonds consolidated debt of city of New Orleans, for $1,000 each.

Second. Eight bonds of the city of Mobile, for $1,000 each, the whole eighteen bonds being deposited on the 12th of the preceding April by Mr. Edmund J. Forstall, as the agent of Messrs. Hope & Co.

Third. Various papers, titles, and deeds, his consular commission, and the President's exequatur.

Fourth. Six tin boxes, marked with the consul's name, containing private deeds, silverware, &c., belonging to divers persons, for whom he was agent, and

Fifth. Two or more tin boxes, belonging to the Hope Insurance Company, who occupied a part of the building.

Will you do me the favor to let me know at your earliest convenience if these several articles were taken as alleged; and if so, whether all or any part of them, and what part, has been returned to Mr. Couturie, and at what time?

I have the honor to be, with high regard, your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON,
Commissioner, &c.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, *July 15, 1862.*
(Received 2.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Ninth Vermont Regiment left this morning for Washington by rail. A fine regiment of Green Mountain boys. Much enthusiasm in Vermont about enlistments and furnishing quota promptly. Tenth and

Eleventh Regiments both rapidly forming. Tenth to be ready to march in some thirty days, and Eleventh in forty to fifty. Do give them Springfield rifle muskets, as it will promote dispatch in recruiting. Our Vermonters are nearly all accustomed to sports of hunting, are marksmen, and know a good gun.

FREDK. HOLBROOK,
Governor of Vermont.

AN ACT transferring the Western gun-boat fleet from the War to the Navy Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Western gun-boat fleet constructed by the War Department for operations on the Western waters shall be transferred to the Navy Department, which will be hereafter charged with the expense of its repair, support, and maintenance: *Provided*, That all vessels now under construction or repair by authority of the War Department shall be completed and paid for under the authority of that Department from appropriations made for that purpose.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved July 16, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 80. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 16, 1862.*

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

AN ACT to prescribe an oath of office, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter every person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States, either in the civil, military, or naval departments of the public service, excepting the President of the United States, shall, before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emoluments thereof, take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto: that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: so help me God;" which said oath, so taken and signed, shall be preserved among the files of the court, House of Congress, or Department to which the said office may appertain. And any person who shall falsely take the said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offense, shall be deprived of his office and rendered incapable forever after of holding any office or place under the United States.

Approved July 2, 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 16, 1862.

Col. B. F. LARNED,
Paymaster-General:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that by Joint Resolution No. 42, approved July 12, 1862, he has been authorized and directed to suspend all payments under the act approved 25th March, 1862, entitled "An act to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the Western Department, or Department of the Missouri, their pay, bounty, and pension," and they are accordingly suspended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. P. WOLCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

(Same to Second Auditor.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 16, 1862.

This Department having this day received from William H. Aspinwall, esq., of New York, his check for $25,290.60, as his share of profit on a contract for arms purchased by Howland & Aspinwall and sold to the United States—

It is ordered, That the check be transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the thanks of this Department be tendered to Mr. Aspinwall for the proof he has furnished of the disinterested and patriotic spirit that animates the citizens of the United States in the present contest against treason and rebellion, giving assurance that a Government supported by citizens who thus prefer the public welfare to private gain must overcome its enemies.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 16, 1862.

His Excellency RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.:

SIR: In reply to yours of 9th instant, suggesting that Hon. Robert Smith, of Saint Louis, be authorized to raise a brigade, I am directed to say that the authority to raise volunteers in the loyal States rests with the Governors exclusively. You do not state whether it is proposed to raise the brigade in Missouri or Illinois. Colonel Blair has been authorized to raise one in Missouri, and it may be doubted whether the attempt to raise two instead of one in that State would not paralyze both. Should it be desired to raise the brigade in Illinois the necessary authority must come from you. The appointment of Major Smith as brigadier-general, which he no doubt would expect in consideration of his service in raising the brigade, cannot be absolutely promised. Very much would depend on your own estimate of the value of his services in that regard and of his fitness for the position. One difficulty exists in the fact that Major Smith is now in service and will not be able to get leave of absence for recruiting purposes. This difficulty can only be surmounted by his resignation,

which, considering the risk of failure to make up the brigade, he would probably not wish to give.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 16, 1862.

His Excellency CHARLES S. OLDEN,
Governor of New Jersey:

SIR: Your letter of July 3, 1862, to the President, making certain suggestions in reference to raising volunteers, has been referred to this Department. The month's pay in advance could no doubt be paid at the time of enlistment with great advantage to the recruiting service in many cases, but the law authorizing it requires it to be paid when the company is mustered into the service of the United States, leaving no discretion with the Department as to the time of payment. Your other suggestions will be carefully considered by the Department in its action on the subjects to which they refer.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 16, 1862.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg:

The Secretary of War desires you to raise two companies of artillery for service at Fort Delaware.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., July 16, 1862.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON:

SIR: In reply to your note stating the further claims of the Belgian consul for articles taken from him, I reply it is the first I have heard of such claims. Several gentlemen called for their tin trinkets and I ordered them to be given up. I will have an immediate investigation of this matter made, and everything that is private property will of course be, if it has not been, returned to him as the owner.

I observe that the consul does not make claim for a box of dies for making bank-note plates and a set of plates for printing Confederate States Treasury notes, taken from his shop in conjunction with the specie and other property. Why not?

Very respectfully, yours,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., July 16, 1862.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON:

SIR: In connection with the matter of the silver coin taken from the shop of the consul of Belgium, I deem it my duty to submit for your

investigation the fact of the deposit, in the hands of the consul of France, of about $750,000 in silver coin about the same time under the following described state of facts: At daybreak on Sunday, April 21 [20], or near that time, this large bulk of coin was transferred from the Citizens' Bank to the vaults of the French consul.

This, together with that sent into the Belgian consul's shop, was the entire silver coin of the bank, so bulky that it could not be easily otherwise secreted.

Upon investigation it appeared that the commercial house of Dupasseur & Co., of this city, claimed this specie as having purchased it by bills, valued on Paris at 5 francs the dollar for that amount, of about that date, drawn in favor of the Citizens' Bank. The senior member of the firm stated to me that he bought this silver for the speculation; that he expected to make $30,000 by exporting it to Paris after the blockade was raised; that he did not take it to his own house, and did remove it to the French consul's at this unusual time of a Sabbath morning, from fear of the mob if he moved it in business hours, and that he desired to place it under the French flag for protection because of the excited state of the city. I need not remind you, so well trained in judicial investigations, of the improbability of such a transaction, involving three-quarters of a million, in such dangerous times, with such hope of profit, and the entire uncertainty of even being able to ship the specie to meet the bills, with our cannon at that moment thundering at the forts, and the city in fear daily of a bombardment.

It will be useful to compare dates of both these transactions, because if the object of the Citizens' Bank was to really pay Hope & Co. their interest, why not have sent forward these bills of Dupasseur instead of transporting the silver at par in Mexican dollars, which commands premium, to the Belgian consul. The amounts are nearly equal, but by the two hours' actions the bank got away every dollar of its silver. I should be glad to be present at the investigation of this case if public duties will permit.

Very respectfully, your friend and servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., July 17, 1862.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON:

DEAR SIR: I would respectfully solicit your advice upon the questions presented by the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. I inclose copy of my note to the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the funds in the hands of the banks to the credit of the Confederate States receivers.* There will not be enough of these funds to pay all the claims upon them for confiscated Northern property.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 17, 1862.*

Major-General BUTLER:

DEAR SIR: The question presented by the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, relative to accrued dividends on stock belonging to citizens of loyal States, sequestered by the action of the Confederate Government,

* See June 19, p. 165.

and deposited, on said sequestration, in the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, upon which you have done me the honor to request my advice by your note of this date, I have considered.

If this deposit was now in its entirety with the Citizens' Bank, or had been paid over by that bank to the United States, it would be clear that, as between the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank and the Citizens' Bank and the United States, it would be proper that the bank, if paying the dividends to the stockholders, should be refunded by the Citizens' Bank or the United States. And it would be equally clear that on the contingency of the inability of the bank to pay the stockholders they should be paid by the Citizens' Bank or by the United States, as the one or the other might have the fund. At the moment the dividend was made each stockholder became a creditor of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank for the amount declared on his particular stock; and if said amount was paid by the bank to a third party, with notice of the fact, he (the stockholder) would, at his option, have recourse to that party. If the money in such a case could be traced it would be the stockholder's specifically; but he is under no obligation to resort to any one but the original debtor, the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. The amount whilst in their hands was his property. With regard to it they were but his agents, bound to hold it for his benefit, and without authority to pay it to any one else. The payment, therefore, by the bank, under a totally illegal and unconstitutional order of a pretended government, whether made under decrees actual or apprehended, is without authority and wholly void. Such payment, consequently, is no answer to the stockholder, either morally or legally. The bank, therefore, is as liable now to the stockholders as they would be if the amount was actually in their vaults. They have no right to refer the stockholders either to the Citizens' Bank or to the Government of the United States. The only claim they can have will arise after they shall have paid the stockholders. That being done, if the dividend should be in the Citizens' Bank, or should have been received in full by the United States, they would have a right to demand it of the one or the other, as the case may be; and should it be only with the one, or received by the other in part, then to demand it pro rata.

From the papers accompanying your note it is evident that the Citizens' Bank is not liable, as proper legal authority has caused them to pay it over to you as the duly constituted representative of the United States; and it is equally clear that, as between the latter and the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, the United States not having received the whole fund, there will only be a proportionate responsibility on the part of the United States. What that proportion will be it is impossible, with the information in your possession, to ascertain; nor do I see how it can be satisfactorily done, except by a commission empowered to examine into the whole matter in detail.

My opinion, therefore, is that the bank owes the dividends in question to the stockholders; that these should be paid at once, and that the rights of the bank, as between themselves and the United States, must be left to future settlement.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
Wheeling, Va., July 17, 1862.

Honorable SECRETARY OF WAR UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: My decided impression is that the new levies asked for from this State should be for one-year troops. If the rebellion cannot be put down in one year, it cannot be at all, and it would give great courage to the country if that was changed in showing the impression of the Administration. If any such regiments will be received from Virginia please advise me immediately.

I am yours, &c.,

F. H. PEIRPOINT.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *July 18, 1862.*
(Received 5.20 p. m. 20th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

I ask authority to arrange with the Governor of Pennsylvania for raising three companies of cavalry to be united with the independent company raised last fall in Pennsylvania by special authority of War Department, and known as Anderson Troop, Captain Palmer. This company is composed of superior men, many of them well qualified for officers, and by appointing them as officers in the proposed companies the force could be speedily rendered efficient. It is quite certain from the reputation of Captain Palmer and the troops that the companies can be speedily raised. I would ask for the proposed force the battalion organization. The necessity for an increase in our cavalry force is imperative and time is important.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 18, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

I desire to organize a regiment of cavalry immediately for the protection of our border and service in Kentucky. The present condition of affairs in Kentucky renders this step absolutely necessary. I hope to receive a favorable answer with the order for the necessary arms.

O. P. MORTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 18, 1862.

JOHN G. BROWN, Esq.,
New York:

SIR: You are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War to raise and organize a brigade of volunteer infantry, to serve for three years or during the war, the regiments of which are to be recruited in the States of New York and New Jersey. The brigade will consist of at least four regiments, and the authority to raise it is given with the following express understanding, viz:

No steps under this authority are to be taken until they are authorized by and receive the direct approval of the Governors of the States,

respectively, in the same manner as they grant authority for raising other regiments. The selection of officers, place of rendezvous, and requisitions for supplies of all kinds will be subject to the approval of the Governor, whose authority over the regiments composing the brigade is not intended hereby to be diminished in any manner from that exercised by him over other regiments. It is expected that this brigade will be completed within sixty days from this time, and if not, it will remain with this Department to say if additional time will be granted. Each regiment will be organized as prescribed by act of Congress, viz.* From the above it will be observed that the aggregate minimum regimental organization, including chaplains, will be 844, and the maximum 1,024. Enlisted men will be mustered as enrolled, and all musters of officers will be governed by General Orders, Nos. 61, 78, 1861, and 75, 1862, from the Adjutant-General's Office.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *July 19, 1862.*
(Received 5.35 p. m. 20th.)

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I request authority to organize and muster Alabamians into service in companies or regiments as they present themselves.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 19, 1862.

Hon. JOHN S. PHELPS,
Military Governor of Arkansas:

SIR: The commission you have received expresses on its face the nature and extent of the duties and power devolved on you by the appointment of Military Governor of Arkansas. Instructions have been given to Major-General Butler to aid you in the performance of your duty and the exercise of your authority. He has also been instructed to detail an adequate military force for the special purpose of a governor's guard, and to act under your directions. It is obvious to you that the great purpose of your appointment is to re-establish the authority of the Federal Government in the State of Arkansas, and to provide the means of maintaining peace and security to the loyal inhabitants of that State until they shall be able to re-establish a civil government. Upon your wisdom and energetic action much will depend in accomplishing that result. It is not deemed necessary to give any specific instructions, but rather to confide in your sound discretion to adopt such measures as circumstances may demand. Specific instructions will be given when requested. You may rely upon the perfect confidence and full support of the Department in the performance of your duties.

With respect, I am, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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*Details of organization omitted.

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 19, 1862.*
(Received 2.40 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Yesterday the rebels passed the Ohio River and seized Newburg, Ind., capturing a hospital with eighty sick and wounded soldiers. Indiana has a river border of 300 miles exposed to raids from Kentucky. A regiment of cavalry stationed in detachments and a gunboat would furnish great security. Arms for the State Legion are greatly needed.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 19, 1862.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

Your telegram has just been received. You are authorized to organize a regiment of cavalry immediately, as requested by you, and whatever other force you deem necessary for the protection of your State. An order to supply arms immediately has been given.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 19, 1862.

His Excellency O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Five thousand Austrian rifle muskets have to-day been ordered to you from New York to arm militia.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 19, 1862.

His Excellency DAVID TOD,
Governor of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio:

Ten thousand Austrian rifle muskets have this day been ordered from New York to Columbus to arm militia. On 28th May 10,000 Enfield rifles were sent to Ohio; where are they?

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 82. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1862.

The following order has been received from the President of the United States:

Representations have been made to the President by the ministers of various foreign powers in amity with the United States that subjects of such powers have, during the present insurrection, been obliged or required by military authorities to take an oath of general or qualified allegiance to this Government. It is the duty

of all aliens residing in the United States to submit to and obey the laws and respect the authority of the Government. For any proceeding or conduct inconsistent with this obligation and subversive of that authority they may rightfully be subjected to military restraints when this may be necessary. But they cannot be required to take an oath of allegiance to this Government, because it conflicts with the duty they owe to their own sovereigns. All such obligations heretofore taken are therefore remitted and annulled. Military commanders will abstain from imposing similar obligations in future, and will, in lieu thereof, adopt such other restraints of the character indicated as they shall find necessary, convenient, and effectual for the public safety. It is further directed that whenever any order shall be made affecting the personal liberty of an alien, reports of the same, and of the causes thereof, shall be made to the War Department for the consideration of the Department of State.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 21, 1862.

Major-General BUELL,
Huntsville, Ala.:

You are authorized to organize and muster into service such number of Alabamians in companies and regiments as you may deem essential for the service. You are also authorized to arrange with the Governor of Pennsylvania for raising three companies of cavalry, as requested in your telegram of the 18th, just received.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 21, 1862.

Capt. GEORGE G. LYON,
Aide-de-Camp:

SIR: You are authorized to assure the Governors of those States furnishing troops expressly for the First Corps d'Armée, now commanded by Major-General Sigel, that when raised they will be attached to that corps to the extent of three regiments from New York, three regiments from Pennsylvania, one regiment from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Two batteries of artillery from New York, two from Pennsylvania, one from Ohio, and one from Illinois.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW YORK AGENCY OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
498 Broadway, July 21, 1862.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR: Three hundred thousand raw recruits are about to be called into the field. It is impossible for the U. S. Sanitary Commission to contemplate this momentous fact without a profound feeling of its obligation to lend Government whatever aid and counsel its peculiar experience may enable it to offer as to the safest and best

method of getting these men into the field and keeping them there in the most serviceable condition and with the highest attainable economy of life and health. After studying for fifteen months the sanitary interests of our great Army, we have arrived at definite conclusions as to measures necessary to protect these new levies against certain of the dangers which threaten them, and it is our plain duty, as a "commission of inquiry and advice in regard to the sanitary interests of the U. S. forces," to submit these conclusions, most respectfully, to the consideration of yourself, their Commander-in-Chief.

The careless and superficial medical inspection of recruits made at least 25 per cent. of the volunteer army raised last year not only utterly useless, but a positive incumbrance and embarrassment, filling our hospitals with invalids and the whole country with exaggerated notions of the dangers of war that now seriously retard the recruiting of the new levies we so urgently need. The wise and humane regulations of the U. S. Army that require a minute and searching investigation of the physical condition of every recruit were, during the spring and summer of 1861, criminally disregarded by inspecting officers. In 29 per cent. of the regiments mustered into service during that period there had been no pretense even of a thorough inspection. Few regiments have thus far taken the field that did not include among their rank and file many boys of from fourteen to sixteen—men with hernia, varicose veins, consumption, and other diseases, wholly unfitting them for duty, and which could not have escaped the eye of a competent medical officer—and others with constitutions broken by intemperance or disease, or long past the age of military service. Each of these men cost the nation a certain amount of money, amounting in the aggregate to millions of dollars. Not one of them was able, however well disposed, to endure a week's hardship or render the nation a dollar's worth of effective service in the field. Some regiments left 10 per cent. of their men in hospitals on the road before they reached the seat of war. No national crisis can excuse the recruiting of such material. It increases for a time the strength of the Army on paper, but diminishes its actual efficiency. It is a mere source of weakness, demoralization, and wasteful expense, and of manifold mischief to the Army and to the national cause. The frequent spectacle of immature youth and men of diseased or enfeebled constitutions returning to their homes shattered and broken down after a month of camp life, destructive to themselves and useless to the country, has depressed the military spirit and confidence of the people. How can we escape a repetition of this manifest evil, except by a more vigilant and thorough inspection of our new levies, and how can such inspection be secured?

We respectfully submit that no new recruits should be accepted until they have been examined by medical officers of the U. S. Army, entirely without personal interest in the filling up of any regiment. And these medical men should have had some experience in the hardships and exposures of military life. No one, in short, should be allowed to serve as a medical inspector of recruits who has not passed a Regular Army board named by the Surgeon-General himself, and convened at some one of the great centers of medical science. A large percentage of the disease and weakness of our armies up to this time (in other words, the waste of many millions of our national resources) has been due to the inexperience of medical and military officers alike as to the peculiar dangers and exposures that surround the soldier in camp and on the march, and which render the money the nation has

expended in putting him into the field a far more precarious investment than it would be were he kept under strict subjection to sanitary laws. The liability of soldiers to disease should be far less than it is. It would be so were they required to observe the laws of health. They and their officers, and the people, and the Government, have thus far too generally overlooked those laws. But the last twelve months have taught the Army and the people the immense importance of sanitary science in war. Our school has been costly, but it has already taught us much. For the last three months thousands and thousands of wan and wasted forms, brought north by railroad and on hospital transports, stricken by no rebel bullet, but by far deadlier enemies of the nation—malarial fever and camp dysentery—have been impressing on the people the lesson the Sanitary Commission has been endeavoring to teach ever since the war began, viz, that our soldiers were in far greater danger from disease than from the violence of their enemies, and that we lose ten men uselessly by preventable disease for every man destroyed by the enemy. We have been learning rapidly during the past year. If we have learned anything, it has been that it was a mistake to keep the Regular Army and the Volunteer Army separate. Had the regulars been from the first intermingled with the volunteers they would have leavened the whole lump with their experience of camp police, discipline, subordination, and the sanitary conditions of military life. We should have no Bull Run panic to blush for. Our little Regular Army, diffused among the volunteers of last year, would within three months have brought them up to its own standard of discipline and efficiency.

As it is, the greatest efforts have been required to inspire officers and men with a sense of the nature and importance of sanitary laws, and with the practical application of hygienic principles to their tents, their camps, their persons, and their habits and food. In this work the Sanitary Commission, through its professional experts, has labored methodically and with marked success. But it cannot contemplate the needless renewal of its painful experience without warning Government that the loss of life by debility, disease, and immaturity—ten times that by our bloodiest battles—is wholly unnecessary; that of every ten men lost by the Army during the past year nine have been needlessly wasted; that by proper medical inspection of recruits the material of disease can be reduced to the lowest possible sum; and then, by a proper distribution of the raw recruits among the regiments already formed, and of all new officers among existing regiments, we may at once communicate all that is most important in the sanitary experience of our veteran Army to the new levy of 300,000 men, and thus save them from 75 per cent. of the mortality to which they will otherwise be inevitably exposed.

From a sanitary point of view, the urgency of this policy is clear. If all the 300,000 men now to be recruited were recruited without a single new regiment being formed, it would save the country, sooner or later, thousands of lives and millions of dollars. We should get a far better class of men. They would have a thorough medical inspection, and every man would soon cease to be a raw recruit when absorbed into a veteran regiment. Thus all our year's costly experience would be saved, and the perils of ignorance, inexperience, and crudity be avoided.

This process, too, is that by which our present Army can be most rapidly re-enforced, since the men raised might be sent to the field as fast as they were collected, and digested into the body of the Army,

day by day, without delay, and without sensibly diluting its discipline. Whereas, raised by regiments, as at present, with officers and men equally raw, they must be kept in camps of instruction till the pressing want of their services has gone by, or the opportunity of their usefulness is lost.

If it be said that the stimulus to recruiting will be taken away if the aspirations of new officers are repressed, we do not hesitate to meet that alternative by saying that it would meet the wants of the country and the views of an enlightened public sentiment better to draft the whole 300,000 men with the distinct understanding that they were to fill out the skeleton regiments to which the army of veterans has become reduced than to have them raised without drafting by a volunteer process to which raw officers and unskilled medical men would communicate their own ignorance and inadequacy.

Although it is purely on sanitary grounds that we urge this plea, it would be easy to show that military and political wisdom are in exact harmony with sanitary requirements in favoring such a plan. But we do not venture beyond our own sphere to urge considerations of which others are so much better judges.

If Government will call on the Medical Department of the Army for its official judgment on this grave and urgent question, we feel no doubt that these views will be abundantly confirmed, and more forcibly argued.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants,

HENRY W. BELLOWS,
W. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.,
C. R. AGNEW, M. D.,
WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D.,
FREDK. LAW OLMSTEAD,
GEO. T. STRONG,

Executive Committee of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

The following is an extract from a report to the Sanitary Commission by its actuary, Mr. E. B. Elliott, which is now in press:

Since one hundred and four (104.4) out of every thousand men (officers and privates together) in the entire Army is the constant proportion of sick, it follows, that, to secure in the field a constant force of 500,000 effective (or healthy and able) men, the nation must constantly maintain, in hospitals or elsewhere, an additional force of 58,000 sick men, making the entire force maintained, both sick and effective, to consist of 558,000 men; 4 per cent., or 22,000 of this entire force would be commissioned officers, and 96 per cent., or 536,000 enlisted men. And since to supply continuous losses in the ranks of the enlisted men, other than losses from expiration of service, requires recruits at the annual rate of 229 per 1,000 enlisted men, it follows, that to keep the ranks of these 536,000 enlisted men constantly full, will require annually 123,000 recruits; 29,000 of these recruits being demanded to supply the annual loss occasioned by death; 54,000 the loss arising from discharge from service, mainly from disability; 27,000 for excess of desertions over returns of deserters to duty; 7,000 missing in action, not subsequently otherwise accounted for, and 6,000 the loss from other causes.

To repeat—assuming the returns of the period from the 1st of June, 1861, to the 1st of March, 1862, as the basis of calculation, it follows, that to secure in the field a constant force of 500,000 effective men, the nation must not only maintain 58,000 sick men, but it must also recruit the ranks of the enlisted portion of these forces with new material, at the rate of 123,000 per annum, so long as the war shall last; a rate somewhat exceeding 10,000 recruits per month. Of these 123,000 annual recruits, 83,000 are to supply losses by death and discharges from service (exclusive of discharges for expiration of its

term); 34,000 for desertions and missing in action (not returned or otherwise accounted for), and 6,000 to supply other losses specified and unspecified.

The 500,000 effective men are equivalent in number to the number of men in 573 regiments of the average numerical strength (that is 872 men each); and the 58,000 sick equivalent to 67 regiments of average numerical strength; the entire force of 558,000 men to be maintained being equivalent to 640 regiments of average strength.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 21, 1862.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON:

MY DEAR SIR: Permit me to iterate and reiterate again and again what you knew so well before, but which these deluded people seem determined never to believe, that no merchandise, whether cotton or sugar, will in any event be seized or confiscated by the U. S. authorities here.

I will assure safe conduct, open market, and prompt shipment of all such property sent to New Orleans, and the owner, were he Slidell himself, should have the pay for his cotton if sent here under this assurance.

I am, most truly, yours,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 21, 1862.*

Major-General BUTLER:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I needed not your note of this morning to satisfy me on the subject to which it relates. The public mind should have been put right upon it by your proclamation of the 7th of May.

In these times, however, opinion is so sensitive and misrepresentations so frequent upon all matters touching the unfortunate condition of the country, that I am glad to have your note, with the privilege to make it public. The restoration of commerce in and from this port is a result so important to the interest of this State, the United States, and the Governments of Europe that it seems strange that an intelligent man should have doubted your wish, as the representative of our Government, to do all that you could to bring it about.

If there be any really existing fear upon the point, your note (for which I thank you) cannot fail to remove it. The Confederate Government, as it calls itself, may burn and destroy the cotton and sugar of the people whom they claim to represent, and whose rights they pretend to be anxious to protect; they may, too, for a time succeed in keeping alive the delusion of their followers; but an intelligent Southern public and an intelligent European opinion will soon, if it has not already, discover the shallowness of the pretense, and see, unless soon arrested by the fostering power of the Government, the certain ruin to which it must lead.

With great respect, yours, sincerely,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, July 21, 1862.

Major-General BUTLER:

SIR: The examination I have been making into the ownership of $800,000 in coin deposited by Mr. E. J. Forstall as agent of Messrs. Hope & Co. with the consul of the Netherlands, and taken possession of by your order, has resulted in satisfying me that the ten bonds for $1,000 each of the city of New Orleans, and the eight of the city of Mobile for the like amount each, taken at the same time, are the property of Messrs. Hope & Co., and were in good faith deposited as alleged by their said agent, and that they should be returned to him. His authority as agent appears by an original power of attorney, properly proved before me, and also by the fact that he has for years acted in that capacity.

With high regard, your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON,
Commissioner, &c.

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 21, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Can't you send me some cannon for our border towns? Indiana had two batteries when the war broke out, which are now in the service. Committees visit me almost hourly from the border, asking for guns and small-arms. My only hope of getting them is through you.

O. P. MORTON.

BOSTON, *July 21, 1862—2.36 p. m.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Please authorize me to declare that all who enlist in old regiments will be mustered out with the regiments. This will help induce men preferring old corps, and this is what generals urge constantly.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 21, 1862—4.07 p. m.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

You are authorized to say that new recruits for old regiments will be mustered [out] with the regiment.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 21, 1862—10 a. m.

Hon. DAVID TOD,
Governor of Ohio, Columbus:

For what term can you raise cavalry in your State, to be mounted with horses purchased in the State under your direction, and how speedily can one or more regiments be raised without interfering with infantry recruiting?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, *July 21, 1862.*
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I am of the opinion that I can raise one or two regiments of cavalry inside of thirty days without seriously interfering with infantry.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 21, 1862—4.35 p. m.

Hon. DAVID TOD,
Governor of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio:

You are authorized to raise two regiments of cavalry in your State and mount them. The horses should be required to pass inspection by an officer of the Government, and the price limited, not to exceed $95, that being the price for which they can be furnished at Indianapolis. The clothing will be furnished and the equipments as soon as required.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

COLUMBUS, *July 21, 1862—5.15 p. m.*
(Received 7.20 p. m.)

Hon. P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Of the 10,000 Enfields sent May 28, I have issued to three three-months' regiments and one three-years' regiment, 3,400; to ordnance officer at Wheeling, 500; to Colonel Burbank, and upon his order, Cincinnati, 5,000. Balance on hand.

GEO. B. WRIGHT,
Quartermaster-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 21, 1862.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

At the request of General Buell, he has been authorized to arrange with you for raising three companies of cavalry, to be united with the company known as Anderson Troop, under Captain Palmer.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 83. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 22, 1862.

In organizing new regiments of volunteers, the subsistence of the recruits prior to the completion of the organization will be chargeable against the appropriation "for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers." After the organization of the regiments is completed, and they have been inspected by the mustering officer for the State, subsistence will be provided by the Subsistence Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 22, 1862.*

Major-General BUTLER:

SIR: The question of the propriety of the payment made to you under protest on the 5th of June last of $8,948.50 by Messrs. S. H. Kennedy & Co., of this city, the estimated value of a third of exchange at sixty days after sight, dated Havana, 30th of the previous April, for £1,789 14s., which you have submitted to this commission, I have carefully considered.

The facts attending the shipment of the cotton to Havana by Messrs. Kennedy & Co., on the proceeds of which the bill was drawn, as well as all the other facts connected with the transaction, are clear. The shipment was in violation of the blockade, and if seized *in delicto* would have been liable to forfeiture. The proceeds, also, if received here on the return voyage, would have been equally liable. The vessels, also, would, either on the outward or return voyage, have been in like manner liable. But the blockade having been successfully run and the cotton sold in Havana, and the first and second of exchange drawn by the shippers' consignee in Havana and sent to London by shippers' order, to be passed to their credit in London, the first question is whether the third of exchange is to be esteemed the proceeds of the shipment and liable to seizure? I am of the opinion it cannot. The first and second of exchange having been paid by the drawees in London and the proceeds passed to the credit of the shippers, the third is a mere nullity, valueless in the hands of the shippers. It was not then the representative of the cotton or its proceeds. The first was the property of the buyers in Havana; the second the property of the shippers, because of the payment of the first or second of exchange and the passing of its proceeds to their credit with their London bankers.

The offense of running a blockade is not under the modern law of nations a personal offense. It affects only the ship and the cargo. If these are not returned physically, or their proceeds on a return voyage, the offense escapes punishment. It never attends the vessel or cargo further than to the termination of the return voyage. With the exception of the immediate return voyage, the rule is well settled by modern authority (English, Continental, and American) that the offense is purged unless the vessel or cargo is captured *in delicto*.

The harshness of the ancient doctrine as to breaches of blockade, or of contraband of war, has long since been ameliorated. This has been effected by the silent but sure and effective influence of a more enlightened civilization and a better sense of the importance to the interests of the nations of the world of an untrammeled commerce. The rights of war as originally understood have been made to yield to a conviction of the greater value of this interest. War, fortunately for the welfare of man, is coming to be more and more occasional and temporary. Peace is the condition on which his happiness most depends, and all the ancient rules applicable to a state of war, for a long period barbarous and pregnant with evil, have been for years so modified as to take from war many of its terrible consequences.

Second. But there is another fatal objection to the payment exacted from Messrs. Kennedy & Co. When the third of exchange was returned here the blockade no longer existed. It had been removed by order of the President and the port declared to be open. Nothing is better settled than that the raising of a blockade, in the interval between the sailing in violation of it and the capture of the offending

vessel and cargo, exempts both from the penalty. The object of enforcing the penalty is to guard against future violations of the blockade, not of any that may thereafter be declared. The whole purpose is to secure the particular blockade against violation and no other. When, therefore, that blockade is raised the reason for forfeiture ceases. In the language of Wheaton: "When the blockade is raised a veil is thrown over everything that has been done, and the vessel is no longer *in delicto*. The deliction may be completed at one period, but it is by subsequent events done away." (Wheaton's Law of Nations, 3d ed., p. 550.) The same rule, as well as the others I have stated, will be found to be well established by, among other authorities, the case of the Saunders. (2d Gallison, p. 210; 1st Kent's Commentaries, 6th ed., p. 151, and Carrington *et al. versus* the Merchants' Insurance Co., 8th Peters' Reports, pp. 495–519.)

My opinion, therefore, is that the sum received from Messrs. Kennedy & Co. should be returned to them.

I have the honor to be, with high regard, your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 22, 1862.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON,
Commissioner, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have your decision in the matter of the money of S. H. Kennedy & Co., and while I shall pay back the money in obedience to it, if the partners take the oath of allegiance, I must dissent from the conclusions to which you have come, *toto animo*.

The facts are briefly these: Kennedy & Co. were merchants, doing business in New Orleans, the members of which were citizens of the United States.

They shipped cotton, bought at Vicksburg and brought to New Orleans, from a bayou on the coast, whence steamers were accustomed to run the blockade to Havana, on board steamships that were engaged in carrying goods from the neighborhood of New Orleans to Havana, in defiance of the laws and the President's proclamation, and under the further agreement with the Confederate authorities here that a given per cent. of the value of their cargoes should be returned in arms and munitions of war for the use of the rebels.

Without such an agreement no cotton could be shipped from New Orleans, and this was publicly known, and the fact of knowledge that a permit for the vessel to ship cotton could only be got on such terms was not denied at the hearing.

The cotton was sold in Havana and the net proceeds were invested in a draft (first, second, and third of exchange) dated April 30, 1862, payable to the London agent of the house of Kennedy & Co., and the first and second sent forward to London, and the third, with account sales and vouchers, forwarded to the firm here through an illicit mail on board the steamer Fox, likewise engaged in carrying, unlawfully, merchandise and an illicit mail between Havana and the rebel States.

The third of exchange and papers were captured by the army of the United States on the 10th day of May, on board the Fox, *flagrante delicto*, surrounded by rebel arms and munition, concealed in a bayou leading out of Barataria Bay, attempting to land her contraband mails and scarcely less destructive arms and ammunition, to be sent through the byways and swamps to the enemy.

During all this time S. H. Kennedy & Co. have not accepted the amnesty proffered by the proclamation of the commanding general, but preferred to remain, within its terms, rebels and enemies.

Upon this state of facts the commanding general called upon Kennedy & Co. to pay the amount of net proceeds of the cotton (the third exchange of the draft) which, with the documents relating to this unlawful transaction, he had captured, as a proper forfeiture to the Government under the facts above stated, which was done. Upon the submission to you whether the forfeiture was a proper one you have decided that the money should be repaid because the forfeiture was not proper.

Pardon me if I respectfully examine the grounds of that decision.

They are: First, that there was no capture of the property or its representative actually running the blockade; second, that there is no personal deliction in Kennedy & Co. in the acts done by them which can render them subject to forfeiture; and third, that the blockade being raised by the proclamation of the President, and before the capture of the draft and paper, all deliction on account of the transaction is purged.

Was not this third of exchange the very representative of the transaction, in connection with the account sales? If the first or second has been paid, then, of course, it becomes valueless; but there was no evidence that either the first or the second had been paid, nor could that have been done in ten days from Havana to London, in which case the third is the sole "proceeds" of the illegal transaction. Is not the third of exchange usually sent by consignee to the principal, where the order is to transfer the fund to a distant house, precisely for the purpose of representing the transaction? In the hands of the owners, S. H. Kennedy & Co., were not these several of exchange of equal value? If one holds the first, second, and third of exchange, can it be said that one is more valuable than the other to the holder? Kennedy & Co. did hold all three by themselves or their agents; all of equal value up to the capture.

The hazards of the return voyage were guarded against by a shipment to England of one of the representatives of the cotton, but the commercial transaction was still *in fieri* in the transmission of its account sales, and vouchers and representative of value to the company here. Even if I am right, however, it is unnecessary to elaborate the point further, because it seems to me that the decision turns upon a non-appreciation of the law as to what is the effect of the blockade.

As applied to this transaction the citations and arguments derived from elementary writers upon the law of nations are of no value. This is not the case of a resident subject of a foreign state, attempting to elude the vigilance of a blockade by a foreign power of a port of a third nation. The rule that a successful running of the blockade, or a subsequent raising of the blockade, purges the transaction, so far as punishment for personal deliction is concerned, is too familiar to need citation, at least by a lawyer to a lawyer. It would be desirable to see some citations to show there was no personal deliction in the transaction under consideration.

A traitorous commercial house directly engages in the treasonable work of aiding a rebellion against the Government by entering into a trade, the direct effect of which is to furnish the rebels with arms and ammunition. To do this they intentionally violate the revenue laws, postal laws of their country, as well as the laws prohibiting

trade with foreign countries from this port, and are caught in the act and fined only the amount of the proceeds of their illegal, treasonable transaction. Their lives, by every law, were forfeit to the country of their allegiance. The representative of that country takes a comparatively small fine from them, and a commission of that same country refunds it, because of its impropriety. Grotius, Puffendorf, Vattel, and Wheaton will be searched, it is believed, in vain for precedents for such action.

Why cite international law to govern a transaction between a rebellious traitor and his own Government? Around the State of Louisiana the Government had placed the unpassable barrier of law, covering every subject, saying to him from that State no cotton should be shipped and no arms imported, and there no mails or letters should be delivered. To warn off foreigners, to prevent bad men of our own citizens violating that law, the Government had placed ships. Now, whatever may be the law relating to the intruding foreigner, can it be said for a moment that the fact that a traitor has successfully eluded the vigilance of the Government that that very success purges the crime which might never have been criminal but for that success? The fine will be restored because *stare decisis*, but the guilty party ought to be and will be punished. A course of treatment of rebels and traitors which should have such results would be not only "rose water," but diluted "rose water."

The other reason given for the decision, that the blockade had been raised, is a mistake in point of fact, both in the date and the place of capture. The capture was not made of a vessel running into the port of New Orleans, nor was the shipment made from the port of New Orleans where the blockade was raised, but from one of those lagoons where in former times Lafitte, the pirate, carried on a hardly more atrocious business.

Something was said at the hearing that this money was intended by Kennedy & Co. for Northern creditors. Sending it to England does not seem to be the best evidence of that intention. But of course no such considerations could enter into the decision.

I have reviewed this decision at some length because it seems to me that it offers a premium for treasonable acts to traitors in the Confederate States. It says, in substance: Violate the laws of the United States as well as you can; send abroad all the produce of the Confederate States you can, to be converted into arms for the rebellion; you only take the risk of losing *in transitu*, and as the profits are fourfold, you can afford so to do; but it is solemnly decided that in all this there is no "personal delict ion," for which you can or ought to be punished, even by a fine, and if you are the fine shall be returned.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, July 22, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of an official copy of your letter of the 18th instant addressed to John G. Brown, esq., of New York, authorizing him to recruit, within a fixed time, a brigade

of volunteers in New York and New Jersey, upon first obtaining the approval of the Governors of said States.

I must decline to authorize Mr. Brown to recruit in the State of New Jersey. I desire to send every available man in New Jersey into the field to fill the quota of the State under the recent call, and to fill our brigades in the field to the maximum standard. It is apparent that it would be injudicious to sanction any enterprise which would embarrass me in accomplishing this result.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. OLDEN.

[Indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 2, 1862.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

It will be seen that His Excellency cannot permit Mr. Brown to raise the troops referred to in the letter of July 18.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, *July 22, 1862.*
(Received 5.05 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Will you please to send General Buckingham here as early as possible. We wish to confer with him on the subject of recruiting, and regard it as very important to the service.

A. G. CURTIN.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 85. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 23, 1862.*

The following order is published for the information of the Army:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 22, 1862.

ORDER IN RESPECT TO CLOTHING FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The following is a joint resolution of Congress, approved 12th of July, 1862:

"JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish extra clothing to sick, wounded, and other soldiers.

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be authorized to furnish extra clothing to all sick, wounded, and other soldiers who may have lost the same by casualties of war, under such rules and regulations as the Department may prescribe, during the existence of the present rebellion."

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, it is ordered, That the Quartermaster's Department shall issue, upon the requisition of the medical officer in charge of any hospital or depot of sick and wounded soldiers, such regulation clothing, necessary to their health and comfort, as may be requisite to replace that lost by them from the casualties of war. The necessity of the issue to be certified by the surgeon, and the requisition to be approved by the medical director, or medical inspector, of the station. Such issue to be gratuitous and not charged to the soldier.

The Quartermaster-General will cause blank requisitions to be furnished to the officers of the various hospitals upon their application.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 86. } *Washington, July 23, 1862.*

I. Descriptive lists and accounts of the pay, clothing, &c., of soldiers will never, where it can be avoided, be given into their own hands. Such papers should be intrusted only to the officer or non-commissioned officer in charge of the party with which they are.

II. Except in such cases as that of an ordnance sergeant, specially assigned to duty at a post where there are no troops, and where he cannot be regularly mustered, no soldier must be paid on a mere descriptive list and account of pay and clothing, but only upon the muster and pay roll of his company, detachment, or party, or on that of a general hospital, if he be there sick or on duty. No payments will therefore be made to enlisted men on furlough.

III. The giving in duplicate by any officer of the Army of certificates of discharge or final statements is peremptorily forbidden. (See paragraph 165 of the Revised Regulations.) Not even if such papers are lost or destroyed is any officer of the Army authorized to replace them.

IV. The proper course to be pursued in such cases will be found indicated in paragraph 1341 of the Revised Regulations, and is substantially as follows:

Application for payment in these cases must be made through the Paymaster-General of the Army to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury. The application must be accompanied by the soldier's statement, under oath, that his final statements and certificate of discharge are lost, destroyed, or have never been received by him; that he has made diligent search or application for them; that they cannot be recovered or obtained, and that he has not received pay on them, nor assigned them to any other person.

All the circumstances of the case must be fully set forth in the affidavit, and this again must be accompanied by all the evidence in corroboration of his statement which the soldier can procure.

On receipt of this the Second Comptroller will audit the account, and if satisfied with the evidence will order payment to the soldier of the amount found justly due to him.

V. The attention of all officers of the Army, and particularly of all company, regimental, and post commanders, surgeons in charge of general hospitals, and paymasters, and of all soldiers discharged from the service, who, from the want of their final statements and certificates of discharge, are unable to procure a settlement of their accounts with the Government, is specially directed to this order.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 23, 1862.

GOVERNORS OF LOYAL STATES:

SIRS: There is no doubt a large number of soldiers absent from the Army on sick-leave who are abundantly able to rejoin their regiments, but who are neglecting their duty and spending their time at home among their friends.

The penalty of being considered deserters, prescribed in General Orders, No. 65, is in many cases insufficient to induce these men to

come forward and report themselves; and it has been thought necessary in addition to the provisions of that order to ask the vigorous co-operation of the Governors of States in finding out and sending men to join their comrades in the field.

I am directed therefore respectfully to ask Your Excellency to adopt such measures for this purpose as may seem to you most efficient and proper.

A system of committees appointed throughout your State from among the most reliable and influential of your citizens, who, acting under your official sanction, would be willing to give to their country a few weeks of time and labor, would be extremely useful in this matter, as well as in exerting a wholesome influence on the volunteer recruiting service.

With this single suggestion, and without any intention to dictate to Your Excellency, this Department leaves the matter in Your Excellency's hands with entire confidence that no effort will be wanting on your part to bring back promptly to the Army the able men whose vacant places in the ranks call them to share its duties and dangers.

General Orders, No. 65, current series, contains full instructions as to the method of providing for the care and transportation of the men.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 23, 1862.

JOHN B. TEMPLE:

Ordered, 1. That authority be and it is hereby given to the president of the Military Board of Kentucky, John B. Temple, esq., of Frankfort, to raise three regiments of cavalry to serve for the term of one year from the date of being mustered into the service of the United States; and that he be authorized to make the proper requisitions upon the Quartermaster's and Ordnance and Commissary Departments for mounting, subsisting, and equipping said force, and also upon the Adjutant-General's Department for the bounty, &c.

2. That he be and is hereby authorized and instructed to seize and appropriate the property of rebels and disloyal persons in said State for mounting said troops and for forage and subsistence.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 23, 1862.

His Excellency F. H. PEIRPOINT,
Wheeling, Va.:

SIR: In reply to yours of 17th instant, suggesting that the new levies asked for from your State be for one-year's troops, I am directed to say that there is no law providing a bounty for one-year's troops for new levies.

A recent act authorizes the enlistment of men for one year to fill up old regiments with a bounty of $50, one-half in advance, if the President shall decide to make such a call. Also for nine-months' troops (infantry), with a bounty of $25 in advance.

No such call has yet been made, but the subject is now under consideration. The Secretary would be glad to have your opinion regarding both these classes of troops, &c. It may be doubted whether mixing one-year's men with those of old regiments for three years will be judicious. Also whether nine months is not too short a time for any.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 23, 1862.*

Major-General BUTLER:

SIR: In the case of the seizure of the goods in the store of Maull & Hancock, in this city, which you have referred to this commission, I am of opinion that they should be restored. Neither of the grounds, though at first view plausible, can be maintained.

First. The fact that the parties, one or both, had been engaged in running the blockade constitutes no personal legal offense. The penalty for such conduct is but the forfeiture of the vessel and cargo. But this can only be enforced when the property is caught *in delicto*, and that can only happen on the outward or immediate return voyage and when, at the time of seizure, the blockade is in force. Neither of these facts existed in this instance, and, beside that, the goods seized are not the returns of any outward shipment. For authorities on the point I refer you to those cited in the opinion I had the honor to give you yesterday in the case of Messrs. Kennedy & Co.

Second. The fact, if true, that Hancock, one of the owners, was engaged in the rebellion or sympathized in it is no cause of forfeiture of his property by military authority. But the fact is denied, and the truth of the denial is established to my satisfaction.

Third. But if both the preceding views were erroneous, the goods should be returned.

It appears that the house of Thaddeus Norris & Co., of Philadelphia, who never violated the blockade or were privy to its violation by Maull & Hancock, and who are loyal citizens, are largely interested in the goods. This appears by an affidavit of Thaddeus Norris, the head of the house, made in Philadelphia on the 27th ultimo, and by an account annexed to the same, now before me.

By these it appears that, whilst Hancock is a creditor for $1,722.20 and Maull for $5,028.24, Norris is one for $17,116.73. To condemn the stock as the property of the two former would be to inflict upon Norris a total loss of his interest in the concern—a result evidently unjust.

I have the honor to be, with high regard, your obedient servant,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 24, 1862.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA,
Saint Paul:

SIR: You are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War to relieve the companies of the Fifth Regiment of Volunteers from your State now on duty at Forts Ridgely, Ripley, and Abercrombie, and to send them to join the other companies of the regiment in the field. To

replace these troops you will please call out three independent companies of infantry to garrison the said forts and for all other military service within the State and the Territory of Dakota. The aforesaid service will be special, and the troops in question will not be ordered beyond the State or Territory named.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WHEELING, *July 24, 1862.*
(Received 11.25 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

Virginia's quota is put down at two regiments. My proclamation is for 2,080 men. I am anxious to fill up old regiments. Will recruits raised for old regiments be counted in the call? Our people are ambitious to fill up the number called for.

F. H. PEIRPOINT.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 88. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 25, 1862.*

1. The recruiting detail for each volunteer regiment in the field will hereafter consist of two commissioned officers from the regiment and one non-commissioned officer or private from each company. Paragraph III of General Orders, No. 105, of 1861, is amended accordingly. Regimental commanders will at once select the additional men herein authorized; and the order for detail will, as before, be given by the commanders of departments or corps d'armée.

2. One commissioned officer of the detail will remain constantly at the general recruiting depot to receive the recruits when sent from the rendezvous and to exercise care and control over them after their arrival until they are ordered to their regiments.

3. Recruits for regiments now in the field will be permitted to select any company of the regiment they may prefer. Should the company thus selected be full when they join it they will be allowed to select another.

4. All men who desire, singly or by squads, to join any particular regiment or company in the field are hereby authorized to present themselves to any recruiting officer, when they will be enrolled and forwarded at once to the general depot for the State or district, there to be duly mustered and to receive the bounty allowed by law. In such cases enlistment papers and descriptive lists will be forwarded as directed in General Orders, No. 105, of 1861, from this office.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

NORWICH, *July 25, 1862.*
(Received 11.45 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Unless the Government accepts the light battery at once I shall not be able to organize it. Reply.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 25, 1862—3 p. m.

Governor BUCKINGHAM,
Norwich, Conn.:

You will please organize your light battery and forward when ready.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 25, 1862.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

When General Halleck returns from James River he will communicate with you respecting the cannon for the river towns. Your telegram is referred to him.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 25, 1862—8.50 a. m.*
(Received 11 a. m.)

Hon. P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

I dislike to trouble you, but I have large number of men already in camp and many more going in daily. I have no guns for them, and hope you will furnish me my proportion of Springfield rifles immediately. Indiana will be the first State to furnish her quota.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 25, 1862—10 p. m.

His Excellency O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis:

As soon as you have any regiment mustered in it will be furnished with arms on due requisition. Experience has demonstrated that arms ought not to be put into the hands of troops until they are organized into regiments, because if they are put sooner into their hands they are always greatly damaged and many of them lost. There are nearly 30,000 Springfield muskets to distribute among 150 regiments, and Indiana will receive her share of them, as she will of all other superior arms we may have.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 25, 1862.

His Excellency O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis:

Have you any militia artillery companies organized and drilled in the border towns who could use cannon? If so, at how many places? How many and what description of cannon did Indiana present to the

United States, and what officer received them? Such cannon as the United States can spare and the military authorities deem necessary for the defense of Indiana will be sent as soon as possible.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *July 25, 1862.*
(Received 5.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I am raising fourteen regiments. Will all be full in three weeks. If men now recruited were together would make six regiments; besides, have sent 2,500 men into Kentucky since Morgan's raid. The action of the Governor of Pennsylvania in calling for twelve-months' men gives me trouble, as it is now said enlistments should be alike.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

FRANKFORT, KY., *July 25, 1862.*

A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

SIR: We earnestly appeal to the Government to permit Kentucky to raise 8,000 troops—one-half cavalry—for twelve months, to be mustered into the service of the United States, for the defense of Kentucky. Kentucky soldiers have been removed beyond the limits of the State, and we are left with a disloyal Governor, with traitors and treason all around us, without a military force at all adequate to preservation of the lives and property of our loyal people. We confidently believe that Kentucky is now in imminent danger of an immediate invasion by a formidable force of the enemy; is threatened within at all points with revolution, and that the State can only be saved by the prompt acquiescence of the Government in this request. Immediate attention to this is requested.

J. B. TEMPLE,
President Military Board.
J. F. WOOD,
Of Military Board.
JAS. F. FISK,
Speaker of the Senate.
RICHD. A. BUCKNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

BOSTON, *July 25, 1862.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Please empower me to confer on such persons as I may deem desirable authority to muster in recruits for any corps in the service. It is important for the efficiency of our recruitment for old regiments that this power be immediately conferred on me. At present only one person in the State possesses the requisite authority—namely, the U. S. mustering officer at Boston.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 25, 1862.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA,
Wheeling, Va.:

The two regiments are independent of recruits for old regiments. Fill up old regiments in addition.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

CHICAGO, *July 26, 1862—8.45 a. m.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Board of Trade have raised a bounty fund of $30,000, and have recruited a full battery of artillery and are rapidly filling up a regiment. I deem it of great importance that the battery be promptly accepted. Answer for great war meeting to be held to-day.

ISAAC N. ARNOLD,
Member of Congress.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 26, 1862—3.30 p. m.

Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLD,
Chicago, Ill.:

Your telegram received. The patriotic liberality of your Board of Trade is highly honorable to them and gratifying to this Department. The battery of artillery will be accepted.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 26, 1862—3.30 p. m.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

Governor Curtin's call for nine and twelve months' men was not authorized by the Department, and is sanctioned only from the necessity occasioned by his premature action, and efforts are being made to correct it in Pennsylvania, which, I think, will succeed.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *July 26, 1862.*

Hon. P. H. WATSON:

I am painfully surprised by the spirit of your two dispatches received this morning. From the doubts and hesitation expressed by your inquiries I should infer that the requisitions made in behalf of the State are regarded in the light of favors, to be strictly scrutinized, and granted, if at all, with hesitation. I cannot organize artillery companies without being able to assure them they will get guns, nor can they drill without guns.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 26, 1862.

His Excellency O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana:

If you had not misapprehended the spirit of my dispatches you would have seen no reason for being surprised. Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee are calling for more cannon than can be issued; but you make a special claim for cannon for Indiana upon the ground that she presented some batteries to the United States last year. If there be a reason arising from that transaction for sending cannon at once to Indiana, instead of waiting for General Halleck to apportion such guns as can be spared from the army in the field among the several States according to their respective exigencies, this Department desired to know the facts and called for them that the guns might be at once sent. The Governors of most of the States are calling for Springfield muskets for their troops, and expressing, as you have done, an apprehension that this Department will not apportion to the troops of their respective States the full proportion to which they are entitled of the best arms. To these suggestions of a disposition to favor one State at the expense of another the Department can only say to you, as it has done to other Governors, that this Department has only a given number of guns to distribute to a given number of regiments, and that Indiana and every other State shall have her full distributive share. Does this authorize your inference that the requisitions made in behalf of the State of Indiana are to be regarded in the light of favors, to be strictly scrutinized, and granted, if at all, with hesitation? This Department recognizes the right of Indiana and of all other loyal States to call upon the Government to supply the best arms and munitions of war that can be obtained, and would be gratified if a full supply of the very best kinds could be sent at once to all of them.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *July 26, 1862.*

Hon. P. H. WATSON:

The dispatch in regard to artillery was drawn by my secretary and I do not know the precise words. We claim nothing for the cannon we let the Government have. They were referred to to show that none were left in the State. The counties in Kentucky on the Ohio River are, many of them, very strongly secession and are daily getting worse, and very much of our shore is constantly patrolled to prevent attack by parties crossing the river. If we are to have cannon we hope to get them at once. Our security only in our preparation. In the distribution of Springfield arms the distribution heretofore, since the beginning of the war, should be taken into account.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 26, 1862.

Hon. SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD, *Governor of Iowa:*

SIR: By order of the President of the United States you are authorized and directed to make a draft of militia of the State of Iowa to fill

up the quota of volunteers called for by the President, or as much thereof as by reason of the deficiency of the volunteers or other cause you may deem proper.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 26, 1862—10.45 a. m.

Governor ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.,
Augusta, Me.:

SIR: The publication yesterday of an order to Captain Dodge to muster in recruits for nine and twelve months from Pennsylvania renders an explanation necessary. The following is a copy of a letter addressed to the adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, which will serve to define the position of this Department on the subject. The bounty for nine-months' troops is but $25 in all.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to the Governors of all the loyal States and Hon. J. B. Temple, president Military Board, Frankfort, Ky.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 24, 1862.

General A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania:

SIR: Referring to the conversation between us yesterday on the subject of raising volunteer troops in Pennsylvania for nine months, I am directed to say that at present it is considered inexpedient by the President to call for any other than those three-years' troops designated in the last levy.

This Department cannot of course interfere with the proceedings of the Governor of Pennsylvania in calling out troops for nine and twelve months, but while they would without doubt be accepted in the present emergency, it is to be understood that the Governor must take the entire responsibility of raising them without an express call of the President.

Unless orders to the contrary shall be given, mustering officers will muster into the service of the United States the troops now organizing under the proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUSTA, ME., *July 26, 1862—4.20 p. m.*
(Received 4.50 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Maine is raising only three-years' volunteers. They are coming on well.

I. WASHBURN, Jr.,
Governor.

BOSTON, *July 26, 1862—4 p. m.*
(Received 4.15 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Doing our utmost recruiting the old regiments, but blocked constantly by circumlocution. I am powerless, but believed by everybody responsible. If I can appoint mustering officers and can do all things needful and allowable under Army Regulations to be done by any one, I will strike heavy and quick. Do give me plenary powers, and not leave [me] obliged to call on anybody, but enable me to appoint all needful officers for carrying on the recruitment. Men from Berkshire can't wait for officer in Boston, who assumes that he alone can muster for regiments already in service.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

So prays

WM. SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 26, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

The Adjutant-General directs that the rules of service require the mustering-in officer to be in the Government service, especially as he is charged with the disbursing of the bounty fund. He has been directed to send you immediately more officers, so as to hasten the mustering. This I hope will meet your necessities.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
Boston, July 26, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, &c.:

SIR: We raised last year a regiment of cavalry. No pains were spared in recruiting its men, in selecting its horses and outfit. It was raised under the eye of Capt. Robert Williams, of U. S. cavalry, its colonel. The ablest young men in the State are in its field, staff, and line; but the regiment has been all the time at and near Hilton Head, S. C., where there is no proper cavalry service for them, and where the climate is destroying the men. It is really too good stuff to rot or rust. And though I seek no favor as such for Massachusetts people, yet I think I do good to the country and aid the Department of War in seeking to bring the facts to notice, that while in Tennessee (and I suppose in General Pope's department) cavalry of efficiency and gallantry is needed, this corps is fading out inglorious. I earnestly pray that this regiment may be immediately transferred, if possible.

With great respect, yours, obediently,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 26, 1862.

Brigadier-General SCHOFIELD,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Information has reached the Department that your order directing every able-bodied man in Missouri to enroll himself for military duty has been construed by you to include telegraph operators and employés. If this be so, you will please suspend the order as to this class of persons. Their services in their present employment are indispensable to the Government.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ALBANY, *July 26, 1862.*
(Received 12 m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your dispatch respecting nine-months' men is received. All our men enlisted for three years or the war. Applications for a less term of service will not, in the present state of affairs, be entertained in this State.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, VT., *July 26, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Thank General Buckingham for telegram explanatory of short enlistments in Pennsylvania. Have felt that it would be a grave mistake should the Government decide to accept troops under recent call for 300,000 any less than three years or the war. Enlistments are progressing well in Vermont.

FREDK. HOLBROOK,
Governor.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, July 26, 1862.

Major-General BUTLER:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Yours of the 22d, reviewing my decision of that date in the case of Messrs. S. H. Kennedy & Co., was not handed me until late yesterday afternoon. As you consider the case finally decided and as embraced by the rule *stare decisis*, it is not necessary, as far as the case itself is concerned, that I should trouble you or myself with a review of your review, but, as the principles involved are of general importance and may be applicable to other cases, you no doubt expect a reply. This is also required by the respect due to myself, by what I have adjudged to be the rights of the particular parties, and by the esteem in which I hold your individual judgment. I shall endeavor to make the reply as brief as perspicuity will permit.

First, as to the parties. Here, as far as there was any evidence before me, you are clearly in error in several, in your view, important particulars.

1. There was no proof before me, by admission of the parties or otherwise, that it was a part of the agreement under which their cotton was shipped to Havana "that a given per cent. of the value" "should be returned in arms and munitions of war for the use of the rebels." On the contrary, the papers submitted to me contain facts inconsistent with such an agreement. A letter from S. H. Kennedy, one of the house, to Messrs. Farwell & Co., of Boston, creditors of the firm for $8,681.85, dated New Orleans, May 17, 1862, advised them that the city was "in the hands of the Federal Government, and that the writer thought that it would not see, at least for many years, any other flag of authority than the Stars and Stripes." It also contained this paragraph: "Although my firm was called upon to pay into the Confederate receiver's hands the amount due to you and the others as alien enemies I steadily refused, and am happy to say that I succeeded in putting some Confederate money into cotton, with which the blockade was run, and it has no doubt been sold in Havana, and so soon as I can obtain sales I will have your account adjusted."

2. The cotton did reach Havana, was sold there by the consignee, and the account sales, as does the third of exchange seized here by you, show conclusively that the entire proceeds were invested in sterling in London.

3. Another letter from the same to the same, dated June 10, 1862, after you had exacted payment of the amount of the third of exchange, advised the Boston house of the actual sale of the cotton (250 bales) in Havana for, net, £1,780, and that it had been remitted to London to be passed to the credit of the New Orleans house; that you had compelled the house to pay the bill, estimating it at $5 to the pound sterling, and that you had told them that you "did not confiscate the amount, but sequestered same subject to orders from your Government," and they added, "we are thus deprived by this sequestration, and by the burning of other cotton of ours by the rebels, of some $17,000 or $18,000, with which we had intended paying you and others at the North debts due them;" and lastly—

4. In the only hearing of the case to which you invited me, after having done me the honor to ask me to decide between you and the claimants, and when, beside yourself and myself, one of the claimants, S. H. Kennedy, and their counsel, Messrs. J. D. Rozier and William H. Hunt, were also present, when you stated that the shipment was made under the agreement you now repeat, as to a return of a per centum in arms, &c., Mr. Kennedy positively denied that any such existed in his case; and as yet I have seen no evidence of the fact other than your verbal statement, which, however I should hold all-sufficient in regard to a matter of which you had personal knowledge, could not be received as evidence under any known rule of evidence with which I am acquainted. Upon the whole, then, as far as the particular fact is concerned that I have examined, I submit that a more careful consideration of it will satisfy you that you are mistaken.

Second. That the third of exchange and account sales were forwarded to the claimants "through an illicit mail on board the steamer Fox, likewise engaged in carrying, unlawfully, merchandise between Havana and the rebel States;" that the third of exchange and papers were captured by the army of the United States on the 10th of May on board the Fox, *flagrante delicto*, surrounded by rebel arms and munitions concealed in a bayou leading out of Barataria Bay, attempting to land the contraband mails and scarcely less destructive arms

and ammunition, to be sent through the byways and swamps to the enemy."

1. There was no proof before me that this mode of returning the draft to the claimants was selected by them, or that they had any knowledge of it until "the army of the United States captured" it on the 10th of May. Conceding, *argumenti gratia*, that the fact, if brought home to the claimants as a part of the original plan, would affect the question, I have decided the conclusive answer to it is that the fact was not in any way proved. The United States and you, as their honored representative, were the actors in the sequestration. It was for you to establish, not by statement, but by evidence, every fact which you deemed material. My function was purely judicial. In discharging it it was my duty to regard alike all the parties to the controversy. The money you had exacted was that of the claimants. You alleged that it was forfeited to the United States by some act of civil illegality or of moral or legal crime. It was for you to make the charge good. Every fact tending to that end it was for you to establish. The absence of proof of it established the case of the claimants and entitled them to the return of the money. If, therefore, the manner of the attempted transmission of the third of exchange and account sales in the Fox, with a contraband mail even more destructive than arms and ammunition, or, to use your own words, "contraband mails and scarcely less destructive arms and ammunition" (what kind of a mail that was passes my comprehension), affected the question of sequestration or forfeiture, it was for you to verify it, not for the claimants to disprove it or, as the judge between you, for me to assume it.

Third. The only fact upon which you have put me right is that the seizure was made before and not after the blockade was raised. But however material that may be in other cases, if it exists, the absence of it in the present instance does not in any way affect the judgment which I have pronounced. Having thus disposed of the facts on which we differ I proceed to consider the other points of your review.

First. That I erred in holding that the third of exchange, when seized, did not represent the property that run the blockade. What I did say was, "that that bill was not the representative of the cotton, as far as that fact was material to the case before me." My decision was pronounced on the 22d instant. The cotton was sold in Havana in April and the proceeds invested in sterling on the 30th of that month. These bills were not drawn in favor of the claimants, but of a third party, and the first and second transmitted by their order to London to be placed to their credit.

That they had not reached their destination at the time of the seizure is immaterial. They had reached it long before my decision was given, and having been paid by the drawees, the possession of the third by the claimants, or by you claiming under them, gave no right whatever to demand of the claimants the amount of the bill; and the mailing at Havana of the first and second, directed to the proper parties in London, was equivalent to the receipt, unless it was made to appear that they never reached them.

A letter deposited in a legal mail is ever held, till the contrary appears, to be a delivery, and no intervening act on the part of a person mailing it can in any way affect the legal results of actual delivery. This is a proposition too familiar to need citation, at least "by a lawyer to a lawyer." I consequently forbear any. The real representative of the cotton is the proceeds. These are money, and

that is in the hands of a third party or of an agent of the claimants, who is out of the rightful jurisdiction of the United States. In no sense can the third bill be esteemed its representative. It is, on the contrary, worth no more than the paper on which it was drawn. If, therefore, the right in this case to seize as forfeited the outward cargo was limited to a seizure on the outward voyage, or of the proceeds coming into the country on the return voyage, then, with all the confidence that I am at liberty to feel when differing from so enlightened a jurist as yourself, I repeat that the third bill is not "to be esteemed the proceeds of the shipment and liable to seizure."

Second. But you suppose that my application of the rule of national law, if I am right in the other particular, "turns upon a non-appreciation of the law, as to what is the effect of a blockade," and that, "as applied to this transaction, the citations and arguments derived from elementary writers upon the laws of nations are of no avail." Your reasons for this repudiation of the authorities which, in my simplicity, I cited, are that in this case "a traitorous commercial house directly engages in the treasonable work of aiding a rebellion against the Government, by entering into a trade, the direct effect of which is to furnish the rebels with arms and ammunition. To do this they intentionally violate the revenue laws, the postal laws of their country, as well as the laws prohibiting trade with foreign countries from this port, and are caught in the act, and fined only the amount of the proceeds of their illegal treasonable transaction."

First. I have already endeavored to correct the error of fact in the first part of this quotation. There was no evidence before me when my decision was given, nor is there now, that the house of the claimants was a "traitorous commercial house," entering into a trade, the direct "effect of which is to furnish the rebels with arms and ammunition." On the contrary, the proof—the legal proof—is the other way.

1. No such proof was or has been produced in support of the charge.

2. It does not appear that the claimants ever made any other shipment than the particular one.

3. They deny, and denied in your presence and in mine, that they entered, in making the shipment, into an agreement to return a part of the proceeds in arms, &c., for the rebels.

4. It affirmatively appears that the entire proceeds were invested in sterling and remitted to London, to be passed also in their entirety to the credit of the house.

No treason, therefore, was perpetrated unless the running the blockade with cotton to be sold, and proceeds to be passed to the shippers' credit, and to be used in the payment of their loyal creditors residing in the loyal State of Massachusetts, was treason. Treason under the Constitution of the United States can "consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." It would be a strange commentary on this clear and precise definition to hold that a citizen of the United States, by shipping his cotton abroad for sale, even in violation of a blockade, with directions to his correspondents to pass proceeds to his credit to be used in the discharge of honest debts due to loyal men, either levies war upon the Government or gives aid and comfort to its enemies. In times like the present every patriotic citizen, acting at moments without due reflection, seizes upon any means which he may think will tend in any way to suppress the existing unjustifiable and

treasonable rebellion. To this feeling, leaning as it does to virtue's side, is to be ascribed the occasional violation of constitutional guarantees. Pure as the motive may be, I am sure your sound sense, patriotic wisdom, and reverence for all the securities of constitutional liberty, will cause you to restrain it within legitimate bounds whenever the opportunity offers itself. The restoration of the Union, you will agree with me, will not repay us for the blood and treasure being so profusely expended to accomplish it, if it is to come to us deprived of the guarantees which our fathers thought and all experience proves are so essential to human freedom, and especially of that guarantee which the definition of treason was obviously designed to offer. Permit me to say, my dear general, that no court in any part of our loyal country would permit a prosecution for treason against Messrs. Kennedy & Co., upon the facts that were and are before me, to stand for a moment. The violation of the revenue laws, the postage laws, or "the laws forbidding trade with foreign countries," cannot be construed into the "levying war against" the United States or "adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." To offend in these particulars is to commit the offense which the special laws may define, and to subject the party to such punishment as the laws may provide. But such conduct is not treason, nor could Congress, the sole body vested with legislative power, make it treason without totally and illegally disregarding the constitutional inhibition. If I am right in this view, your power over the parties was just that, and no other, that the law gives.

You say: "Their lives by every law were forfeited to the country of their allegiance." Consider of this again, general, I invoke you. To make the running of a blockade a capital offense, forfeiting the life of the perpetrator; to do the same with the violator of postal regulations, or regulations of trade; to punish, as for treason, acts which the Constitution declares Congress itself shall not so punish, would be a stretch of military power not sanctioned even by that most fruitful of all reasons for passing by, as obsolete and unsuited to the times, all constitutional securities—military necessity.

But in this instance you did not impose nor assume to impose a fine at all. You seized the specific thing—the third of exchange. You evidently considered that the representative of the original offending cargo. You sequestered that, and it was the exact amount of what you considered its actual value that you held to be forfeited or liable to be forfeited to the United States, because of the original illegal shipment. You now, in the paper to which I am replying, take another ground: You abandon the right to the specific thing as forfeited. You rely upon the alleged traitorous conduct of the shippers as justifying you in mulcting them in a penalty or fine. You now say that this fine was imposed in a spirit of mercy, "as their lives by every law were forfeited to the country." The question which you told one of the house you would submit to the Government was their liability to have the value of the bill sequestered—the specific bill—not whether, because of treasonable or other illegal facts, you had a right to fine them to the amount of the bill, or to any other amount, or to impose upon them any other punishment. As the representative of the country you now allege that, notwithstanding your assured heinousness of their offense, you imposed upon them a "comparatively small fine, and that I, as a commissioner of the same country, refund it because of its impropriety." You forget, general, that the question of your right, in behalf of our common country, to impose a

fine upon the parties upon the ground of previous crime was never submitted to me; and if that had been the character of your original judgment, I do not err, I think, in supposing that it would never have been referred to me. The right to impose a fine under military power, and the propriety of the quantum of the fine, are not questions for a mere lawyer to decide; and they would be still more inappropriate in the particular case, where I possess no other ability than that which reasonable professional knowledge may give, whilst to these, possessed by yourself in larger wealth, are added the acquirements of the accomplished soldier. The question before me was purely a legal one, and as such I passed upon it. To give that weight to my decision which it would not otherwise have had I cited names eminent for legal knowledge, and illustrious by lives of spotless purity and patriotic virtue. These citations, however, you deem wholly inapplicable. Are you sure you are right? The blockade declared by the President was by many persons said to be beyond his power, but the courts of the country have so far maintained and enforced it; and in doing this, as well against citizens as aliens violating it, they have uniformly applied to it the laws of blockade as declared by the very authorities that you designate as wholly inapplicable. To run a blockade is the same offense, identically, whether done by a citizen or a foreigner. The punishment in each case is the same. The property, if seized in its transit, or its proceeds, if seized on the return voyage, is all that is subject to forfeiture. But no offense is perpetrated for which the party can be otherwise punished. He is not liable personally, nor is any of his other property subject to forfeiture. No judge before whom the cases have come has held a different doctrine or failed to decide them upon the very laws of blockade upon which my decision was based. I submit to you therefore that you are clearly in the wrong in holding a different one. Grotius, Puffendorf, Vattel, and Wheaton are to "be searched" by a judge, whether military or civil, who wishes his judgments to rest upon established principles of national law, and derives for their support the authority of the great lights of national jurisprudence. Notwithstanding, therefore, the aid of your friendly criticism (for which I am grateful), I am but the more convinced of the correctness of my judgment. Permit me, general, in conclusion to observe that there is a passage in your letter that bears an interpretation which I am sure is contrary to your meaning. It is this: "The fine will be restored, because *stare decisis*, but the guilty party ought to be, and will be, punished." This admits perhaps of this construction: I will restore the money, but the parties I know to be guilty, and I will, in some other way than by the particular fine, punish them. It may mean, take the $8,900; I give it to you because the commissioner, to whom I agreed with you to leave it, has decided that it should be returned; but that being done, I will punish you in some other way, either by imprisonment or by the imposition of another and even a greater fine. That this is not your purpose, I am satisfied. If it was, it would be a strange application of the rule *stare decisis*, and I submit to you therefore the propriety of putting at rest any fears the parties might otherwise entertain. A word or two more and I will cease to trouble you. You state that the rules upon which I decided the case would have results which "would be not only 'rose water,' but diluted 'rose water.'" If the rose water of the law (is there any in it?) is diluted, find fault with the law; use your influence to have it made stronger. Give to it in that way alcoholic strength, but do not be wiser than the law, and get on with the diluted article

until you can procure a purer one. Again, you state that my decision "says, in substance, violate the laws of the United States as well as you can; send abroad all the produce of the Confederate States you can, to be converted into arms for the rebellion. You are only liable to the risk of losing *in transitu;* and, as the profits are fourfold, you can afford so to do, for it is solemnly decided that in all this there is no personal *delictum*, for which you can or ought to be punished even by a fine; and if you are, the fine shall be returned."

Your patriotism, general, and your love of satire, as Sir William Jones said of the learning of Lord Coke, are so exuberant that in this instance they have boiled over and produced but a frothy conceit. Have I said that these parties, if they had been convicted of a crime, ought not to be punished? I have not seen any evidence of a personal crime, or of any offense other than the violation of the recent blockade. My patriotism (I am sure you will not consider me as presumptuous in saying so) is as pure and disinterested as your own. We are both laboring in our several spheres to bring the rebellion to an end. We both alike look with solicitude to that result, and are ready to give our whole time to its attainment. Either of us would scorn himself could he be found offering "a premium for treasonable acts to traitors in the Confederate States." As a military man—"only a soldier"—the policy in cases of this kind that you would adopt does not suit my old-fashioned notions of constitutional guarantees, early formed, and but confirmed with time, and now stronger than ever. I prefer to stand on the usages of our fathers, those champions of constitutional liberty who sacrificed fortune and life to secure it, rather than on the fitful, unregulated, unrestrained promptings of military power. I believe that the Union can only be restored—certainly sooner restored—by regarding the landmarks of the Constitution, by observing and preserving the rights of the States and of individuals, and by forbearing to violate either upon any pretense of "military" or other "necessity." Let all loyal men as with one heart rally around the Government that has made us, until lately, the wonder and envy of the world (now only in an eclipse from traitorous ambition); support it in all its legitimate powers; restrain it, legally, in all its occasional excesses, and all will sooner or later be well, and this fair city—but recently a place of refinement, prosperity, and wealth never surpassed; at present, as is exhibited in its almost deserted streets, closed warehouses, and desponding citizens, impoverished almost to pauperism—will be restored to its former peace and happiness, and her citizens be found as of yore, knowing those of the loyal States only as brothers of a common country, and of a Union never again to be separated or disturbed by criminal ambitious artifice, but one in hope, in fortune, and in destiny.

I remain, with regard, yours, truly,

REVERDY JOHNSON,
Commissioner, &c.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Customhouse, New Orleans, July 26, 1862.

Lieut. A. F. PUFFER,
Aide-de-Camp:

SIR: The box the major-general sent me a few days since contained, amongst other things, the eighteen bonds of the cities of New Orleans

and Mobile. It being locked, and the consul of the Netherlands having the key, I applied to him for it, saying that I desired to deliver the bonds to Mr. Forstall, who claimed them as the agent of Messrs. Hope & Co. He declined sending the key. I then had the box opened, delivered the bonds to that gentleman, taking his receipt (a copy is inclosed), and notified the consul that I held the box to be delivered to him with the remainder of its contents. This he refused also by letter. My answer, a copy of [which] I send you for the information of the general, will show him the condition in which the matter now stands.* As this copy is the only one I have the general will oblige me by returning it. I will have another made for him if he should desire one.

Yours, with regard,

REVERDY JOHNSON,
Commissioner, &c.

[Inclosure.]

Received, New Orleans, 22d July, 1862, from the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, commissioner, &c., under an order from Major-General Butler, the following bonds:

Ten consolidated debt city of New Orleans bonds for $1,000 each; eight Mobile City bonds for $1,000 each, the property of Messrs. Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, placed under the protection of the consul "des Pays Bas," and seized by order of the commander of the Gulf Department.

EDM. J. FORSTALL,
Agent of Hope & Co.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *July 27, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Dispatch as to nine-months' troops received. Hope that the policy of three-years' troops will be adherred to generally. In the last ten days all right in Illinois. The nine-months' regiments are filling up fast. I think I can raise 20,000 troops very soon, and hope you will authorize me to do so.

RICHARD YATES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 28, 1862.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON,
U. S. Commissioner, New Orleans:

MY DEAR SIR: I spoke to you Saturday of a proposition made to me by an English gentleman engaged in the cotton trade in Mobile.

His proposition is, that the rebels will permit cotton to come out of Mobile in exchange for salt and such merchandise as they need there, not contraband of war, provided a pledge shall be given that the cotton shall be shipped to England.

Of course we do not care where the cotton goes, even if it gets to that portion of the world known as Great Britain, where they inhumanly blow rebels from guns and sack cities that are so unfortunate as to fall into their hands, as witness Pekin and Delhi.

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*Copy not found.

Please give me your opinion, as this is rather a civil than military question.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 28, 1862.

GOVERNORS OF ALL LOYAL STATES:

It would be of great service here for us to know, as fully as you can tell, what progress is made and making in recruiting for old regiments in your State. Also, about what day the first new regiment can move from you; what the second; what the third, and so on. This information is important to us in making calculations. Please give it as promptly and accurately as you can.

A. LINCOLN.

NORWICH, *July 28, 1862.*

President LINCOLN:

Recruiting for old regiments goes slowly; for new everything looks promising. I am organizing regiments by districts. Four will be ready about the same time—say in September. Three encampments are now delayed for want of supplies for which requisition was made early this month. Until the regiments rendezvous enlistments are delayed. General Meigs has ordered supplies, which are daily expected. I regret that I cannot be more definite.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD, IOWA, *July 28, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I arrived at home on Saturday last from Washington and found a lamentable state of affairs in this section of Iowa.

Our loyal people are doing everything in their power to raise the number of troops required of this State, but very serious obstacles are thrown in their way. I will give you one instance, and ask you to take some action in regard to it as well as in all similar cases.

On last Saturday a recruiting officer visited Rome, a small town in Henry County, for the purpose of raising recruits. He was a wounded soldier and not able to defend himself. As soon as his business became known he was at once set upon by four miscreants and ordered to leave the town. He at first declined. The assailants threatened to hang him if he did not go, declaring that he should not stay there. He was compelled to leave. To-day a squad of soldiers went to Rome to arrest the men. I hear that they have arrested a part of them. But I do not know that any officer in this State has authority to hold them as prisoners.

Now, I suggest that some officer, say Capt. G. W. Newman (who, I understand, is stationed at Burlington), or some other U. S. officer, be authorized by the Department to arrest such persons. Something of this kind must be done. The work of enlistment must not thus be interfered with. An end must be put to all such work and that at once.

Men in this and surrounding counties are daily in the habit of denouncing the Government, the war, and all engaged in it, and are doing all they can to prevent enlistments. This should be stopped, so far as relates to enlistments, in some way. The Government needs men, and that as soon as possible. But with an organized determination on the part of a very considerable number of men in each county, the work of enlistment must go on slowly.

I hope something in relation to this matter may be done at once.

Yours, truly,

JAMES F. WILSON.

FRANKFORT, KY., *July 28, 1862—5.30 p. m.*
(Received 10 p. m.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

No recruiting for old regiments is in progress in Kentucky, no details for that purpose, as we understand the general orders to require, having been made. The late excitement in Kentucky has so retarded preparations for new regiments that no idea can now be formed as to period of completion of any of them.

J. B. TEMPLE,
President of Military Board.

AUGUSTA, *July 28, 1862.*
(Via Bath. Received 4.20 p. m.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN:

The State pays additional bounty of $10 to recruits for old regiments, and I am succeeding very well in obtaining them. Four new regiments can march in twenty days—say one in ten, one in fourteen, one in sixteen, and one in twenty days, but Government should send immediately a paymaster. Also, arms for one regiment are wanted.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.

(Translation.)

DETROIT, *July 28, 1862.*

The Honorable Mr. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States of America, &c.:

SIR: I have the honor to bring to your knowledge that I have just received from his excellency the minister of the King for foreign affairs instruction relative to the facts which have occurred at the consulate of the Netherlands at New Orleans on the 10th and 11th of the month of May, this year.

Approving fully the line of conduct which I thought it my duty to pursue in that business, the Royal Government shares the satisfaction which I experienced when by your letter of 5th of June you were so good as to inform me, sir, that the President and Government of the United States viewed the conduct of the military authorities at New Orleans as a violation of the law of nations; that they disapproved it, and disapproved the sanction there given to it by Major-General Butler. But the King's Government flatters itself that of the United States will go further. In the view of the King's Government, the gravity and publicity of the outrage demand that the Government of

the United States give public evidence of its regret, for example, by manifesting, by some public act, its dissatisfaction with Major-General Butler.

The King's Government considering, until proof be made to the contrary, the Netherlands consul at New Orleans as having acted in good faith, expects that the Government of the United States will not refuse to do likewise, and that it will please, consequently, to invite the consul (who, on the avowal of the American Government itself, has been very ill-used) to resume his consular functions. M. Van Der Maesen de Sombreff observes, in passing, that if the consul should, perhaps, have given at once the information asked for, it is to be noticed that Mr. Couturie announced at once—but in vain—his wish to consult his colleague, the French consul, adding that "something good might come out of the consultation." Captain Shipley replied that "he could not delay action."

The Government of the Netherlands, actuated by sentiments of moderation and conciliation, does not insist at present on a restitution *in integrem* or on *statu quo ante*, but expects, in requital, from the justice of the American Government, that the property taken from Netherlanders residing at New Orleans or elsewhere be restored. Among these properties are securities belonging to Messrs. Hope & Co. personally; for example, the bonds of New Orleans and of Mobile, mentioned in the statement of facts by the consul (Schedule No. 2)—then the property of individuals (Netherlanders) mentioned in Schedule No. 3.

As to what regards the $800,000, the King's Government, informed of the investigation which the American Government has instituted in this respect at New Orleans, does not wish to hasten a demand upon it.

I am therefore happy, sir, to be the organ of sentiments quite as conciliatory as those which you assured me animated the Government of the United States in this lamentable business, and at present I restrict myself to asking from you in the name of the King's Government:

First. Satisfaction—ulterior and public—(in the sense above expressed) given to the Government of the Netherlands by that of the United States for the violation of the Netherlands consulate at New Orleans.

Second. An invitation addressed by the Government of the United States to the consul of the Netherlands, outraged by military authority, to the end that he resume the exercise of his functions.

Third. Restitution of property seized belonging to Netherlanders.

Fourth. Restitution of $800,000 as soon as it shall be shown that the ownership was transferred to Messrs. Hope & Co.

I have the honor, Mr. Secretary of State, to renew to you the assurance of my high consideration.

ROEST VAN LIMBURG.

STATE OF MAINE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, July 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I beg to call your attention to the order of the adjutant-general of Massachusetts in relation to the time when men enlisting in our regiments will be discharged from the service. Will the rule as stated by General Schouler obtain in this State, thus discharging the

new men when the time of the regiment, dating from its original mustering into service, expires? The Tenth Regiment Maine Volunteers was mustered in for only two-years' service. Will men now recruiting for that regiment be entitled to a discharge at the expiration of the two years from the time the regiment was mustered?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. WASHBURN, JR.

Two companies of the Tenth Regiment were mustered in for three years.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 28, 1862.

F. W. ALEXANDER,
Baltimore, Md.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War to raise and organize one battery of artillery to serve for three years or during the war, the same to be recruited in the State of Maryland. The said battery will be commanded by you as captain on your being commissioned as such by the Governor of Maryland. The battery will be organized as follows.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOSTON, *July 28, 1862—3 p. m.*
(Received 3.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We have established three camps for recruiting for regiments now in the service. Please appoint an officer for each to act as mustering and disbursing officer and post quartermaster and commissary. Please instruct the U. S. staff officers at Boston to answer all requisitions which I draw or approve. Please telegraph reply.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *July 28, 1862.*

A. LINCOLN,
President:

No progress has been and none will be made in recruiting for old regiments in this State until after harvest. The one new regiment called for from this State will be filled and ready to move on or about the 20th day of September next.

OSCAR MALMROS,
Adjutant-General.

ALBANY, N. Y., *July 28, 1862.*

A. LINCOLN,
President:

SIR: I have your dispatch of this date. I feel pretty well as to the motion of things in most parts of the State. I hope to commence

* Details of organization omitted.

sending you regiments in about two weeks—at least twenty days. Regiments will be placed at the command of the Government with as much rapidity as my capabilities permit, and within sixty days. I am doing all in my power to forward enlistments in the old regiments; but, as you are aware, recruiting for these since January has not been under the control of the Governors of States. It is not rapid.

E. D. MORGAN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *July 28, 1862.*
(Received 4.15 p. m.)

The PRESIDENT:

Recruiting for our new regiments progresses quite satisfactorily. Expect to have one regiment ready for the field by the 15th of August, and all the rest, twenty-one in number, within that month. Recruiting for the old regiments progresses but slowly. Recruiting officers for the new regiments have their commissions to earn; those of the old have theirs in their pockets. Therefore, with all my efforts to fill up the old regiments first, I am meeting with but poor success.

DAVID TOD.

PHILADELPHIA, *July 28, 1862—3.46 p. m.*
(Received 4 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

The committee of the Philadelphia bounty fund will divide their funds exclusively among the three-years' volunteers, and will use their influence in every way against short enlistments.

JOHN TUCKER,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, *July 28, 1862—3.10 p. m.*
(Received 4.20 p. m.)

A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

The recruiting for the old regiments is reported by Captain Dodge, U. S. Army, superintending the recruiting service in Pennsylvania, to progress slowly. For the new regiments the work has but just commenced, and it is impossible to indicate the day on which the first and succeeding regiments will move. Governor Curtin is absent.

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 28, 1862.

Authority is hereby given for the enrollment and muster into service for three years or during the war of all members of the Ninth and Tenth Regiments Rhode Island (three-months') Volunteers who may desire to thus enter the Seventh Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, now organizing. The respective commanders of the three-months' regiments in question will accordingly take steps to ascertain what men of their regiments are willing to enlist as above, when

all such will be duly mustered out of service, and then enrolled and duly mustered in for the increased term above specified. Col. Z. R. Bliss, Rhode Island Volunteers (captain, U. S. Army), is charged with the duty of mustering the men out of the three-months' service and their enrollment and muster into service for the new term.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

MADISON, WIS., *July 28, 1862.*

A. LINCOLN,
President:

In reply to your dispatch of to-day I would state that the first intimation of reopening recruiting in this State was from General Halleck, some two months since. He stated that officers would be detailed from the regiments. It is only within about two weeks that any officers have returned for the purpose. It is my earnest desire to fill the old regiments first. We are about making arrangements for a uniform bounty for volunteers, which arrangements I shall try to have cover the old regiments also. We hope to be able to send one regiment within thirty days. I have districted the State for the other five, and the work of enrolling and enlisting is going on. I told General Buckingham, at Cleveland, that it would be impossible to fill any of the five new regiments before the harvest. Labor is scarce and farmers pay $2.50 per day for laborers. After harvest we shall fill the five regiments very speedily, and I expect to have all ready at or about the same time. Whenever I can fix a time when a regiment can be ready I will advise the Secretary of War.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 91. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 29, 1862.*

The following resolutions, acts, and extracts from acts of Congress are published for the information of all concerned:

(I. PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 43.)

A RESOLUTION to provide for the presentation of "medals of honor" to the enlisted men of the Army and volunteer forces who have distinguished or may distinguish themselves in battle during the present rebellion.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause two thousand "medals of honor" to be prepared with suitable emblematic devices, and to direct that the same be presented, in the name of Congress, to such non-commissioned officers and privates as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action, and other soldier-like qualities, during the present insurrection. And that the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this resolution into effect.

Approved July 12, 1862.

(II. PUBLIC—No. 137.)

AN ACT to grant pensions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private of the Army, including regulars, volunteers, and militia, or any officer, warrant or petty officer, musician, seaman ordinary seaman, flotillaman, marine, clerk,

landsman, pilot, or other person in the Navy or Marine Corps, has been, since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall hereafter be, disabled by reason of any wound received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, he shall, upon making due proof of the fact according to such forms and regulations as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law, be placed upon the list of invalid pensions of the United States, and be entitled to receive, for the highest rate of disability, such pension as is hereinafter provided in such cases, and for an inferior disability an amount proportionate to the highest disability, to commence as hereinafter provided, and continue during the existence of such disability. The pension for a total disability for officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates employed in the military service of the United States, whether regulars, volunteers, or militia, and in the marine corps, shall be as follows, viz: Lieutenant-colonel, and all officers of a higher rank, thirty dollars per month; major, twenty-five dollars per month; captain, twenty dollars per month; first lieutenant, seventeen dollars per month; second lieutenant, fifteen dollars per month; and non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, eight dollars per month. The pension for total disability for officers, warrant, or petty officers, and others employed in the naval service of the United States, shall be as follows, viz: Captain, commander, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, respectively, ranking with commander by law, lieutenant commanding, and master commanding, thirty dollars per month; lieutenant, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, respectively, ranking with lieutenant by law, and passed assistant surgeon, twenty-five dollars per month; professor of mathematics, master, assistant surgeon, assistant paymaster, and chaplain, twenty dollars per month; first assistant engineers and pilots, fifteen dollars per month; passed midshipman, midshipman, captain's and paymaster's clerk, second and third assistant engineer, master's mate, and all warrant officers, ten dollars per month; all petty officers, and all other persons before named employed in the naval service, eight dollars per month; and all commissioned officers of either service, shall receive such and only such pension as is herein provided for the rank in which they hold commissions.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer or other person named in the first section of this act has died since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall hereafter die, by reason of any wound received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, his widow, or, if there be no widow, his child or children under sixteen years of age, shall be entitled to receive the same pension as the husband or father would have been entitled to had he been totally disabled, to commence from the death of the husband or father, and to continue to the widow during her widowhood, or to the child or children until they severally attain the age of sixteen years and no longer.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That where any officer or other person named in the first section of this act shall have died subsequently to the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall hereafter die, by reason of any wound received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, and has not left or shall not leave a widow nor legitimate child, but has left or shall leave a mother who was dependent upon him for support, in whole or in part, the mother shall be entitled to receive the same pension as such officer or other person would have been entitled to had he been totally disabled; which pension shall commence from the death of the officer or other person dying as aforesaid: *Provided, however*, That if such mother shall herself be in receipt of a pension as a widow, in virtue of the provisions of the second section of this act, in that case no pension or allowance shall be granted to her on account of her son, unless she gives up the other pension or allowance: *And provided, further*, That the pension given to a mother on account of her son shall terminate on her re-marriage: *And provided, further*, That nothing herein shall be so construed as to entitle the mother of an officer or other person dying, as aforesaid, to more than one pension at the same time under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That where any officer or other person named in the first section of this act shall have died subsequently to the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall hereafter die, by reason of any wound received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States and in the line of duty, and has not left or shall not leave a widow, nor legitimate child, nor mother, but has left or may leave an orphan sister or sisters, under sixteen years of age, who were dependent upon him for support, in whole or in part, such sister or sisters shall be entitled to receive the same pension as such officer or other person would have been entitled to had he been totally disabled; which pension to said orphan shall commence from the death of the officer or other person dying, as aforesaid, and shall continue to the said orphans until they severally arrive at the age of sixteen years, and no longer: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein shall be so construed as to entitle said orphans to more than one pension at the same time under the provisions of this act: *And provided, further*, That no moneys shall be paid to the

widow, or children. or any heirs of any deceased soldier on account of bounty, back pay, or pension, who have in any way been engaged in or who have aided or abetted the existing rebellion in the United States; but the right of such disloyal widow or children, heir or heirs of such soldier, shall be vested in the loyal heir or heirs of the deceased, if any there be.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That pensions which may be granted, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, to persons who may have been, or shall be, employed in the military or naval service of the United States, shall commence on the day of the discharge of such persons in all cases in which the application for such provisions is filed within one year after the date of such discharge; and in cases in which the application is not filed during the said year, pensions granted to persons employed, as aforesaid, shall commence on the day of the filing of the application.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the fees of agents and attorneys, for making out and causing to be executed the papers necessary to establish a claim for a pension, bounty, and other allowance, before the Pension Office under this act, shall not exceed the following rates: For making out and causing to be duly executed a declaration by the applicant, with the necessary affidavits, and forwarding the same to the Pension Office, with the requisite correspondence, five dollars. In cases wherein additional testimony is required by the Commissioner of Pensions, for each affidavit so required and executed and forwarded (except the affidavits of surgeons, for which such agents and attorneys shall not be entitled to any fees), one dollar and fifty cents.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That any agent or attorney who shall, directly or indirectly, demand or receive any greater compensation for his services under this act than is prescribed in the preceding section of this act, or who shall contract or agree to prosecute any claim for a pension, bounty, or other allowance under this act, on the condition that he shall receive a per centum upon, or any portion of the amount of such claim, or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or other claimant the whole or any part of the pension or claim allowed and due to such pensioner or claimant, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for every such offense, be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offense.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the Commissioner of Pensions be, and he is hereby, empowered to appoint, at his discretion, civil surgeons to make the biennial examinations of pensioners which are or may be required to be made by law, and to examine applicants for invalid pensions, where he shall deem an examination by a surgeon to be appointed by him necessary; and the fees for each of such examinations, and the requisite certificate thereof, shall be one dollar and fifty cents, which fees shall be paid to the surgeon by the person examined, for which he shall take a receipt, and forward the same to the Pension Office; and upon the allowance of the claim of the person examined, the Commissioner of Pensions shall furnish to such person an order on the pension agent of his State for the amount of the surgeon's fees.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the Commissioner of Pensions, on application made to him in person or by letter by any claimants or applicants for pension, bounty, or other allowance required by law to be adjusted and paid by the Pension Office, shall furnish such claimants, free of all expense or charge to them, all such printed instructions and forms as may be necessary in establishing and obtaining said claim; and in case such claim is prosecuted by an agent or attorney of such claimant or applicant, on the issue of a certificate of pension or the granting of a bounty or allowance, the Commissioner of Pensions shall forthwith notify the applicant or claimant that such certificate has been issued or allowance made, and the amount thereof.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the pilots, engineers, sailors, and crews upon the gun-boats and war vessels of the United States, who have not been regularly mustered into the service of the United States, shall be entitled to the same bounty allowed to persons of corresponding rank in the naval service, provided they continue in service to the close of the present war; and all persons serving, as aforesaid, who have been or may be wounded or incapacitated for service, shall be entitled to receive for such disability the pension allowed by the provisions of this act, to those of like rank, and each and every such person shall receive pay according to corresponding rank in the naval service: *Provided,* That no person receiving pension or bounty under the provisions of this act shall receive either pension or bounty for any other service in the present war.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the widows and heirs of all persons described in the last preceding section who have been or may be employed, as aforesaid, or who have been or may be killed in battle, or of those who have died or shall die of wounds received while so employed, shall be paid the bounty and pension allowed by the provisions of this act, according to rank, as provided in the last preceding section.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a special agent for the Pension Office, to assist in the detection of frauds against the pension laws, to cause persons committing such frauds to be prosecuted, and to discharge such other duties as said Secretary may require him to perform; which said agent shall receive for his services an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars, and his actual traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duties shall be paid by the Government.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved July 14, 1862.

(III. PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 61.)

A RESOLUTION to regulate the compensation for paying pensions.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That agents for paying pensions shall receive two per centum on all disbursements made by them to pensioners of the United States: *Provided,* That the aggregate compensation to any one agent, paying both army and navy pensions, shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum.

Approved July 17, 1862.

(IV. PUBLIC—No. 148.)

AN ACT to prevent members of Congress and officers of the Government of the United States from taking consideration for procuring contracts, office, or place, from the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any member of Congress or any officer of the Government of the United States who shall, directly or indirectly, take, receive, or agree to receive, any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatsoever, from any person or persons for procuring, or aiding to procure, any contract, office, or place, from the Government of the United States or any Department thereof, or from any officer of the United States, for any person or persons whatsoever, or for giving any such contract, office, or place to any person whomsoever, and the person or persons who shall directly or indirectly offer or agree to give, or give, or bestow any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatsoever, or the procuring or aiding to procure any contract, office, or place, as aforesaid, and any member of Congress who shall directly or indirectly take, receive, or agree to receive, any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatsoever after his election as such member, for his attention to, services, action, vote, or decision on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding which may then be pending, or may by law or under the Constitution of the United States be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place of trust and profit as such member of Congress, shall, for every such offence, be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor in any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, and on conviction thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the court trying the same; and any such contract or agreement, as aforesaid, may, at the option of the President of the United States, be declared absolutely null and void; and any member of Congress or officer of the United States convicted, as aforesaid, shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the Government of the United States.

Approved July 16, 1862.

(V. PUBLIC—No. 152.)

(Extract.)

Relative rank between officers of the Army and the Navy.

AN ACT to establish and equalize the grades of line officers of the United States Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the active list of line officers of the United States Navy shall be divided into nine grades, taking rank according to the date of their commissions in each grade, as follows, viz:

First, rear-admirals; second, commodores; third, captains; fourth, commanders; fifth, lieutenant-commanders; sixth, lieutenants; seventh, masters; eighth, ensigns; ninth, midshipmen.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the relative rank between officers of the Navy and the Army shall be as follows, lineal rank only to be considered:

Rear-admirals with major-generals; commodores with brigadier-generals; captains with colonels; commanders with lieutenant-colonels; lieutenant-commanders with majors; lieutenants with captains; masters with first lieutenants; ensigns with second lieutenants.

* * * * * * *

Approved July 16, 1862.

(VI. PUBLIC—No. 159.)

AN ACT prohibiting the confinement of persons in the military service of the United States in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, except as a punishment for certain crimes, and to discharge therefrom certain convicts by sentence of courts-martial, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter no person in the military service of the United States, convicted and sentenced by a court-martial, shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, unless the offense of which such person may be convicted would, by some statute of the United States or at common law, as the same exists in the said District, subject such convict to said punishment.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all such persons in the military service, as aforesaid, who have heretofore been, or may hereafter be, convicted and sentenced by a court-martial for any offense which, if tried before the criminal court of said District, would not subject such person to imprisonment in said penitentiary, and who are now or may hereafter be confined therein, shall be discharged from said imprisonment, upon such terms and conditions of further punishment as the President of the United States may, in his discretion, impose as a commutation of said sentence.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the application of any citizen of the United States, supported by his oath, alleging that a person or persons in the military service, as aforesaid, are confined in said penitentiary under the sentence of a court-martial for any offense not punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary by the authority of the criminal court aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the judge of said court, or, in case of his absence or inability, of one of the judges of the circuit court of said District, if upon an inspection of the record of proceedings of said court-martial he shall find the facts to be as alleged in said application, immediately to issue the writ of habeas corpus to bring before him the said convict; and if, upon an investigation of the case, it shall be the opinion of such judge that the case of such convict is within the provisions of the previous sections of this act he shall order such convict to be confined in the common jail of said District, until the decision of the President of the United States as to the commutation aforesaid shall be filed in said court, and then such convict shall be disposed of and suffer such punishment as by said commutation of his said sentence may be imposed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no person convicted upon the decision of a court-martial shall be confined in any penitentiary in the United States, except under the conditions of this act.

Approved July 16, 1862.

(VII. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:)

A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the sixth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which act, and the joint resolution explanatory thereof, are herewith published, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim to and warn all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section to cease participating in, aiding, countenancing, or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion, against the Government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

(PUBLIC—No. 160.)

AN ACT to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; or, at the discretion of the court, he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years and fined not less than $10,000, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; said fine shall be levied and collected on any or all of the property, real and personal, excluding slaves, of which the said person so convicted was the owner at the time of committing the said crime, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort thereto, or shall engage in, or give aid and comfort to, any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by the liberation of all his slaves, if any he have; or by both of said punishments, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person guilty of either of the offenses described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction, or punishment of any person or persons guilty of treason against the United States before the passage of this act, unless such person is convicted under this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, to insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the seizure of all the estate and property, money, stocks, credits, and effects of the persons hereinafter named in this section, and to apply and use the same and the proceeds thereof for the support of the Army of the United States—that is to say:

First. Of any person hereafter acting as an officer of the army or navy of the rebels in arms against the Government of the United States.

Secondly. Of any person hereafter acting as President, Vice-President, member of Congress, judge of any court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner or consul of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Thirdly. Of any person acting as Governor of a State, member of a convention or Legislature, or judge of any court of any of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Fourthly. Of any person who, having held an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States of America.

Fifthly. Of any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the government of the so-called Confederate States of America, or under any of the several States of the said Confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be national, state, or municipal in its name or character: *Provided*, That the persons thirdly, fourthly, and fifthly above described shall have accepted their appointment or election since the date of the pretended ordinance of secession of the State, or shall have taken an oath of allegiance to, or to support the Constitution of, the so-called Confederate States.

Sixthly. Of any person who, owning property in any loyal State or Territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion; and all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those named, as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance, and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, money, stocks, and credits of such person shall be liable to seizure, as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as aforesaid or the proceeds thereof. And all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property after the expiration of the said sixty

days from the date of such warning and proclamation shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That to secure the condemnation and sale of any of such property, after the same shall have been seized, so that it may be made available for the purpose aforesaid, proceedings in rem shall be instituted in the name of the United States in any district court thereof, or in any Territorial court or in the United States district court for the District of Columbia, within which the property above described, or any part thereof, may be found, or into which the same, if movable, may first be brought, which proceedings shall conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in admiralty or revenue cases; and if said property, whether real or personal, shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in rebellion, or who has given aid or comfort thereto, the same shall be condemned as enemies' property and become the property of the United States, and may be disposed of as the court shall decree, and the proceeds thereof paid into the Treasury of the United States for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the several courts aforesaid shall have power to make such orders, establish such forms of decree and sale, and direct such deeds and conveyances to be executed and delivered by the marshals thereof where real estate shall be the subject of sale, as shall fitly and efficiently effect the purposes of this act, and vest in the purchasers of such property good and valid titles thereto. And the said courts shall have power to allow such fees and charges of their officers as shall be reasonable and proper in the premises.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the Army; and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found *on* [or] being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterward occupied by the forces of the United States shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent as he may deem necessary and proper for the suppression of this rebellion, and for this purpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to make provision for the transportation, colonization, and settlement, in some tropical country beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of the African race, made free by the provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the government of said country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That the courts of the United States shall have full power to institute proceedings, make orders and decrees, issue process, and do all other things necessary to carry this act into effect.

Approved July 17, 1862.

(VIII. PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 54.)

JOINT RESOLUTION explanatory of "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes."

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the third clause of the fifth section of

"An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," shall be so construed as not to apply to any act or acts done prior to the passage thereof, nor to include any member of a State Legislature or judge of any State court who has not, in accepting or entering upon his office, taken an oath to support the constitution of the so-called "Confederate States of America;" nor shall any punishment or proceedings under said act be so construed as to work a forfeiture of the real estate of the offender beyond his natural life.

Approved July 17, 1862.

(IX. PUBLIC—No. 164.)

AN ACT to provide for the more prompt settlement of the accounts of disbursing officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act any officer or agent of the United States who shall receive public money which he is not authorized to retain as salary, pay, or emolument, shall render his accounts monthly, instead of quarterly, as heretofore; and such accounts, with the vouchers necessary to the correct and prompt settlement thereof, shall be rendered direct to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury, and be mailed or otherwise forwarded to its proper address within ten days after the expiration of each successive month. And in case of the non-receipt at the Treasury of any accounts within a reasonable and proper time thereafter, the officer whose accounts are in default shall be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of having complied with the provisions of this act; and for any default on his part the delinquent officer shall be deemed a defaulter, and be subject to all the penalties prescribed by the sixteenth section of the act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, "to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenues:" *Provided,* That the Secretary of the Treasury may, if in his opinion the circumstances of the case justify and require it, extend the time hereinbefore prescribed for the rendition of accounts: *And provided further,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to restrain the heads of any of the departments from requiring such other returns or reports from the officer or agent subject to the control of such heads of departments as the public interest may require.

Approved July 17, 1862.

(X. PUBLIC—No. 165.)

AN ACT to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the Army, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That officers of the Army entitled to forage for horses shall not be allowed to commute it, but may draw forage in kind for each horse actually kept by them when, and at the place where, they are on duty, not exceeding the number authorized by law: *Provided, however,* That when forage in kind cannot be furnished by the proper department, then, and in all such cases, officers entitled to forage may commute the same according to existing regulations: *And provided further,* That officers of the Army and of volunteers assigned to duty which requires them to be mounted shall, during the time they are employed on such duty, receive the pay, emoluments, and allowances of cavalry officers of the same grade, respectively.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That major-generals shall be entitled to draw forage in kind for five horses; brigadier-generals for four horses; colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors, for two horses each; captains and lieutenants of cavalry and artillery, or having the cavalry allowance, for two horses each; and chaplains, for one horse only.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever an officer of the Army shall employ a soldier as his servant, he shall, for each and every month during which said soldier shall be so employed, deduct from his own monthly pay the full amount paid to or expended by the Government per month on account of said soldier; and every officer of the Army who shall fail to make such deduction shall, on conviction thereof before a general court-martial, be cashiered.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the first section of the act approved August six, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act to increase the pay of privates in the Regular Army and in the volunteers in the service of the United States, and for other purposes," shall not be so construed, after the passage of this act, as to increase the emoluments of the commissioned officers of the Army. And the eighth section of the act of twenty-second July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," shall be so construed as to give to quartermaster-sergeants the same compensation as to regimental commissary-sergeants.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the aforesaid act, approved twenty-second July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as authorizes each regiment of volunteers in the United States service to have twenty-four musicians for a band, and fixes the compensation of the leader of the band, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and the men composing such bands shall be mustered out of the service within thirty days after the passage of this act.

(The provisions of this section will be forthwith carried into effect. But in mustering the regimental bands out of service all enlisted men who have been detached from companies to serve in them, but were not originally mustered in as members of the bands, will be returned to duty in their companies. Not having been enlisted as musicians they are not entitled to discharge as such. With their own consent musicians of regimental bands, instead of being discharged, may be transferred on their present enlistment to form the brigade bands authorized by section 6 of this act, at the discretion of the brigade commanders.)

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That each brigade in the volunteer service may have sixteen musicians as a band, who shall receive the pay and allowances now provided by law for regimental bands, except the leader of the band, who shall receive forty-five dollars per month, with the emoluments and allowances of a quartermaster-sergeant.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the present rate of mileage allowed to officers of the Army when traveling on public duty, where transportation in kind is not furnished to them by the Government, not more than six cents per mile shall hereafter be allowed, unless where an officer is ordered from a station east of the Rocky Mountains to one west of the same mountains, or vice versa, when ten cents per mile shall be allowed to him; and no officer of the Army or Navy of the United States shall be paid mileage except for travel actually performed at his own expense and in obedience to orders.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of section nine of the aforesaid act, approved July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and section seven of the "Act providing for the better organization of the military establishment," approved August third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as defines the qualifications of chaplains in the Army and volunteers, shall hereafter be construed to read as follows: That no person shall be appointed a chaplain in the United States Army who is not a regularly ordained minister of some religious denomination, and who does not present testimonials of his present good standing as such minister, with a recommendation for his appointment as an army chaplain from some authorized ecclesiastical body, or not less than five accredited ministers belonging to said religious denomination.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter the compensation of all chaplains in the regular or volunteer service or army hospitals shall be one hundred dollars per month and two rations a day when on duty; and the chaplains of the permanent hospitals, appointed under the authority of the second section of the act approved May twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be nominated to the Senate for its advice and consent, and they shall, in all respects, fill the requirements of the preceding section of this act relative to the appointment of chaplains in the Army and volunteers, and the appointments of chaplains to army hospitals heretofore made by the President are hereby confirmed; and it is hereby made the duty of each officer commanding a district or post containing hospitals, or a brigade of troops, within thirty days after the reception of the order promulgating this act, to inquire into the fitness, efficiency, and qualifications of the chaplains of hospitals or regiments, and to muster out of service such chaplains as were not appointed in conformity with the requirements of this act, and who have not faithfully discharged the duties of chaplains during the time they have been engaged as such. Chaplains employed at the military posts called "chaplain posts" shall be required to reside at the posts, and all chaplains in the United States service shall be subject to such rules in relation to leave of absence from duty as are prescribed for commissioned officers of the United States Army stationed at such posts.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the fifth section of the act approved July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as allows forty cents per day for the use and risk of the horses of company officers of cavalry, and the tenth section of the aforesaid act, approved August three, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever an officer shall be put under arrest, except at remote military posts or stations, it shall be the duty of the officer by whose orders he is arrested to see that a copy of the charges on which he has been

arrested and is to be tried shall be served upon him within eight days thereafter, and that he shall be brought to trial within ten days thereafter, unless the necessities of the service prevent such trial; and then he shall be brought to trial within thirty days after the expiration of the said ten days, or the arrest shall cease: *Provided*, That if the copy of the charges be not served upon the arrested officer, as herein provided, the arrest shall cease; but officers released from arrest under the provisions of this section may be tried whenever the exigencies of the service will permit, within twelve months after such release from arrest: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall apply to all persons now under arrest and awaiting trial.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the name of any officer of the Army or Marine Corps, now in the service, or who may hereafter be in the service of the United States, shall have been borne on the army register or naval register, as the case may be, forty-five years, or he shall be of the age of sixty-two years, it shall be in the discretion of the President to retire him from active service and direct his name to be entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which he belonged at the time of such retirement; and the President is hereby authorized to assign any officer retired under this section or the act of August third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to any appropriate duty; and such officer thus assigned shall receive the full pay and emoluments of his grade while so assigned and employed.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That all contracts made for or orders given for the purchase of goods or supplies by any department of the Government shall be promptly reported to Congress by the proper head of such department if Congress shall at the time be in session, and if not in session said reports shall be made at the commencement of the next ensuing session.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given, to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred, so far as the United States are concerned: *Provided*, That all rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall furnish supplies of any kind to the Army or Navy shall be required to mark and distinguish the same, with the name or names of the contractors so furnishing said supplies, in such manner as the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may, respectively, direct, and no supplies of any kind shall be received unless so marked and distinguished.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the Army or Navy of the United States, shall be found guilty by a court-martial of fraud or willful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the Army or Navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States, for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized and requested to dismiss and discharge from the military service either in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or volunteer force, in the United States service, any officer for any cause which, in his judgment, either renders such officer unsuitable for, or whose dismission would promote, the public service.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall have power, whenever in his opinion it shall be expedient, to purchase cemetery grounds, and cause them to be securely inclosed, to be used as a national cemetery for the soldiers who shall die in the service of the country.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act approved the fifth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to increase the present military establishment of the United States,'" approved the twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as authorizes the appointment of additional aides-de-camp, be, and the same is hereby, repealed. But this repeal shall not be construed so as to deprive those persons already appointed, in strict conformity with said act of the fifth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, from holding their offices in the same manner as if it had not been repealed.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the different regiments and independent companies heretofore mustered into the service of the United States as volunteer engineers, pioneers, or sappers and miners, under the orders of the President or Secretary of War, or by authority of the commanding general of any military department of the United States, or which, having been mustered into the service as infantry, shall have been reorganized and employed as engineers, pioneers, or sappers and miners, shall be, and the same are hereby, recognized and accepted as volunteer engineers, on the same footing, in all respects, in regard to their organization,

pay, and emoluments, as the Corps of Engineers of the Regular Army of the United States, and they shall be paid for their services, already performed, as is now provided by law for the payment of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Engineer Corps of the Regular Army.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That any alien, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has enlisted or shall enlist in the armies of the United States, either the regular or the volunteer forces, and has been or shall be hereafter honorably discharged, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and that he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to his application to become such citizen; and that the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to such proof of residence and good moral character as is now provided by law, be satisfied by competent proof of such person having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States as aforesaid.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be added to the Adjutant-General's Department, by regular promotion of its present officers, one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, and nine majors; and that the grade of captain in said department shall thereafter be abolished, and all vacancies occurring in the grade of major shall be filled by selection from among the captains of the Army.

Approved July 17, 1862.

(XI. PUBLIC—No. 166.)

AN ACT to amend the act calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, approved February twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and the acts amendatory thereof, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall call forth the militia of the States, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service will be required, not exceeding nine months; and the militia so called shall be mustered in and continue to serve for and during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged by command of the President. If by reason of defects in existing laws, or in the execution of them, in the several States, or any of them, it shall be found necessary to provide for enrolling the militia and otherwise putting this act into execution, the President is authorized in such cases to make all necessary rules and regulations; and the enrollment of the militia shall in all cases include all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and shall be apportioned among the States according to representative population.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the militia, when so called into service, shall be organized in the mode prescribed by law for volunteers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, in addition to the volunteer forces which he is now authorized by law to raise, to accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding one hundred thousand, as infantry, for a period of nine months, unless sooner discharged. And every soldier who shall enlist under the provisions of this section shall receive his first month's pay, and also twenty-five dollars as bounty, upon the mustering of his company or regiment into the service of the United States. And all provisions of law relating to volunteers enlisted in the service of the United States for three years, or during the war, except in relation to bounty, shall be, and the same are, extended to, and are hereby declared to embrace the volunteers to be raised under the provisions of this section.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That, for the purpose of filling up the regiments of infantry now in the United States service, the President be, and he hereby is, authorized to accept the services of volunteers in such numbers as may be presented for that purpose, for twelve months, if not sooner discharged. And such volunteers, when mustered into the service, shall be in all respects upon a footing with similar troops in the United States service, except as to service bounty, which shall be fifty dollars, one-half of which to be paid upon their joining their regiments, and the other half at the expiration of their enlistment.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a judge-advocate-general with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry, to whose office shall be returned, for revision, the records and proceedings of all courts-martial and military commissions, and where a record shall be kept of all proceedings had thereupon. And no sentence of death or imprisonment in the penitentiary shall be carried into execution until the same shall have been approved by the President.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That there may be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for each army in the field, a judge-advocate, with the rank, pay, and emoluments, each, of a major of cavalry, who shall perform the duties of judge-advocate for the army to which they respectively belong, under the direction of the Judge-Advocate-General.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That hereafter all offenders in the Army charged with offenses now punishable by a regimental or garrison court-martial shall be brought before a field officer of his regiment, who shall be detailed for that purpose, and who shall hear and determine the offense and order the punishment that shall be inflicted; and shall also make a record of his proceedings and submit the same to the brigade commander, who, upon the approval of the proceedings of such field officer, shall order the same to be executed: *Provided,* That the punishment in such cases be limited to that authorized to be inflicted by a regimental or garrison court-martial: *And provided further,* That in the event of there being no brigade commander, the proceedings, as aforesaid, shall be submitted for approval to the commanding officer of the post.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That all officers who have been mustered into the service of the United States as battalion adjutants and quartermasters of cavalry under the orders of the War Department, exceeding the number authorized by law, shall be paid as such for the time they were actually employed in the service of the United States, and that all such officers now in service exceeding the number, as aforesaid, shall be immediately mustered out of the service of the United States.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish and organize army corps according to his discretion.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That each army corps shall have the following officers, and no more, attached thereto, who shall constitute the staff of the commander thereof: One assistant adjutant-general, one quartermaster, one commissary of subsistence, and one assistant inspector-general, who shall bear, respectively, the rank of lieutenant-colonel and who shall be assigned from the Army or volunteer force by the President. Also three aides-de-camp, one to bear the rank of major and two to bear the rank of captain, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, upon the recommendation of the commander of the army corps. The senior officer of artillery in each army corps shall, in addition to his other duties, act as chief of artillery and ordnance at the headquarters of the corps.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the cavalry forces in the service of the United States shall hereafter be organized as follows: Each regiment of cavalry shall have one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, three majors, one surgeon, one assistant surgeon, one regimental adjutant, one regimental quartermaster, one regimental commissary, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one commissary-sergeant, two hospital stewards, one saddler-sergeant, one chief trumpeter, and one chief farrier or blacksmith, and each regiment shall consist of twelve companies or troops, and each company or troop shall have one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, and one supernumerary second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, one commissary-sergeant, five sergeants, eight corporals, two teamsters, two farriers or blacksmiths, one saddler, one wagoner, and seventy-eight privates, the regimental adjutants, the regimental quartermasters, and regimental commissaries to be taken from their respective regiments: *Provided,* That vacancies caused by this organization shall not be considered as original, but shall be filled by regular promotion.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive into the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing intrenchments, or performing camp service, or any other labor, or any military or naval service for which they may be found competent, persons of African descent, and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws, as the President may prescribe.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That when any man or boy of African descent, who by the laws of any State shall owe service or labor to any person who during the present rebellion has levied war, or has borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort, shall render any such service as is provided for in this act, he, his mother, and his wife and children, shall forever thereafter be free, any law, usage, or custom whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided,* That the mother, wife, and children of such man or boy of African descent shall not be made free by the operation of this act, except where such mother, wife, or children owe service or labor to some person who during the present rebellion has borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That the expenses incurred to carry this act into effect shall be paid out of the general appropriation for the Army and volunteers.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That all persons who have been or shall be hereafter enrolled in the service of the United States under this act shall receive the pay

and rations now allowed by law to soldiers, according to their respective grades: *Provided*, That persons of African descent, who under this law shall be employed, shall receive ten dollars per month and one ration, three dollars of which monthly pay may be in clothing.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That medical purveyors and store-keepers shall give bonds in such sums as the Secretary of War may require, with security to be approved by him.

Approved July 17, 1862.

(XII. PUBLIC—No. 167.)

AN ACT to allow and pay to the State of Missouri the amount of money expended by said State in the arming and paying of troops employed in the suppression of insurrection against the laws of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Missouri shall be entitled to a credit against the direct tax apportioned to said State by the "Act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, for all sums of money expended by said State in the arming, equipping, subsisting and paying of troops organized under the ordinances of the convention of said State, passed during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and employed in concert with the Federal authorities in suppressing insurrection against the United States, and enforcing the laws thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount due to said State for moneys so expended, the Secretary of War shall, immediately after the passage of this act, by commission or otherwise, cause the accounts to be examined, and a report made to him of the amount due, which, being approved by the Secretary of War, and by him certified to the Secretary of the Treasury, the amount thereof shall be allowed to said State, and deducted from the amount apportioned thereto by the aforesaid act, and the remainder only, if any, shall be collected as therein prescribed: *Provided*, That, in the adjustment of accounts under this act, no greater rate of compensation shall be allowed than was provided for by the laws of the United States applicable to the arming, equipping, subsisting, and payment of volunteers, in force at the time of enrolment of such troops of Missouri.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if said State shall assume and pay into the Treasury the balance of said direct tax, if any, at such time as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or should said expenditures be found to be equal to the tax, the deduction or discount of fifteen per centum, as prescribed in the fifty-third section of the said recited act, shall be allowed on the whole amount thus apportioned.

Approved July 17, 1862.

(XIII. PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 42.)

A RESOLUTION to suspend all payments under the act approved twenty-fifth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the Western Department, or Department of Missouri, their pay, bounty, and pension," and for other purposes. (See General Orders, No. 31.)

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to suspend all payments under the act approved twenty-fifth March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the Western Department, or Department of Missouri, their pay, bounty, and pension," and that there shall be appointed by the President, immediately after the passage of this resolution, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three commissioners, to examine all claims arising under the provisions of that act, and report the same, with the facts connected therewith, to the Secretary of War; said commissioners to have such compensation for their services as the Secretary of War may consider just and reasonable: *Provided*, That said commissioners shall be required to examine and report within sixty days after the passage of this resolution upon all such claims as may be presented by persons claiming to have been organized or employed in the State of Missouri and to have performed service according to the provisions of the said recited act, whereupon payments shall be made as recommended by said commissioners and as required by said act: *And provided further*, That within ninety days from the passage of this resolution the said commissioners shall examine and report upon all other claims arising under the act aforesaid, when payments shall be made as herein prescribed.

Approved July 12, 1862.

(XIV. PUBLIC—No. 168.)

AN ACT to suspend temporarily the operation of an act entitled "An act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers intrusted with making of contracts for the Government," approved June two, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. (See General Orders, No. 58.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the operation of the act entitled "An act to prevent and punish frauds on the part of officers intrusted with making of contracts for the Government," approved June two, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be and the same is hereby suspended until the first Monday of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved July 17, 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, *July 29, 1862—12.45 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Have arranged matters at Harrisburg. Will be in Washington this evening.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM.

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 29, 1862.*

P. H. WATSON, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: Having been detained here several hours by the train, I have taken occasion to see and converse with Governor Morton and others connected with the State government.

Recruiting for the regiments under the new call is progressing quite satisfactorily. The Governor is raising fourteen regiments; of these one or two are now almost ready (he thinks they will be filled by next week), while all the others, except perhaps one, have now an average of perhaps 500 men, and he thinks they will all be full in three weeks or less. He has telegraphed to the several recruiting stations for exact figures showing the progress of each, which he will telegraph the President as soon as received.

The Governor has also sent a considerable number of volunteers, raised as a special and temporary levy, to the help of General Boyle to help operate against the Kentucky rebel guerrillas. The Governor represents a very intense excitement as existing along the Indiana border and in Kentucky on account of the late rebel raid across the Ohio River.

He thinks and says earnestly that but for the presence of a large Federal force Kentucky would now be in very imminent danger of being turned against us.

Yours, truly,

JNO. G. NICOLAY.

DETROIT, MICH., *July 29, 1862.*

A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Very little can be done in recruiting old regiments until the new regiments are filled up, although every exertion is being made to do so.

The new regiments will commence to take the field about the 1st of August, or sooner if possible, and will all be in service in the field during that month.

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of Michigan.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, R. I., July 29, 1862.
(Received 2.45 p. m.)

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Dispatch yesterday received. First regiment in one month from date; 1,500 men for old regiments in six weeks or two months.

WM. SPRAGUE.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 29, 1862.*

Major-General BUTLER:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have yours of yesterday. The proposal of the English gentleman I think you should not hesitate to accept.

The shipment of cotton, whether to Europe or to the loyal States, from the rebellious States, from such of their ports as are in the possession of our forces, is, I know, much desired by our Government. It was one of the principal advantages they expected to be the immediate results of the capture of this city. So anxious are they to attain the object that I am satisfied they would readily sanction such an arrangement as your note mentions. The question is, as you state, "rather a civil than a military one;" but as either, my opinion is that you answer it affirmatively.

With great regard, your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *July 30, 1862.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Recruiting progresses fairly. Six new regiments are over half full. One will be in camp, full, Saturday; three more August 10; two more by 15th, and others by 20th or 25th. No arms or equipments here for them.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

CLINTON, IOWA, *July 30, 1862—10.30 a. m.*
(Received 1.20 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR:

The Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, in camp here, has, by consolidated morning reports, over 900. This morning I shall consolidate some companies and organize the regiment next week. Shall I send the regiment to Annapolis or Washington? I hope Annapolis, as that has been my representation, and any change of destination will injure recruiting for new regiments. I wish to send via Chicago, Michigan Southern and Elmira. Shall I do so?

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
Boston, July 30, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington City, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: Some days ago I wrote to you to inquire whether able-bodied men who are exempt from military service on account of being over forty-five would be received by you to perform garrison duty here, at Washington, or anywhere that is necessary. There are many men here over forty-five who are yet strong and accustomed to work—mechanics and others—who would willingly and ably serve their country on garrison duty, but whose age unfits them for long marches. Will you please be so kind as to reply, informing me upon this point?

Most respectfully, and truly yours,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *July 30, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I am called upon this morning by Judge Buckner, of Kentucky, and a committee of highly respectable gentlemen from Cincinnati, who represent that there is imminent danger of an extensive raid in Kentucky on the meeting of their Legislature next week. I am compelled to believe that there are good reasons for their apprehensions. I have but a few fragments of regiments, without organization, and hence can furnish but little prompt assistance. In view of this I have to advise that you send one of the three-months' Ohio regiments now at Clarksburg, Cumberland, and Harper's Ferry direct to Frankfort, Ky. I have further to advise that a commander stationed at Cincinnati or Louisville have authority to control all forces raised in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky. Whether the present commander at either of these places is the man for the place I express no opinion. Now our harvest is nearly over enlistments are progressing well, but it will be yet some fifteen days before I can turn out regiments.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, July 30, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: Since dispatching you this morning in relation to our troubles in Kentucky I have had an interview with Messrs. Dennison, Anderson, Bates, and Gurley, and have become so thoroughly impressed with the necessity of prompt action on the part of your Department that I have requested them to proceed at once to Washington for a personal conference with you. These gentlemen will be able to give you all the information necessary as to the condition of things both in Ohio and Kentucky to enable you to determine as to what can be done to meet the crisis.

In haste, truly yours,

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 30, 1862—10.30 a. m.

T. WEBSTER,
Chairman, &c., Philadelphia:

I am directed by the Secretary of War to state to you that it is regarded of the greatest importance to fill the old regiments first, and any efforts of your committee to accomplish this object will be most highly appreciated.

JOHN TUCKER,
Assistant Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 92. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 31, 1862.*

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 31, 1862.

The absence of officers and privates from their duty under various pretexts, while receiving pay, at great expense and burden to the Government, makes it necessary that efficient measures be taken to enforce their return to duty, or that their places be supplied by those who will not take pay while rendering no service. This evil, moreover, tends greatly to discourage the patriotic impulses of those who would contribute to support the families of faithful soldiers.

It is therefore ordered by the President—

I. That on Monday, the 11th day of August, all leaves of absence and furloughs by whomsoever given, unless by the War Department, are revoked and absolutely annulled, and all officers capable of service are required forthwith to join their respective commands, and all privates capable of service to join their regiments, under penalty of dismissal from the service, or such penalty as a court-martial may award, unless the absence be occasioned by lawful cause.

II. The only excuses allowed for the absence of officers or privates after the 11th day of August are:

1. The order or leave of the War Department.
2. Disability from wounds received in service.
3. Disability from disease that renders the party unfit for military duty. But any officer or private whose health permits him to visit watering places or places of amusement, or to make social visits, or walk about the town, city, or neighborhood in which he may be, will be considered fit for military duty, and as evading duty by absence from his command or ranks.

III. On Monday, the 18th day of August, at 10 o'clock a. m., each regiment and corps shall be mustered. The absentees will be marked, three lists of the same made out, and within forty-eight hours after the muster one copy shall be sent to the Adjutant-General of the Army, one to the commander of the corps, the third to be retained; and all officers and privates fit for duty absent at that time will be regarded as absent without cause, their pay will be stopped, and they dismissed from the service or treated as deserters, unless restored; and no officer shall be restored to his rank unless by the judgment of a court of inquiry, to be approved by the President, he shall establish that his absence was with good cause.

IV. Commanders of corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, and detached posts are strictly enjoined to enforce the muster and return aforesaid. Any officer failing in his duty herein will be deemed guilty of gross neglect of duty and be dismissed from the service.

V. A commissioner shall be appointed by the Secretary of War to superintend the execution of this order in the respective States.

The United States marshals in the respective districts, the mayor and chief of police of any town or city, the sheriff of the respective counties in each State, all postmasters and justices of the peace, are authorized to act as special provost-marshals to arrest any officer or private soldier fit for duty who may be found absent from his command without just cause and convey him to the nearest military post or

depot. The transportation, reasonable expenses of this duty, and five dollars will be paid for each officer or private so arrested and delivered.

By order of the President:

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *July 31, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I think it is unfortunate to undertake to recruit for the old regiments while the new ones are being raised. The two systems come in conflict and mutually defeat each other. It would be better to wait at least three weeks in this State before recruiting for the old regiments begins.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 31, 1862—2.35 p. m.

His Excellency O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis:

Any violent change in the present recruiting system would be fatal. One recruit for an old regiment is worth two for a new one. Do not, therefore, discourage enlistments for the old regiments, even if it delays the new ones somewhat.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLINTON, IOWA, *July 31, 1862—2.50 p. m.*
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR:

I have no answer to my telegrams of yesterday in relation to transportation of the Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, in relation to payment of bounties and advance pay, or in relation to tents. Answers are important to me, and the service, and to the recruiting for new regiments.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 31, 1862—4.50 p. m.*

Adjt. Gen. N. B. BAKER,
Clinton, Iowa:

The Eighteenth Iowa will be sent to Saint Louis to be armed and equipped, and will then be ordered here or elsewhere, as circumstances may require. Recent rebel movements render it uncertain where additional forces will first be needed.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CLINTON, IOWA, *July 31, 1862.*
(Received 8.40 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Your telegram received. As the Eighteenth Infantry was raised with express understanding to go to Annapolis you would do great injury to the recruiting service by not carrying out the representations made to me and by me made to them. The men of the Eighteenth should be paid their one-fourth bounty and advance pay before moving. If not, great injury will be done to the service for our five new regiments.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General.

CLINTON, IOWA, [*July 31,*] *1862.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Yours of date received. The Eighteenth was recruited for Annapolis. Promises are good when kept, bad otherwise. The Eighteenth is fully armed, equipped, and clothed. Don't let my promises, founded on dispatch from War Department, be violated. It will injure recruiting for new regiments, which are organizing fast. The Eighteenth is not one of the five newly called for. The one-quarter bounty and advance pay should be made without fail.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

AUGUSTA, ME., *July 31, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Four regiments are nearly ready. They are at different places of rendezvous, and we have but one mustering officer. It would greatly facilitate matters if army officers recruiting in the State or others could be authorized to muster them. If they can be mustered, paid their month's advance, and armed, they can all march in ten days. Arms are wanting for one regiment only. I propose to send residue of Maine's quota to old regiments if it has your approbation.

I. WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor of Maine.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 31, 1862.

Governor DAVID TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

The disposition of the forces raised in Ohio, Indiana, &c., will be made as soon as we receive satisfactory information of the enemy's intended movements. You will receive instructions by the time they are ready for service.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *August 1, 1862—7.15 p. m.*
(Received 9.10 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

By direction of his Excellency Governor Yates I have the honor to request that authority be given to him to resort to drafting whenever it may appear to him necessary or expedient.

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 1, 1862—9.35 p. m.*

General N. B. BAKER,
Clinton, Iowa:

I am authorized by the Secretary of War to say that he never authorized the raising of the Eighteenth Regiment for Annapolis; that was only spoken of at the time as the probable place of rendezvous. Things have changed since then, and the regiment is wanted elsewhere. It was raised to fight the rebels. They are not at Annapolis. It is wanted at Chattanooga, and if armed and equipped will proceed to Nashville, Tenn., and report to General Buell.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 1, 1862.

His Excellency Governor BRADFORD,
Annapolis, Md.:

The President directs that you proceed with all convenient diligence to cause the militia of the State of Maryland to be enrolled, and make return thereof to this Department.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 1, 1862.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Recruiting for the new regiments is progressing finely, but for the want of recruiting officers can do but little for the old regiments. The colonels of the several regiments should either send some recruiting (non-commissioned) officers, with the assurance that I would commission them on their raising the usual number of men, or request me to appoint men at home. Allow me to call your attention to my dispatch of May 23 upon this subject.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 1, 1862.

Governor JOHNSON,
Nashville, Tenn.:

You are authorized to raise any amount of cavalry and infantry that may be required for the service in your State.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DOVER, DEL., *August 2, 1862—10 a. m.*
(Received 12 m.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President:

Your telegram of 28th ultimo is received. There is but one new regiment now being recruited in this State, being the Fourth Delaware Regiment, and commanded by Arthur H. Grimshaw, of Wilmington. When it will be completed I am unable to say. I have directed the colonel to report his regiment for active service as soon as it is full.

WM. BURTON,
Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 2, 1862—9.10 a. m.*
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Send me immediately orders and instructions for enrollment of the militia preparatory to drafting. I want, if possible, authority to appoint officers to make the enrollment in the counties. Some of the auditors I am satisfied will not act. I can recruit the eleven regiments now called for without it, but want to be prepared for contingencies.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 2, 1862—1 p. m.

His Excellency O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis:

You are authorized to appoint officers and make the enrollment of militia by counties. Enroll every resident subject to military duty. Give first name full, age, occupation, and remarks, whether in service, and other useful information.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *August 2, 1862.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Eighteenth Regiment can be sent off as soon as the men receive their bounty and advance pay. It will not do to move them without

it. About 150 of the men were enlisted before July 5, but if possible they should all be paid. Answer to Clinton.

SAML. J. KIRKWOOD.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *August 2, 1862.*
(Received 10 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

In the absence of State law, is there any law of Congress regulating drafting? If so, send instructions. We have no sufficient law for drafting in this State. Am satisfied a draft must be made to fill up the old regiments.

S. J. KIRKWOOD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 3, 1862—12.25 p. m.

Adjt. Gen. N. B. BAKER,
Clinton, Iowa:

The Eighteenth Iowa will immediately move to Saint Louis and report to Brigadier-General Schofield. Make requisition on the chief quartermaster at Saint Louis for transportation.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 94. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 4, 1862.*

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 4, 1862.

Ordered:

I. That a draft of 300,000 militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quotas to the States and establish regulations for the draft.*

II. That if any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its quota of the additional 300,000 volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State will also be made up by special draft from the militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for this purpose.

III. Regulations will be prepared by the War Department and presented to the President, with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination

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* Under this call the quotas and credits were as follows, the first number indicating the quota and the second the number of men furnished: Maine, 9,609; 7,620. New Hampshire, 5,053; 1,736. Vermont, 4,898; 4,781. Massachusetts, 19,080; 16,685. Rhode Island, 2,712; 2,059. Connecticut, 7,145; 5,602. New York, 59,705; 1,781. New Jersey, 10,478; 10,787. Pennsylvania, 45,321; 32,215. Delaware, 1,720; 1,799. Maryland, 8,532 (quota; none furnished). Virginia (Western), 4,650 (quota; none furnished). District of Columbia, 890 (quota; none furnished). Ohio, 36,858 (quota; none furnished). Indiana, 21,250; 337. Illinois, 26,148 (quota; none furnished). Michigan, 11,686 (quota; none furnished). Wisconsin, 11,904; 958. Minnesota, 2,681 (quota; none furnished). Iowa, 10,570 (quota; none furnished). Missouri, 17,269 (quota; none furnished). Kentucky, 14,905 (quota; none furnished). Kansas, 1,771 (quota; none furnished). Nebraska Territory also furnished 1,228. Making a grand total of 87,588 men furnished.

or appointment in the military service of incompetent or unworthy officers. The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions in it.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C., August 4, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to request that I may receive authority to issue commissions, which will be confirmed by the President of the United States, to the men now serving as officers in the First South Carolina Regiment of Volunteers. Also that arrangements be made for paying the regiment, either by an order from the President to the Paymaster-General, or that I be authorized to order the chief quartermaster of department to pay them, or the paymaster. Not satisfied that I shall be furnished with the means of making compensation to these loyal men for their services, and for the reason also that their officers hold an anomalous position as men without commissions discharging the duties of commissioned officers, I desire earnestly to have a speedy and favorable decision upon the organization of the regiment.

Pending such action on the part of the authorities as will enable me to proceed with vigor in collecting additional regiments of these troops, I have stopped in a great measure all formal recruiting, but have kept my agents busy accumulating able-bodied negroes at central depots, from which they can be rapidly absorbed into regimental organization on receipt of the due authority.

I make no doubt whatever that half a dozen colored regiments can be placed in the field within two months after my plan shall have received official countenance; and once the regiments are reorganized and regularly paid as soldiers, it will require but a few additional posts to be established along the shores of the mainland, at Georgetown, Brunswick, and elsewhere, to bring many thousands of these loyal persons flocking around the standard of the Union.

Respectfully but earnestly begging your attention to this matter, which seems to me of vital importance, I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. HUNTER,
Major-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 4, 1862—5 p. m.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

I shall have five regiments ready next Saturday, but they have no arms.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

AUGUSTA, ME., *August 4, 1862—8.10 p. m.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Two regiments ready to-morrow. Where and when shall they go? Will you have their advance paid? May a few smart drummer boys under eighteen be enlisted with parents' consent? Will accommodate much if Capt. Cyrus Hamlin, U. S. Army, is authorized to act as State mustering officer. Answer by telegraph.

I. WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor of Maine.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 4, 1862—10.30 a. m.

His Excellency DAVID TOD,
Governor of Ohio, Columbus:

Telegram of 1st instant received. Yours of 23d May cannot be found.* I do not understand this. Non-commissioned officers or privates will be sent to recruit as soon as General Orders, No. 88, reaches them. They need no commissions unless vacancies exist, which you have power to fill as you think proper. Recruits for old regiments go into companies already officered, unless entire companies are wanted. In that case you can appoint officers at home or from the field, as you choose.

By order of Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 4, 1862.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA,
Wheeling, Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the proposition of the Hon. James M. Close to raise a regiment of infantry to be recruited in his district of the State is accepted by the Secretary of War, and you are hereby authorized to give the order for the recruitment of the said force, the organization of which will conform to that prescribed by the act approved July 22, 1861, "to authorize the employment of volunteers," &c., and section III, of General Orders, No. 91, 1861, from this office. The regiment will be accepted for special services in the vicinity of Alexandria, Va., and of the forts about Washington, D. C., and Mr. Close has been assured that the War Department will recognize this condition and accept the regiment in accordance therewith.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* But see May 23, p. 66.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 95. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 5, 1862.*

The following orders are promulgated for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington City, D. C., July 31, 1862.**

* * * * * * *

II. *Ordered*, That Simeon Draper, esq., of New York, be, and he is hereby, appointed a commissioner of this Department to superintend the execution of the order of this date (General Orders, No. 92,) respecting absentee officers and privates. He will have an office assigned to him in the War Department, and will communicate with the marshals, mayors, chiefs of police, and other special provost-marshals designated in said order. All communications touching the execution of said order will be addressed to him. Quartermasters and commissaries will furnish transportation and subsistence on his requisition, and all officers in the service will aid him in the duties of his commission.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 5, 1862.]

Ordered:

That the use of the telegraph being required for military purposes, all persons actually employed in constructing and operating telegraph lines at the date of the order calling for 300,000 men be exempt from military duty so long as they remain in such service.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

AUGUST 5, 1862.

MILITIA EXEMPTIONS.

Numerous applications having been made to the War Department by railroad companies to exempt their employés from the militia, it has been decided that none but locomotive engineers in actual employment when the order for draft was made can be exempted. The exception of telegraph operators is upon the ground that they are practicing, and are necessary to the military operations, and which being known to comparatively few persons, their places cannot be supplied.†

LEAVENWORTH, *August 5, 1862.*
(Received 6.40 p. m. 6th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Recruiting opens up beautifully. Good for four regiments of whites and two of blacks. General Blunt leaves immediately to assume

* For Paragraph I, see Series II, Vol. IV, p. 343.
† In the handwriting of Secretary Stanton, but unsigned.

command of troops in Indian country. I am to protect his rear with my recruits.

JAMES H. LANE,
Commissioner.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 5, 1862.

His Excellency ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.,
Governor of Maine:

Have the regiments that were to move on Monday gone?

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Similar to Governor Andrew, Boston, Mass.)

AUGUSTA, ME., *August 5, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Regiments have not marched because I have not been paid United States bounty as promised for advance. There is but one mustering officer in the State, and the regiments are in different places and it will take him some time to muster and pay bounties. I asked for another mustering officer, but could not have him. Will Government require the regiments to leave the State before being paid?

I. WASHBURN, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 5, 1862.

Governor ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.,
Augusta, Me.:

Applications for men in the field to officer new regiments are so numerous that great inconvenience and injury to the service must ensue if all are granted. Some general rule will be adopted soon and made known.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to the Governors of the loyal States.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 5, 1862—10.45 a. m.

Governor ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.,
Augusta, Me.:

SIR: The following order has this day been issued:

Ordered:

I. That a draft of 300,000 men be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quotas to the States and establish regulations for the draft.

II. That if any State shall not by the 18th of August furnish its quota of the additional 300,000 volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State will also be made up by special draft from the militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for that purpose.

Instructions will be sent in a few days. The whole number of troops sent by the several States will be estimated and apportioned, and any surplus furnished by a State above its proportion will be credited to the draft.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to the Governors of the loyal States and Hon. J. B. Temple, president Military Board, Frankfort, Ky.)

BOSTON, MASS., *August 5, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

SIR: Our Thirty-third Regiment has been delayed by an accident to the colonel. It will move this week, and also the Thirty-fourth. Both are full. We have 3,000 men in camp besides, who will be pushed forward as soon as possible. Please detail Lieutenant Hayes, of First Company of Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers, now at Fort Warren, for post quartermaster at [Camp] Edwin M. Stanton immediately. Please do this by telegraph.

WM. SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General of Massachusetts.

ALBANY, N. Y., *August 5, 1862.*
(Received 9 a. m. 6th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

His Excellency Governor Morgan left for Washington last evening, and will answer in person your communication of the 2d instant in relation to enrollment of the militia. Enrollment will be completed on the 15th of this month.

THOS. HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant-General of New York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 5, 1862.

CHARLES GIBBONS,
Counsellor at Law, Philadelphia:

SIR: You are hereby requested, in all cases where arms and munitions of war, suitable for the service of the United States, are held by the prize court, to move the court to order their appraisal and delivery to some ordnance officer of the U. S. Army, on his filing in court a certificate of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States that the amount of the appraisement has been deposited in the U. S. Treasury, subject to the order and disposal of the court on final decree in the case, and notify this Department when such order is made.

You will also, upon the arrival of any prize in the port of Philadelphia, take immediate measures to ascertain whether there are on hand any arms or munitions of war, and the quality and description thereof, and promptly notify this Department. You will see that suitable appraisers are appointed by the court and attend the appraisement, and take care that a fair and honest appraisal is made.

You will take any other measures proper to protect the interests of the Government, so far as they are under the direction of the War Department, and promptly communicate any facts or information you deem essential to the public welfare.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, VT., *August 5, 1862—3.30 p. m.*
(Received 5.10 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I trust that in making arrangements for drafting, towns which have thus far furnished their quota or more will be credited therewith toward the draft, while towns thus far deficient will be charged in draft with such deficiency.

F. HOLBROOK.

MADISON, WIS., *August 5, 1862.*
(Received 8.26 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I am applied to by parties who offer to raise a battalion or more of friendly Indians in this State; also one or more companies of colored citizens. Can any encouragement be given to them? Answer.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

NEW YORK, *August 5, 1862.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

MR. PRESIDENT: The great loss of life from other causes than injuries received in battle, during the recent campaign on the Peninsula of Virginia, has excited a marked degree of public attention, and is alleged to have materially discouraged volunteering. It cannot be doubted that many, who would be influenced by no fear of death in an encounter with the enemies of their country, shrink from those dangers under which the strength of the Army of the Potomac is known to have been so greatly wasted before it left its works on the line of the Chickahominy. That exhaustion from excessive fatigue and privation was the chief of those dangers is now generally and not unreasonably believed.

In letters written, after personal observation of the Army of the Potomac, by the secretary of the commission, which were placed in your hands early in July, it was urged that the only efficient security immediately available against a great aggravation of this evil, and consequent danger of disaster, was the exercise of the Executive

power to command men for the instant re-enforcement of the reduced and jaded regiments in the field. Moved by the same considerations, we addressed you on the 21st of July, in an argument favoring the same proposition, fortified by a careful compilation of statistics bearing upon it.

The object of the present communication is to urge that the loyal militia of the nation should be thoroughly organized under the inspection of Federal officers, medical and military, and that the States should be called upon to maintain in camps or other schools for the preparation of recruits for the army in the field, a constant force of at least a million.

We urge this as a measure necessary to satisfy the demands of the people, and as justified by proper consideration for the health of the army in the field.

Any doubt which may arise as to the propriety of our addressing you a statement of our conviction of the demands of the people in a matter of this nature will disappear when it is considered that, in speaking of the Sanitary Commission, we speak also for its thousand associate members, citizens of the most eminent discretion and patriotism throughout the land, and for hundreds of thousands of loyal men and women, who have made it their organ and mouthpiece with Government; who bestow upon it means of usefulness to the amount of millions, and to whom it is pledged to act with energy wherever it can, in all that concerns the health of the volunteer army.

In the theory of our Government every citizen is a soldier at the command of the President; and it is the duty of the President in time of war to command the soldier citizen, before the latter is bound to withdraw himself from his ordinary occupations in the peaceful organization of society. Hence, under ordinary circumstances, it is no reproach to the citizen that he fails to volunteer.

Yet it is a matter of regret that the re-enforcement of the Army by volunteering has not of late been more rapid, and that the quality of the volunteers at present offering is not better than we have reason to fear that it is. We have earnestly sought to ascertain to what the comparatively slow progress of volunteering is due, when there is in no other respect evidence of want of patriotic spirit among the people. We are compelled, with all respect and deference, to state our deliberate conclusion that it is mainly due to a widespread want of confidence in the intention of the Government so to use the whole strength of the nation as to obtain the certainty of immediate and complete success in the movements in which the volunteers are to take part. Men will not volunteer for a lingering war. They will not volunteer if they believe that ten soldiers are to fall under typhoid fever to every one who falls in an advance upon the enemy. When you order, they will obey; but at present there unquestionably is a general indisposition to volunteer upon your mere invitation. And we think that we have indicated why this indisposition is so general as it is.

The question now arises: Will the order this day promulgated for a draft of 300,000 men to re-enforce the armies in the field satisfy the demands of the people and restore the needed confidence?

We answer, that in our judgment it does not reach the root of the difficulty.

That difficulty lies chiefly in the fact that the force of our armies engaged in active operations has always, in the end, proved to be insufficient for the work which has been imposed upon them; that regiments, when depleted by battle and disease, have remained long in their weak condition, and yet been required to perform guard and

fatigue duties which they would have found severe when in their full strength. That in consequence of this, and often solely in consequence of this, the men and officers have become harassed, feverish, exhausted of strength, depressed and despondent, and have communicated their feelings to friends at home, and finally to the whole community.

What remedy for this difficulty would meet the wishes of the people?

In the beginning of the war many hundred thousand men, not then able or disposed to volunteer at once, formed themselves into squads and companies for instruction in military drill, thus recognizing the necessity for large reserves to be put in training as an essential element of efficient national defense. Government, however, did not avail itself in any manner of the great strength and security offered in this disposition of the people, and members of these organizations having acquired some degree of proficiency in the manual, and finding it impracticable, by purely voluntary action, to proceed further, have for the most part quietly disbanded. The disposition indicated by their formation, however, still exists.

If the Government had required one year ago that a million of militia should be put under systematic training, mainly in camps, the measure would have been exceedingly popular. It would be so now.

The choice of men being made in the first place by lot, and the employment of permanent substitutes being permitted, the laws of trade would be sufficient to select from each community those who possessed more valuable qualifications for military service than other service to the country. What a citizen is disposed and able to pay for a substitute to take his place in a camp of militia as a general rule, indicates approximately the importance to the community of the function he is already performing in the industrial economy of society. The services of those who are influenced by cowardice, laziness, or disloyalty, to pay extravagantly, however valueless they may be to the community in which they live, must be still less desirable in a military point of view, while men who, from ardent patriotism and inclination for a military life, are induced to make unusual sacrifices rather than to procure substitutes, are of the highest military value. A million of militia deliberately gathered as we have proposed would consist in large part of young men without important business trusts or dependent families, but who yet have, at present, such obligations resting upon them that they cannot volunteer. Thousands of such men would gladly accept a duty overriding those obligations, and legally and morally disengaging them from their present home-keeping duties.

Suppose that a million men had been thus in a great measure detached in advance from their ordinary business entanglements and obligations, and each man accustomed, under training however imperfect, to act in company and regimental relations with others. When the sudden and urgent call for 300,000 volunteers was made a month ago, is it likely there would have been a month's delay in meeting it? Had there been such a resort for recruits, would there have been occasion for this call? We believe not. We believe that had such a reserve been established every regiment of the Army of the Potomac would have been kept by volunteers from it at very nearly its maximum strength, and in this case, that the great loss of life and depression of spirits which occurred in that army through disease consequent upon fatigue and exhaustion would have been in a great measure avoided.

The necessity of a measure of this kind was brought to the notice of the commission, and the propriety of urging it upon the Government seriously considered, nearly a year ago. Its purely sanitary necessity was then, however, deemed to be too remote to justify the proposed action. But, in the progress of events, there is no longer room for doubt that its advantages, in a sanitary point of view, would have been of the greatest possible value.

Similar advantages, we respectfully submit, would attend the same measure if taken at this time. From sanitary considerations alone, no regiment in the field should be allowed to remain seriously weakened in force for any considerable period. Holding full regiments in reserve, ready to be brought, as full regiments, into active service, does not remedy the evil. Re-enforcements purely of raw recruits will not obviate it. But a million of trained militia, already withdrawn from ordinary occupations, and held in reserve far in the rear of active military life, would, in all probability, supply an adequate guard against it.

It is needless to point out the vast advantages under which men drawn from such reserves (whether as individual volunteers or drafted regiments) would take the field. They would have acquired not merely military training, but ability to take care of themselves in camp, and experience in cooking, in camp police, in personal cleanliness, and in everything that affects their sanitary condition. Above all, they would have passed through what may be called the acclimating period of military life, during which the available strength of many of our newly raised regiments has been reduced more than one-half by measles and other like diseases.

The number we have named as proper to be kept in reserve will not be thought excessive when it is considered that, according to experience thus far in the war, 123,000 men must be annually recruited to maintain a force of 500,000 in the field in full strength.

The total number of men who are to fall sick and die or be disabled by sickness in the Army will necessarily be proportional to the time which is required for the suppression of the rebellion. A sustained force sufficiently large to crush all opposition before it is therefore desirable, if only from a purely sanitary point of view. The same considerations clearly apply, and with even greater force, to losses in actual conflict, which are within certain limits inversely as the strength of the attacking party. We may also remember that the actual expenditures of a war are also always in proportion to strength, and that an overwhelming force, sustained to the end, is therefore necessarily the cheapest.

We finally beg to observe that the effective military force which a nation is able to sustain in the field, not that which it can raise under the spasmodic excitement of emergencies, is the measure of the respect and consideration it is likely to receive abroad as well as at home.

We have the honor to be, Mr. President, with great respect, your obedient servants,

HENRY W. BELLOWS,
W. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.,
C. R. AGNEW, M. D.,
WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D.,
GEO. T. STRONG,
FRED. LAW OLMSTEAD,
Executive Committee Sanitary Commission.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, August 6, 1862.

DR. FRANCIS LIEBER,
New York:

MY DEAR DOCTOR: Having heard that you have given much attention to the usages and customs of war as practiced in the present age, and especially to the matter of guerrilla war, I hope you may find it convenient to give to the public your views on that subject. The rebel authorities claim the right to send men, in the garb of peaceful citizens, to waylay and attack our troops, to burn bridges and houses, and to destroy property and persons within our lines. They demand that such persons be treated as ordinary belligerents, and that when captured they have extended to them the same rights as other prisoners of war; they also threaten that if such persons be punished as marauders and spies they will retaliate by executing our prisoners of war in their possession. I particularly request your views on these questions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief U. S. Army.

[Doctor Lieber's reply.]

Guerrilla parties considered with reference to the laws and usages of war.

The position of armed parties loosely attached to the main body of the army, or altogether unconnected with it, has rarely been taken up by writers on the law of war. The term guerrilla is often inaccurately used, and its application has been particularly confused at the present time. From these circumstances arises much of the difficulty which presents itself to the publicist and martial jurist in treating of guerrilla parties. The subject is substantially a new topic in the law of war, and it is, besides, exposed to the mischievous process, so often employed in our day, of throwing the mantle of a novel term around an old and well-known offense, in the expectation that a legalizing effect will result from the adoption of a new word having a technical sound; an illustration of which occurred in the introduction of the Latin and rarer term repudiation to designate the old practice of dishonestly declining the payment of debts—an offense with which the world has been acquainted ever since men united in the bonds of society. We find that self-constituted bands in the South, who destroy the cotton stored by their own neighbors, are styled in the journals of the North as well as in those of the South guerrillas; while in truth they are, according to the common law—not of war only, but that of every society—simply armed robbers, against whom every person is permitted, or is in duty bound, to use all the means of defense at his disposal; as, in a late instance, even General Toombs, of Georgia, declared to a certain committee of safety of his State that he would defend the planting and producing of his cotton; though, I must own, he did not call the self-constituted committee guerrillas, but, if memory serves me right, scoundrels.

The term guerrilla is the diminutive of the Spanish word guerra, war, and means petty war; that is, war carried on by detached parties, generally in the mountains. It means, further, the party of men united under one chief engaged in petty war, which, in the eastern portion of Europe and the whole Levant is called a capitanery, a

band under one capitano. The term guerrilla, however, is not applied in Spain to a single man of the party; such a person is called guerrillero, or more frequently partida, which means partisan. Thus, Napier, in speaking of the guerrilla in his History of the Peninsular War, uses, with rare exception, the term partidas for the chiefs and men engaged in the petty war against the French. It is worthy of notice that the dictionary of the Spanish academy gives, as the first meaning of the word guerrilla, "A party of light troops for reconnaissance, and opening the first skirmishes." I translate from an edition of 1826, published, therefore, long after the Peninsular war, through which the term guerrilla has passed over into many other European languages. Self-constitution is not a necessary element of the meaning given by the Spaniards or by many writers of other nations to the word guerrilla, although it is true that the guerrilla parties in the Peninsular war were nearly all self-constituted, since the old government had been destroyed; and the forces which had been called into existence by the provisional government were no more acknowledged by the French as regular troops than the self-constituted bands under leading priests, lawyers, smugglers, or peasants; because the French did not acknowledge the provisional Junta or Cortes. Many of the guerrilleros were shot when made prisoners, as the guerrilla chiefs executed French prisoners in turn. It is the state of things these bands almost always lead to, according to their inherent character; yet, when the partidas of Mina and Empecinado had swelled to the imposing number of twenty thousand and more, which fact of itself implies a certain degree of discipline, Mina made a regular treaty with the French for the passage of certain French goods through the lines, and on these the partisan leader levied regular duties according to a tariff agreed upon between the belligerents arrayed against one another in fierce hostility.

What, then, do we in the present time understand by the word guerrilla. In order to ascertain the law or to settle it according to elements already existing, it will be necessary ultimately to give a distinct definition; but it may be stated here that whatever may be our final definition, it is universally understood in this country at the present time that a guerrilla party means an irregular band of armed men, carrying on an irregular war, not being able, according to their character as a guerrilla party, to carry on what the law terms a regular war. The irregularity of the guerrilla party consists in its origin, for it is either self-constituted or constituted by the call of a single individual, not according to the general law of levy, conscription, or volunteering; it consists in its disconnection with the army as to its pay, provision, and movements, and it is irregular as to the permanency of the band, which may be dismissed and called again together at any time. These are, I believe, constituent ideas of the term guerrilla as now used. Other ideas are associated with the term, differently by different persons. Thus many persons associate the idea of pillage with the guerrilla band, because, not being connected with the regular army, the men cannot provide for themselves, except by pillage, even in their own country—acts of violence with which the Spanish guerrilleros sorely afflicted their own countrymen in the Peninsular war. Others connect with it the idea of intentional destruction for the sake of destruction, because the guerrilla chief cannot aim at any strategic advantages or any regular fruits of victory. Others, again, associate with it the idea of the danger with which the spy surrounds us, because he that to-day passes you in the garb and mien of a peace-

ful citizen, may to-morrow, as a guerrillaman, fire your house or murder you from behind the hedge. Others connect with the guerrillero the idea of necessitated murder, because guerrilla bands cannot encumber themselves with prisoners of war; they have, therefore, frequently, perhaps generally, killed their prisoners, and of course have been killed in turn when made prisoners, thus introducing a system of barbarity which becomes intenser in its demoralization as it spreads and is prolonged. Others, again, connect the ideas of general and heinous criminality, of robbery and lust with the term, because the organization of the party being but slight and the leader utterly dependent upon the band, little discipline can be enforced, and where no discipline is enforced in war a state of things results which resembles far more the wars recorded in Froissart, or Comines, or the thirty-years' war, and the religious war in France, than the regular wars of modern times. And such a state of things results speedily, too; for all growth, progress, and rearing, moral or material, are slow; all destruction, relapse, and degeneracy fearfully rapid. It requires the power of the Almighty and a whole century to grow an oak tree; but only a pair of arms, an ax, and an hour or two to cut it down.

History confirms these associations, but the law of war as well as the law of peace has treated many of these and kindred subjects—acts justifiable, offensive, or criminal—under acknowledged terms, namely: The freebooter, the marauder, the brigand, the partisan, the free corps, the spy, the rebel, the conspirator, the robber, and especially the highway robber, the rising en masse, or the "arming of peasants."

A few words on some of these subjects will aid us in coming to a clearer understanding of the main topic which occupies our attention.

Freebooter is a term which was in common use in the English language at no very remote period; it is of rare use now, because the freebooter makes his appearance but rarely in modern times, thanks to the more regular and efficient governments and to the more advanced state of the law of war. From the freebooter at sea arose the privateer, for the privateer is a commissioned freebooter, or the freebooter taken into the service of the government by the letter of marque. The sea-gueux, in the revolution of the Netherlands, were originally freebooters at sea, and they were always treated when captured simply as freebooters. Wherever the freebooter is taken, at sea or on land, death is inflicted upon him now as in former times, for freebooters are nothing less than armed robbers of the most dangerous and criminal type, banded together for the purposes of booty and of common protection.

The brigand is, in military language, the soldier who detaches himself from his troop and commits robbery, naturally accompanied in many cases with murder and other crimes of violence. His punishment, inflicted even by his own authorities, is death. The word brigand, derived as it is from briguer, to beg, meant originally beggar, but it soon came to be applied to armed strollers, a class of men which swarmed in all countries in the middle ages. The term has, however, received a wider meaning in modern military terminology. He that assails the enemy without or against the authority of his own government is called, even though his object should be wholly free from any intention of pillage, a brigand, subject to the infliction of death if captured. When Major von Schill, commanding a Prussian regiment of huzzars, marched in the year 1809 against the French without the order of his government, for the purpose of causing a rising of the people in the north of Germany, while Napoleon was

occupied in the south with Austria, Schill was declared by Napoleon and his brother a brigand, and the King of Westphalia, Jerome Bonaparte, offered a reward of 10,000 francs for his head. Schill was killed in battle; but twelve young officers of his troop, taken prisoners, were carried by the French to the fortress Wesel, where a court-martial declared them prisoners of war. Napoleon quashed the finding, ordered a new court-martial, and they were all shot as brigands. Napoleon is not cited here as an authority in the law of war; he and many of his generals frequently substituted the harshest violence for martial usages. The case is mentioned as an illustration of the meaning attached to the word brigand in the law of war, and of the fact that death is the acknowledged punishment for the brigand.

The terms partisan and free corps are vaguely used. Sometimes, as we shall see further on, partisan is used for a self-constituted guerrillero; more frequently it has a different meaning. Both partisan corps and free corps designate bodies detached from the main army; but the former term refers to the action of the troop, the latter to the composition. The partisan leader commands a corps whose object is to injure the enemy by action separate from that of his own main army; the partisan acts chiefly upon the enemy's lines of connection and communication, and outside of or beyond the lines of operation of his own army, in the rear and on the flanks of the enemy. Rapid and varying movements and surprises are the chief means of his success; but he is part and parcel of the army, and, as such, considered entitled to the privileges of the law of war, so long as he does not transgress it. Free corps, on the other hand, are troops not belonging to the regular army, consisting of volunteers, generally raised by individuals authorized to do so by the government, used for petty war, and not incorporated with the *ordre de bataille.* They were known in the middle ages. The French *compagnies franches* were free corps; but this latter term came into use only in the eighteenth century. They were generally in bad repute, given to pillage and other excesses; but this is incidental. There were many free corps in Germany opposed to Napoleon when that country rose against the French, but the men composing them were entitled to the benefits of the law of war, and generally received them when taken prisoner. These free corps were composed in many cases of high-minded patriots. The difficulty regarding free corps and partisans arises from the fact that their discipline is often lax, and used to be so especially in the last century, so that frequently they cannot cumber themselves with prisoners; and that even for their own support they are often obliged to pillage or to extort money from the places they occupy. They are treated, therefore, according to their deserts, on the principle of retaliation; but there is nothing inherently lawless or brigand-like in their character.

The spy, the rebel, and conspirator deserve notice in this place simply with reference to persons acting as such, and belonging to the population of the country or district occupied by a hostile force. A person dwelling in a district under military occupation and giving information to the government of which he was subject, but which has been expelled by the victorious invader, is universally treated as a spy—a spy of a peculiarly dangerous character. The most patriotic motives would not shield such a person from the doom of the spy. There have been high-minded and self-sacrificing spies, but when captured, even if belonging to the armies themselves, they have never

been treated otherwise than as common spies. Even mere secret correspondence of a person in an occupied district with the enemy, though the contents of the correspondence may have been innocent, has subjected the correspondent to serious consequences, and sometimes to the rigor of martial law, especially if the offense be committed after a proclamation to the contrary. Prince Hatzfeld was appointed by the King of Prussia, on his leaving the capital after the battle of Jena, to conduct public affairs in Berlin until the city should be occupied by the French, and to send a report to the king every morning until the occupation by the enemy should have taken place. Prince Hatzfeld sent such a report to his own government, giving the number of the French who had arrived at Potsdam on the 24th of October, at 5 o'clock a. m.—that is, seven hours before the French vanguard entered Berlin. The letter fell into the hands of Napoleon. It is well known that the emperor, at the supplication of the princess, allowed her husband to escape the penalty of a spy. Whatever may be thought of the question, whether the prince, by sending the letter at the hour mentioned became a spy or not, no one has ever doubted that, had he secretly corresponded with his government after the occupation of Berlin by the French, giving information of the occupants, the French would have been justified in treating him as a spy. The spy becomes, in this case, peculiarly dangerous, making hostile use of the protection which by the modern law of war the victor extends to the persons and property of the conquered. Similar remarks apply to the rebel, taking the word in the primitive meaning of rebellare—that is, to return to war after having been conquered; and to conspiracies—that is, secret agreements leading to such resumption of arms in bands of whatever number, or, which is still worse, plans to murder from secret places.

This war-rebel, as we might term him, this renewer of war within an occupied territory, has been universally treated with the utmost rigor of the military law. The war-rebel exposes the occupying army to the greatest danger, and essentially interferes with the mitigation of the severity of war, which it is one of the noblest objects of the modern law of war to obtain. Whether the war-rebel rises on his own account, or whether he has been secretly called upon by his former government to do so, would make no difference whatever. The royalists who recently rose in the mountains of Calabria against the national government of Italy, and in favor of Francis, who had been their king until within a recent period, were treated as brigands and shot, unless, indeed, pardoned on prudential grounds.

The rising en masse, or "the arming of peasants," as it used to be called, brings us nearer to the subject of the guerrilla parties. Down to the beginning of the first French revolution, toward the end of last century, the spirit which pervaded all governments of the European continent was, that the people were rather the passive substratum of the State than an essential portion of it. The governments were considered to be the State; wars were chiefly cabinet wars, not national wars—not the people's affairs.

Moser, in his Contributions to the Latest European Law of Nations in Times of War (a German work, in 3 vols., from 1779–1781), gives remarkable instances of the claims which the conqueror was believed to have on the property and on the subjects of the hostile country. They were believed to be of so extensive a character that the French, when in Germany, during the seven-years' war, literally drafted Germans for the French army, and used them as their own soldiers—

although, it must be added, loud complaints were made, and the French felt themselves obliged to make some sort of explanation. The same work contains instances of complaints being made against arming the peasants, or of levies en masse, as contrary to the law of nations; but Moser also shows that the Austrians employed the Tyrolese (always familiar with the use of the rifle) in war without any complaint of the adversary.

Since that time most constitutions contain provisions that the people have a right to possess and use arms; everywhere national armies have been introduced, and the military law of many countries puts arms into the hands of all. Austria armed the people as militia in 1805; Russia in 1812; and Prussia introduced the most comprehensive measure of arming the people in 1813. The militia proper was called landwehr, and those who were too old for service in the landwehr were intended to form the landsturm—citizens armed as well as the circumstances might permit, and to be used for whatever military service within their own province they might be found fit. It is true that the French threatened to treat them as brigands—that is to say, not to treat them as prisoners of war if captured. The French, however, were expelled from Germany and no opportunity was given to test their threat.

I believe it can be said that the most recent publicists and writers on international law agree that the rising of the people to repel invasion entitles them to the full benefits of the law of war, and that the invader cannot well inquire into the origin of the armed masses opposing him—that is to say, he will be obliged to treat the captured citizens in arms as prisoners of war so long as they openly oppose him in respectable numbers and have risen in the yet uninvaded or unconquered portions of the hostile country.

Their acting in separate bodies does not necessarily give them a different character. Some entire wars have been carried on by separate bands or capitaneries, such as the recent war of independence of Greece. It is true, indeed, that the question of the treatment of prisoners was not discussed in that war, because the Turkish Government killed or enslaved all prisoners; but I take it that a civilized government would not have allowed the fact that the Greeks fought in detached parties and carried on mountain guerrilla to influence its conduct toward prisoners.

I may here observe that the question how captured guerrilleros ought to be treated was not much discussed in the last century and, comparatively, the whole discussion in the law of war is new. This will not surprise us when we consider that so justly celebrated a publicist as Bynkershoeck defended, as late as the beginning of last century, the killing of common prisoners of war.

It does not seem that, in the case of a rising en masse, the absence of a uniform can constitute a difference. There are cases, indeed, in which the absence of a uniform may be taken as very serious prima facie evidence against an armed prowler or marauder, but it must be remembered that a uniform dress is a matter of impossibility in a levy en masse; and in some cases regulars have had no uniforms, at least for a considerable time. The Southern prisoners made at Fort Donelson, whom I have seen at the West, had no uniforms. They were indeed dressed very much alike, but it was the uniform dress of the countryman in that region. Yet they were treated by us as prisoners of war, and well treated, too. Nor would it be difficult to adopt some-

thing of a badge, easily put on and off, and to call it a uniform. It makes a great difference, however, whether the absence of the uniform is used for the purpose of concealment or disguise, in order to get by stealth within the lines of the invader, for destruction of life or property, or for pillage, and whether the parties have no organization at all, and are so small that they cannot act otherwise than by stealth. Nor can it be maintained in good faith, or with any respect for sound sense and judgment, that an individual—an armed prowler—(now frequently called a bushwhacker) shall be entitled to the protection of the law of war simply because he says that he has taken up his gun in defense of his country, or because his government or his chief has issued a proclamation by which he calls upon the people to infest the bushes and commit homicides which every civilized nation will consider murders. Indeed, the importance of writing on this subject is much diminished by the fact that the soldier generally decides these cases for himself. The most disciplined soldiers will execute on the spot an armed and murderous prowler found where he could have no business as a peaceful citizen. Even an enemy in the uniform of the hostile army would stand little chance of protection if found prowling near the opposing army, separate from his own troops at a greater than picket distance, and under generally suspicious circumstances. The chance would, of course, be far less if the prowler is in the common dress worn by the countryman of the district. It may be added here that a person proved to be a regular soldier of the enemy's army found in citizens' dress within the lines of the captor is universally dealt with as a spy.

It has been stated that the word guerrilla is not only used for individuals engaged in petty war, but frequently as an equivalent of partisan. General Halleck, in his International Law, or Rules Regulating the Intercourse of States in Peace and War, San Francisco, 1861, page 386 *et seq.*, seems to consider partisan troops and guerrilla troops as the same, and seems to consider "self-constitution" a characteristic of the partisan; while other legal and military writers define partisan as I have stated, namely, a soldier belonging to a corps which operates in the manner given above. I beg the reader to peruse that passage, both on account of its own value and of the many important and instructive authorities which he will find there. They are collected with that careful industry which distinguishes the whole work.

Dr. T. D. Woolsey, page 299 *et seq.*, of his Introduction to the Study of International Law, Boston, 1860, says:

> The treatment which the milder modern usage prescribes for regular soldiers is extended also to militia called out by public authority. Guerrilla parties, however, do not enjoy the full benefit of the laws of war. They are apt to fare worse than either regular troops or an armed peasantry. The reasons for this are, that they are annoying and insidious; that they put on and off with ease the character of a soldier, and that they are prone themselves to treat their enemies who fall into their hands with great severity.

If the term partisan is used in the sense in which I have defined it, it is not necessary to treat of it specially. The partisan in this sense is, of course, answerable for the commission of those acts to which the law of war grants no protection, and by which the soldier forfeits being treated as a prisoner of war if captured.

It is different if we understand by guerilla parties, self-constituted sets of armed men in times of war, who form no integrant part of

the organized army, do not stand on the regular pay-roll of the army, or are not paid at all, take up arms and lay them down at intervals, and carry on petty war (guerrilla) chiefly by raids, extortion, destruction, and massacre, and who cannot encumber themselves with many prisoners, and will therefore generally give no quarter.

They are peculiarly dangerous because they easily evade pursuit, and by laying down their arms become insidious enemies; because they cannot otherwise subsist than by rapine, and almost always degenerate into simple robbers or brigands. The Spanish guerrilla bands against Napoleon proved a scourge to their own countrymen, and became efficient for their own cause only in the same degree in which they gradually became disciplined. The Royalists in the north of France during the first Revolution, although setting out with sentiments of loyal devotion to their unfortunate king, soon degenerated into bands of robbers, while many robbers either joined them or assumed the name of Royalists. Napoleon states that their brigandage gave much trouble and obliged the Government to resort to the severest measures.

For an account of the misdeeds and want of efficiency of the Spanish guerrilleros, the reader is referred to Napier's Peninsular War, and especially to Chapter II, Book XVII, while he will find, in Guizot's Memoirs, Volume IV, page 100 *et seq.*, that in the struggle between the Christinos and Carlists the guerrilla parties under Mina and Zumalacarreguy regularly massacred their mutual prisoners, until the evil became so revolting to the Spaniards themselves that a regular treaty was concluded between the parties, stipulating the exchange of prisoners immediately after being made. How the surplus on the one or the other side was dealt with I do not know, but the treaty, concluded after the butchering of prisoners had been going on for a long time, is mentioned in all the histories of that period.

But when guerrilla parties aid the main army of a belligerent it will be difficult for the captor of guerrillamen to decide at once whether they are regular partisans, distinctly authorized by their own government; and it would seem that we are borne out by the conduct of the most humane belligerents in recent times, and by many of the modern writers, if the rule be laid down, that guerrillamen, when captured in fair fight and open warfare, should be treated as the regular partisan is, until special crimes, such as murder, or the killing of prisoners, or the sacking of places, are proved upon them, leaving the question of self-constitution unexamined.

The law of war, however, would not extend a similar favor to small bodies of armed country people, near the lines, whose very smallness shows that they must resort to occasional fighting and the occasional assuming of peaceful habits, and to brigandage. The law of war would still less favor them when they trespass within the hostile lines to commit devastation, rapine, or destruction. Every European army has treated such persons, and it seems to me would continue, even in the improved state of the present usages of war, to treat them as brigands, whatever prudential mercy might decide upon in single cases. This latter consideration cannot be discussed here; it does not appertain to the law of war.

It has been stated already that the armed prowler, the so-called bushwacker, is a simple assassin, and will thus always be considered by soldier and citizen; and we have likewise seen that the armed

bands that rise in a district fairly occupied by military force, or in the rear of an army, are universally considered, if captured, brigands, and not prisoners of war. They unite the fourfold character of the spy, the brigand, the assassin, and the rebel, and cannot—indeed, it must be supposed, will not—expect to be treated as a fair enemy of the regular war. They know what a hazardous career they enter upon when they take up arms, and that were the case reversed they would surely not grant the privileges of regular warfare to persons who should thus rise in their rear.

I have thus endeavored to ascertain what may be considered the law of war or fair rules of action toward so-called guerrilla parties. I do not enter upon a consideration of their application to the civil war in which we are engaged, nor of the remarkable claims recently set up by our enemies, demanding us to act according to certain rules which they have signally and officially disregarded toward us. I have simply proposed to myself to find a certain portion of the law of war. The application of the laws and usages of war to wars of insurrection or rebellion is always undefined, and depends upon relaxations of the municipal law, suggested by humanity or necessitated by the numbers engaged in the insurrection. The law of war, as acknowledged between independent belligerents, is at times not allowed to interfere with the municipal law of rebellion, or is allowed to do so only very partially, as was the case in Great Britain during the Stuart rebellion, in the middle of last century; at other times, again, measures are adopted in rebellions, by the victorious party or the legitimate government, more lenient even than the international law of war. Neither of these topics can occupy us here, nor does the letter prefixed to this tract contain the request that I should do so. How far rules which have formed themselves in the course of time between belligerents might be relaxed with safety toward the evil-doers in our civil war, or how far such relaxation or mitigation would be likely to produce a beneficial effect upon an enemy who in committing a great and bewildering wrong seems to have withdrawn himself from the common influences of fairness, sympathy, truth, and logic—how far this ought to be done at the present moment must be decided by the executive power, civil and military, or possibly by the legislative power. It is not for me in this place to make the inquiry. So much is certain, that no army, no society engaged in war, any more than a society at peace, can allow unpunished assassination, robbery, and devastation without the deepest injury to itself and disastrous consequences which might change the very issue of the war.

PITTSBURG, PA., *August 6, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Can anything be done by the Government to relieve railway employés from draft in the same manner as telegraph officers? The organization of principal lines, all of which have been declared under Government control, will be seriously impaired, if not entirely disorganized, unless the Government will consider employés exempt from draft. Please answer.

THOS. A. SCOTT,
Vice-President Pennsylvania Railroad.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 6, 1862.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, Esq.,
Pittsburg:

An order similar in principle to that in respect to railroads might be made for those on which Government transportation is carried on, but it ought to be carefully guarded, as too many persons would seek its shelter. I would like to have your notion in the form of an order, and will endeavor to make one that may meet the case. Adams Express Company encouraged their employés to enlist in the service, and I think any order in respect to railroads ought to be as limited to actual necessity, or it may provoke hostility in the public mind.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

PITTSBURG, PA., *August 6, 1862.*

E. S. SANFORD:

The telegraph is a very good thing, but you cannot carry men or munitions of war. Does not the Secretary think railways as essential to aid prosecuting the war as telegraphs, and if so must we not have to work them experts—men of experience and detail—and if so should not this class of men be exempt? I assure you this question is assuming a serious aspect. I hope the Secretary will not consider that I am, like newspapers, assuming to advise.

G. W. CASS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 6, 1862.

GEORGE W. CASS, Esq.,
Pittsburg:

I have for some days been considering the question of military service as to railroad employés, and recognize the justice of the principle so far as it is applicable to them equally as to telegraph operators, provided it can be properly limited. Your views on the subject would be thankfully received, for I am anxious to be enlightened upon this as upon every other official duty. The principle that exempts telegraph operators is that they serve the Government in a special art known to but few persons, whose places cannot be supplied. The same principle might justly extend to engineers of locomotives, conductors, and brakesmen, but how much further it should go is a point of difficulty on which I would be glad to be informed.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 6, 1862.*

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Vice-President Railroad Company, Pittsburg:

Telegraph operators have already been exempted from draft. There is strong opposition to exempting railroad employés, and I do not know what will be the decision.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 6, 1862.

Governor YATES,
Chicago:

General Halleck having decided that the Government is already amply provided with artillery the Department will not receive any more batteries.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, *August 6, 1862.*

Hon. P. H. WATSON:

Our cavalry regiment is full. When and from what place will the arms and equipments be shipped to us? Most of our fourteen regiments are full, and all will be before the arms can be here. Send us our proportion of Springfield rifles first. We have never had but a few.

W. R. HOLLOWAY,
Governor's Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 6, 1862.

W. R. HOLLOWAY,
Governor's Secretary, Indianapolis:

How many enlisted men have been mustered into the U. S. service in each regiment of cavalry and infantry; and what is the number of each regiment now full? The arms will be forwarded as soon as this information is furnished. The delay that has taken place enables the Department to send a larger proportion of the best arms than could have been sent two weeks since.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

CLINTON, IOWA, *August 6, 1862.*

SECRETARY OF WAR:

In drafting will not telegraphic operators be exempt in your orders to Governors of States? Allow me to suggest that in the quota furnished from counties and townships you should direct allowance to those which have furnished their quota. Some townships have done well, some nothing.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *August 6, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I am receiving negroes under the late act of Congress. Is there any objection? Answer by telegraph. Soon have an army.

J. H. LANE,
Commissioner of Recruiting.

OFFICE RECRUITING COMMISSION, DEPT. OF KANSAS,
Leavenworth City, August 6, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose, for the consideration of the Department, General Orders, No. 2, to-day issued from this office.

By order of James H. Lane, commissioner of recruiting:

T. J. WEED,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[First indorsement.]

AUGUST 15, 1862.

Referred to Major-General Halleck.

By order of the Secretary of War:

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Second indorsement.]

AUGUST 18, 1862.

The law of July 17, 1862, authorizes the President only to receive into the military service of the United States persons of African descent. As the President has not authorized recruiting officers to receive into the service of the United States such persons for general military purposes, the inclosed order of General Lane is without the authority of law.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

OFFICE RECRUITING COMMISSION,
DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Leavenworth City, August 6, 1862.

That persons of African descent who may desire to enter the service of the United States in this department shall fully understand the terms and conditions upon which they will be received into such service, recruiting officers who are authorized, under instructions from this office, to receive such persons, shall before receiving them read to them and in their presence the following sections of the act entitled "An act to amend the act calling for the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress and repel invasions," approved February 28, 1795, and the acts amendatory thereto, and for other purposes, approved July 17, 1862, as follows:

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive into the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing intrenchments, or [performing] camp service, or any other labor, or any military or naval service for which they may be found competent, persons of African descent, and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws, as the President may prescribe.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That when any man or boy of African descent, who by the laws of any State shall owe service or labor to any person who during the present rebellion has levied war, or has borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort, shall render any such service as is provided for in this act, he, his mother, and his wife and children, shall forever thereafter be free, any law, usage, or custom whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That the mother, wife, and children of such man or boy of African descent shall not be made free by the operation of this act, except where such mother, wife, or children owe service or labor to some person who during the present rebellion has borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort.

By order of James H. Lane, commissioner of recruiting, Department of Kansas:

T. J. WEED,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 6, 1862.

Governor WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

Your regiments will be paid the bounty before leaving the State. The scarcity of officers and the demand for them in the field prevents as many being sent to each State as I desire, but the Adjutant-General has been ordered to send two more mustering officers to your State.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 6, 1862.

His Excellency DAVID TOD,
Governor of Ohio, Columbus:

What rules and regulations do you desire the President to adopt to facilitate recruiting for regiments in the field? Please send a copy of them to this Department. All possible facilities will be furnished to you.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *August 6, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have the honor to submit the following resolution, unanimously adopted this morning:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee it will be highly prejudicial to the success of recruitment for old regiments in Philadelphia to retain recruits in large numbers at this station, and that the Secretary of War be requested to direct that such recruits be forwarded to their respective regiments in squads as they are mustered into service.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS WEBSTER,
Vice-Chairman Citizens' Bounty Fund Committee.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, VT., *August 6, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

The Governor will issue an order to State officers conforming to yours of 31st of July. On the receipt of the official copy this State will respond to the calls of the Government with alacrity. I would advise that the Postmaster-General should bring your order to the notice of the postmasters throughout the country. I will be in Maine to-morrow.

S. DRAPER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 6, 1862.

His Excellency E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin, Madison:

The President declines to receive Indians or negroes as troops.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MADISON, WIS., *August 6, 1862.*

E. M. STANTON:

General Sigel has called upon me for a regiment. I wish to know whether that regiment is still contemplated under the late orders to fill the quota by 15th or to draft; also, whether that regiment is to be considered as within our quota of three-year volunteers; also, whether the five regiments heretofore called for are all of our quota of the first 300,000; also, whether volunteer companies for nine months are to be received.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

Statement showing the number of troops that have been mustered into the service from the loyal States, as taken from rolls for muster into service.

State.	Regiments of—			Aggregate of men mustered in.	Date when last regiments were completed from each State.
	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.		
Maine	1	7/12	14	13,076	Dec. 3, 1861
New Hampshire		1/12	7	6,536	Dec. 14, 1861
Vermont	1	2/12	8	8,772	July 9, 1862
Massachusetts	1	1	26	27,941	Dec. 30, 1861
Rhode Island	1	2	*2 5/11	4,968	Dec. 14, 1861
Connecticut		1	10	10,012	Feb. 18, 1862
New York	10 1/12	6 3/12	105	106,606	Apr. 16, 1862
New Jersey	1	2/12	10	10,264	Jan. 23, 1862
Pennsylvania	11 4/12	2 2/12	76	80,626	May 27, 1862
Delaware			3	2,459	Mar. 26, 1862
Maryland	1	3/12	10	9,301	Mar. 19, 1862
District of Columbia			2	1,413	Feb. 24, 1862
Virginia	2 3/12		11	11,681	June 16, 1862
Ohio	6 7/12	1	80	76,621	Apr. 8, 1862
Kentucky	5 4/12	2/12	28	29,203	Mar. 10, 1862
Tennessee			2	1,740	Mar. 1, 1862
Minnesota	3/12	2/12	5	4,619	Apr. 30, 1862
Michigan	3	1/12	17	19,095	Mar. 20, 1862
Wisconsin	3	1	19	22,263	Apr. 30, 1862
Iowa	4	2/12	17	18,667	Apr. 16, 1862
Illinois	14	2	60	64,761	May 28, 1862
Indiana	3	1 5/12	51	49,916	May 28, 1862
Missouri	5	2 3/12	21	23,381	Apr. 2, 1862
Kansas	2		8	8,210	Apr. 27, 1862
Nebraska	3/12		1	1,000	Nov. 13, 1861
Colorado	1/12		1	1,303	Aug. 26, 1861
New Mexico			1	775	Aug. 6, 1861
California	2		5	5,597	Nov. 13, 1851
Missouri State Militia *a*	14 8/12	3/12	1	13,514	Apr. 1, 1862
Equal to	92 11/12	22 1/12	*602 8/12	634,320	

a Mustered in for during the war in Missouri.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *August 6, 1862.*

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* *Sic.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 97. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 7, 1862.*

I. Commanders of volunteer regiments are reminded that the clothing accounts of their men must be settled after they have been one year in service, and the balance stated on the first subsequent muster-roll. Where this has not already been done at the June muster, the omission must be supplied on the next rolls for pay or they cannot be recognized as valid.

II. Parcels directed to the Adjutant-General of the Army will hereafter be marked on the right-hand upper corner in a way to indicate their contents. Those pertaining to the Volunteer Recruiting Service will be so marked, to distinguish them from those relating to the Regular Service, which are examined in a different office. Packages containing certificates of disability, regular and volunteer muster-rolls, returns, &c., will all be marked in like manner.

III. The attention of sutlers and all others concerned is directed to the second section of the act of March 3, 1855, which provides that it shall not be lawful for any postmaster or other person to sell any postage stamp or stamped envelope for any larger sum than that indicated upon the face of such postage stamp, or for any larger sum than that charged therefor by the Post-Office Department; and that any person who shall violate this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROCHESTER, PA., *August 7, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Received your message when leaving Pittsburg. I will write you from Steubenville this evening and give my views of form of order.

THOS. A. SCOTT,
Vice-President.

CHICAGO, *August 7, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

As the draft for soldiers is calculated to seriously embarrass the operations of the various railroads of the country by obstructing the services of engineers and machinists, which are indispensable, and looking to the vast importance of maintaining without interruption the facilities of the transportation, not only necessary to the military operations of the Government, but the commerce of the country, we respectfully ask your early consideration of extending an exemption of engineers, machinists, and other experts employed by railroads against draft, which can by no possibility be replaced without months of previous instruction.

JAS. ROBB,
Receiver Saint Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad.
G. L. DUNLAP,
Superintendent Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.
MAHONE D. OGDEN,
President Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad.
E. B. TALCOTT,
General Superintendent Galena and Chicago Railroad.
C. G. HAMMOND,
Gen. Sup. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO, ILL., *August 7, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Since the orders for drafting large numbers of citizens are leaving this city to escape the draft, and it is strongly urged upon me to ask you for authority to declare martial law again. There is an urgent and almost unanimous demand from the loyal citizens that the Chicago Times should be immediately suppressed for giving aid and comfort to the enemy. I solicit an immediate answer. Do not delay, for I fear the people will take into their hands the power which should only be used under the authority of your Department.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor.

SPRINGFIELD, *August 7, 1862—11.20 p. m.*
(Received 2.20 a. m. 8th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have the honor to inform you that at least 25,000 volunteers are already enrolled in this State in response to the call for 300,000 three-years' men. I beg you to inform me the quota belonging to this State under this call. Thousands of our people are now offering themselves under the last call, and are demanding they shall not be drafted. They are ready to enlist, and I do not hesitate [to say] that if you will assign us also our quota under the last call no enrollment nor draft of our militia will be required. Fifty thousand from this State can be put into camp in this State by the 1st of next month if we can accept them. They, however, need quartermaster's stores and arms immediately, and I beg of you that they be supplied. If they are disappointed and refused permission now to enlist and be provided the reaction in a few days will be terrible. What can we say to them immediately?

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 7, 1862.

His Excellency O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis:

Six thousand three hundred Springfield rifle muskets to arm nine regiments, and 5,400 European rifle muskets of superior quality to arm six regiments, with all the necessary accouterments, have been ordered to Indianapolis by fast trains. Also cavalry equipments and pistols and sabers for a regiment. We have no carbines at this time, but will have them soon.

P. H. WATSON.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 7, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The regiments I am now raising in the new quota, according to the reports of commanders of camps, stand thus: Sixty-fifth, Evansville, 800 men; Sixty-sixth, New Albany, 690 men; Sixty-seventh, Madison,

900 men; Sixty-eighth, Greensburg, 850 men; Sixty-ninth, Richmond, 1,040 men; Seventieth, Indianapolis, 1,200 men; Seventy-first, Terre Haute, 1,040 men; Seventy-second, Lafayette, 1,100 men; Seventy-third, South Bend, 1,040 men; Seventy-fourth, Fort Wayne, 1,040 men; Seventy-fifth, Wabash, 1,040 men; Seventy-seventh (cavalry), 1,250 men; Twelfth Indiana Regiment, reorganizing, 850; Sixteenth Indiana, reorganizing, 700. Another regiment is projected, the Seventy-ninth, which I believe, with all the others, will be full this week. Many of the men recruited are on furlough, but will be in camp this week. All have, however, been mustered in by the lieutenants who recruited them.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 7, 1862.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

Well done, Indiana.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CLINTON, IOWA, *August 7, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Will State authorities in drafting be allowed to discriminate in favor of townships and counties that have furnished their full quotas? This is important, as in some localities volunteering goes on rapidly and in others not at all.

S. J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor.

FRANKFORT, KY., *August 7, 1862.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Our returns of enrolled militia are nearly complete; will be ready in a few days. I am awaiting instructions. Enlistments are greatly facilitated by the draft. Send me our quota under last call for 300,000 and quota under order to draft.

JOHN W. FINNELL,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 7, 1862.

Governor ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.,
Augusta, Me.:

SIR: If the enrollment of militia has not been commenced in your State please let it be done immediately. Take the names of all able-bodied citizens between eighteen and forty-five years of age by counties. If State laws do not provide officers, appoint them, and the

United States will pay all reasonable expenses. The lists should contain age, occupation, and all important facts in each case.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Governors Nathaniel S. Berry, Frederick Holbrook, John A. Andrew, Andrew G. Curtin, Charles S. Olden, William Burton, Richard Yates, Alexander Ramsey, Austin Blair, Edward Salomon, F. H. Peirpoint, H. R. Gamble, A. W. Bradford, and Hon. J. B. Temple, president Military Board, Frankfort, Ky.)

AUGUSTA, ME., *August 7, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Our enrollment made; contains name, date of birth, and residence, and organized into companies by the election of officers. Regimental organization not completed. Will this enrollment answer? When companies are called out for draft the other facts can be obtained. Do you want full copies of enrollments, including name, &c., furnished your Department? Will the method and form of drafting and the officering of regiments and companies be under the laws of the State or under regulations of the Department? The companies for the fifth regiment are already organized and will be in place of rendezvous by the 15th.

I. WASHBURN, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 7, 1862.

His Excellency ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.,
Governor of Maine, Augusta:

Organize the fifth regiment, if it can be done, before the 15th. Recruit the old regiments as fast as possible. The draft will be a strong inducement for volunteering.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 7, 1862.

His Excellency ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.,
Governor of Maine, Augusta:

The enrollment, if complete as to names, will do. Copies of enrollment are not needed here. The method of drafting will be under the State law, if there is one. The organization will be the same as in the volunteer service.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOSTON, *August 7, 1862—10.35 p. m.*
(Received 11.45 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Our new enrollment should be by cities and towns, not by counties. By State law the assessors of the municipalities make the enrollment. Their returns for this year under the old law are on file here, but are imperfect. They will immediately commence a new enrollment under new law. The new act, unlike act of 1792, leaves no exempts from enrollment, but do you not intend to exempt certain classes? Are there not large classes of persons in other military and in civil employments, and Quakers, and the like, who should be exempt from duty? Also, new act is unconstitutional so far as it provides for officering militia, otherwise than as reserved to the States by the Federal Constitution. I propose furnishing in regiments, hoping thus to meet your demands without conscription. If requisitions were made on me for so many militia regiments instead of proposing to resort to draft here at all, I believe they could be furnished. Please arrange that credit may be given to each Massachusetts municipality for its respective proportion of its quota which has volunteered. This can best be done in Massachusetts by leaving the apportionment of the draft among the cities and towns to the discretion of the State authorities. Some cities and towns have sent many more volunteers than others. They should be proportionally guarded. This cannot be done if draft is made by counties. Your letter of August 2 was received yesterday. A statement of views in answer to it has been mailed to you to-day.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *August 7, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The crops in this State cannot be secured before the last day of August, and all hands are needed for that purpose. Can we obtain volunteers until September 1 under the same advantages offered to recruits enlisting before the 18th instant? We will be ready to draft for the balance by the 1st of September.

OSCAR MALMROS,
Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *August 7, 1862—12.20 p. m.*
(Received 2.35 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Influential men desire to raise regiments for service during war beyond the number now called for. Will authority be given to raise additional regiments, and will recruiting for them be upon the same footing as for regiments now called for?

H. R. GAMBLE,
Governor of Missouri.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 7, 1862—9 p. m.*
(Received 10.48 p. m.)

Brigadier-General BUCKINGHAM:

Most of the commands are already raised and all will be [ready] by next Tuesday for the officers in new regiments to be transferred or discharged from old, as proposed in the schedules sent to General Thomas under date of 24th and 31st ultimo. The Governor now desires the transfers as soon as possible, and promises to issue the commissions as proposed.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Adjutant-General of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 7, 1862.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I recommend the following rules for drafting:

First. That the quota of each State under both the recent calls be fixed, and that the proportion of each arm of service be specified.

Second. That the Governors of the States be authorized to apportion the number fixed among the several counties of their respective States.

Third. That the Governors be authorized to deduct from each county's quota all who have volunteered from said county since the President's first call for 300,000, and also all who may volunteer for the three-years' service previous to the 1st of September next.

Fourth. That on the 1st day of September next the Governors be directed to make up the deficiencies by draft, by apportioning the same among the several counties in proportion to its military strength, first crediting each county with the number it may have furnished by voluntary enlistment as aforesaid.

Fifth. The draft should be made under supervision of the Governor by lot, in the presence of the auditor, treasurer, and secretary of state. The Governor should appoint officers of the rank of major to notify each drafted man in writing, fixing a day and place for report to said officer, and upon failure of any to report to detail a guard to arrest the delinquent and bring him before him. After being thus collected they should be conducted by the officer to a camp, where they should be organized into companies and regiments, or otherwise sent to the field.

Sixth. All officers should be appointed by the Governor. With these rules promptly adopted I think we can avoid a draft in Ohio.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 7, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

At the risk of fretting you I recommend the immediate appointment of a good lawyer and sound man with authority to investigate and discharge political prisoners at Camp Chase. H. H. Hunter, John W. Andrews, or Reuben Hitchcock would be safe men to restore [represent] you. I inform you that recruiting is progressing most handsomely. The twenty-two regiments will all be full by Tuesday next. Recruiting for regiments in the field is also doing well.

DAVID TOD.

HARRISBURG, PA., *August 7, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Your telegram does not seem to be intended as an answer to my communication of the 5th instant, which had probably not reached you when the dispatch was prepared. We are convinced that the only practicable method of effecting a fair draft in this State would be that indicated. The enrollments should be prepared and the draft made by U. S. officers.

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania.

MADISON, WIS., *August 7, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I am besieged with questions whether the draft will be so arranged that counties which have furnished their whole quota before the 15th will be exempt from draft, or how far will that be the case. It is important to be able to reply. Please answer. When shall we receive the regulations?

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 7, 1862.

His Excellency E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin, Madison:

The assignment of quotas to counties is left to Governors of States. This Department only assigns the quotas of States. Regulations are now preparing for drafting. Let your enrollment be made as soon as possible.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 8, 1862.

ORDER AUTHORIZING ARRESTS OF PERSONS DISCOURAGING ENLISTMENTS.

Ordered:

1. That all U. S. marshals and superintendents or chiefs of police of any town, city, or district be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to arrest and imprison any person or persons who may be engaged, by act, speech, or writing, in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy, or in any other disloyal practice against the United States.

2. That immediate report be made to Maj. L. C. Turner, judge-advocate, in order that such persons may be tried before a military commission.

3. The expenses of such arrest and imprisonment will be certified to the chief clerk of the War Department for settlement and payment.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August —, 1862.

THE RECENT ORDERS TO PREVENT THE EVASION OF MILITARY DUTY.

These orders are designed to operate on two classes of persons, viz, those who contemplate leaving the United States for the purpose of evading their military duty, and those who leave their own State or place of residence and go into other States for the same purpose. The object is to compel every citizen of the United States subject to military duty to bear his share in supporting the Government. Instructions have been prepared, and will be issued on Monday, to military commandants, marshals, and police officers respecting the mode of executing the orders so as to interfere as little as possible with individual pursuits and business, and limit the operation of the order to cases of evasion.*

SARATOGA, N. Y., *August 8, 1862.*
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

As we find a good deal of excitement among our employés on the subject of drafting, will you please inform me if locomotive engineers, firemen, and conductors who are essential to the running of trains, and of course transportation of the mail, are subject to draft? Please answer to this place.

SAML. SLOAN,
President Hudson River Railroad Company.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 8, 1862—9.55 p. m.

SAMUEL SLOAN, Esq.,
President Hudson River Railroad, Saratoga, N. Y.:

Locomotive engineers will be exempt on the same principle with telegraph operators; no others.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*This, in Mr. Stanton's handwriting, is addressed to the press in explanation of the orders published in General Orders, No. 104, August 13, 1862, p. 370.

PITTSBURG, PA., *August 8, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I wrote you last night from Steubenville, but failed to get it in the mail. It will not reach you before Saturday evening or Sunday morning. The following form of order, it is believed, will effectually guard all interests and be productive of great good. I submitted it to President Clement, of Cincinnati; T. L. Jewett, president Steubenville and Indiana, and J. N. McCullough, president Cleveland road, all of whom approve and desire speedy action, if it meets your approval. In my letter you will find some reasons why the necessity for action is pressing:

Whereas the President of the United States has been authorized by an act of Congress to take possession of any or all the railways of the country, and so control their facilities and employés as might to him seem needful to the interest of the Government; and as it is now important to the Government and to the general business interests of the country that the organization of all railway companies should be kept in the highest state of efficiency for service, it is

Ordered:

1. That all the officers, agents, engineers, firemen, mechanics, conductors, brakemen, and other employés that may have been in the service of the respective railway companies for at least three months previous to the date of the last call of the President for troops, the same are hereby exempted from military duty so long as they may remain in such service: provided that all agents and employés between the ages of eighteen and forty-five thus exempted from the provision of the laws authorizing drafting shall enroll themselves, under the military laws of the Government, and drill at least once each week, and shall in all cases of emergency be subject to military duty in the field when so ordered by the President.

2. Organizations under the order will be furnished arms and accouterments for drilling purposes, but will not be entitled to pay unless called into field for active service.

3. All employés of railway companies that may refuse or neglect to enroll themselves into military organizations, as set forth in this order, within sixty days from the date thereof, and all persons that may enter the service of any railway company after the date of this order, shall not be deemed or considered as being exempt from military duties.

Very respectfully,

THOS. A. SCOTT.

PITTSBURG, *August 8, 1862—6.30 p. m.*
(Received 9.45 p. m.)

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The right feeling is aroused in Western Pennsylvania. We have sent five extra trains to Harrisburg to-day with volunteers, and have arrangements made for a number of extra trains to-morrow. We will hurry them forward fast as they are ready, either from Pennsylvania or Western States.

T. A. SCOTT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 8, 1862—3.10 p. m.

His Excellency RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.:

Your quota of 300,000 is 26,148. Deduct excess furnished already over your quota of those in the field, leaves 9,172. Add quota of 300,000 drafted, gives 35,320 for your entire quota under both calls.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 8, 1862—9.55 p. m.

His Excellency RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois, Springfield:

All volunteers enlisted before the draft will be credited on balance, as stated in my last telegram.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 8, 1862.

Adjt. Gen. A. C. FULLER,
Springfield, Ill.:

All volunteers for the war will be accepted until August 15. After that all that offer will be accepted for filling up old regiments.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *August 8, 1862.*

A. LINCOLN, *President:*

The Governor is absent. An immense number of people are here. Many counties tender a regiment. Can we say that all will be accepted under call for the war? An immediate answer is very important.

O. M. HATCH,
Secretary of State.
J. K. DUBOIS,
Auditor.
WM. BUTLER,
Treasurer.
A. C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General.

CHICAGO, *August 8, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Two hundred and fifty of our men have enlisted this week. Richard Yates, Governor, has added the following to my communication of the 6th:

SECRETARY OF WAR:

I earnestly call your attention to the fact of the foregoing of President Osborn as very important and true. The Illinois Central Railroad is to be regarded as no small part of the military strength of Illinois, and has been and is still of the greatest utility in transporting troops, munitions of war, &c.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor.

W. H. OSBORN.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 8, 1862—2.30 p. m.*

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary:

Reports from recruiting officers to-day show that enough men are returned to fill sixteen regiments. We have about 3,000 guns on hand, embracing five different kinds, and generally returned arms of inferior quality. I hope that sufficient arms will be forwarded at once.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

CLINTON, IOWA, *August 8, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Have accepted Temperance Regiment tendered by E. C. Byam, to rendezvous by September 15. Will find requisition for arms and clothing by mail.

S. J. KIRKWOOD.

FRANKFORT, KY., *August 8, 1862—1 p. m.*
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

We will fill our quota, but do not desire to escape the draft. Let there be no intimation of a failure to draft in Kentucky until you hear from here. The draft was what was wanted here. The Legislature will indorse it next week. It will drive the scoundrels to fight, pay their money, or leave the State.

JNO. W. FINNELL,
Adjutant-General Kentucky Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, August 8, 1862.

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your dispatch of this date is received. I hope the draft in Kentucky will not be pretermitted. The mere announcement of its coming has had a most happy influence upon our rebel rascals. They no longer stand in the way of recruiting, but are becoming my most anxious, active, and useful aids. At all events, let there be no whisper that Kentucky will be excluded from the draft until I have had a chance to fill the quota of Kentucky. We are now doing admirably and are getting good men—men of position and property.

Yours, very truly,

JNO. W. FINNELL,
Adjutant-General Kentucky Volunteers.

AUGUSTA, ME., *August 8, 1862—11 a. m.*
(Received 12.25 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Everything is being done with a view to get forward the troops with expedition. Orders to get back deserters I think will be changed and

made more effective. Large numbers are here that should go back. One regiment will leave by 21st. I go to Concord, N. H., to-day.

S. DRAPER.

AUGUSTA, ME., *August 8, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Five regiments ready, waiting for bounty money. Major Gardiner has no funds. Old regiments filling up. Twenty State agents looking after delinquents. It is important that postmasters be specially instructed to report daily whether delinquents are or are not in their township or district. I will see Governor Berry at Concord, N. H., at 7 this evening.

S. DRAPER.

AUGUSTA, *August 8, 1862—12.20 p. m.*

(Received 2 p. m.)

E. M. STANTON:

Maine has a law for drafting. Will officers for companies or regiments be appointed by the Governor as in volunteer service; or as the men are drafted from the militia will the officers be fixed by our laws for the militia?

I. WASHBURN, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 8, 1862—9.55 p. m.

His Excellency I. WASHBURN, Jr.,

Governor of Maine, Augusta:

Companies and regiments are organized and number and rank of officers the same as volunteers. Regimental officers selected in accordance with State laws.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., August 8, 1862.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,

Governor of Massachusetts, Boston:

Telegram received. Provision will be made for enrollment by cities and towns where necessary. No exemptions in enrollment, but are provided for in draft. Officers will be appointed in accordance with the laws of the States. Full instructions will be issued as soon as they can be printed and before you can get your enrollment made. The arrangements of quotas for subdivisions of the State are made by the Governors.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOSTON, MASS., *August 8, 1862.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR: I have this week visited our Massachusetts camps. Our Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Regiments are full to maximum. As our Massachusetts regiments always march from the State armed and fully equipped, and as their first monthly pay and $25 is payable by the United States before regiments leave, several days are needed more than if mere mass of men were sent with imperfect armament and equipments. They will start Tuesday and Wednesday, flank companies attached, making each regiment more than 1,200 strong. There are 1,200 more men in one camp, and 1,000 more divided between two others. The time of many more authorized companies matures between 10th and 15th instant, when, if not complete, we merge them. Thus by 15th material of four more volunteer regiments will be in camp, which can march this month. One battery is full, awaiting armament; shall raise another forthwith. Have repressed new volunteer corps beyond aggregate of 7,000 men, and encouraged balance volunteers' quota to fill our old regiments, recruitment for which goes constantly on. I sent by mail last night to General C. P. Buckingham copy of Massachusetts militia laws and remarks. If you will call on me by requisition for our quota of militia for nine-months' duty immediately, asking for so many regiments, we can answer the call in great part without draft by sending militia regiments already organized and being filled up and by recruiting others. The iron is hot; strike quick. Drafting is mechanical. The impulse of patriotism is vital and dynamic. Call for our Boston Militia Brigade under its general, Davis, a competent officer, as part of Massachusetts militia quota, communicating to us at same time number of militia regiments required for our whole quota. His brigade includes four regiments infantry, all of which if called for now for nine months can be filled to maximum, and march by 1st of September. Exclude the artillery and cavalry of brigade if you desire only infantry. I will begin a six days' encampment under State laws next Wednesday if requisition is made for brigade. This encampment can be continued right on till brigade is ready to march to war. Davis' military capacity is unquestioned. I have twice offered colonelcies of volunteers. All leading merchants here have signed agreement that their employés who enlist shall resume their employment when returned. I am confident of getting more volunteers and militia this month by enlistments and by wheeling militiamen into line than by conscription in some time. Meanwhile will be preparing machinery for the draft. Our people want nothing to spur them but assurance from Washington that enemy shall be conquered and right vindicated at all hazards by all means. They will go if the flag may but advance with all the principles it symbolizes. The enemy has spurned constitutional rights and chosen belligerents' rights. Let them have one or the other, but not both. They having elected the latter, let us give them full measure. Give them the grand inspiration of duty to country, human nature, and God, and the people are heroic, invincible, and always ready.

JNO. A. ANDREW,
Governor.

BOSTON, *August 8, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Please telegraph at once to Major Watson, paymaster, U. S. Army, here, instructions to pay the $13 advance to the men in our Thirty-third Regiment, which has been organized and mustered into service, and to pay the men in any of our regiments the $13 advance as soon as our adjutant-general informs him the companies are organized. As the men have joined the general depot for regiments in the field, these instructions in advance will save four or five days' delay in getting off new regiments. The Thirty-third Regiment will be thus delayed until Wednesday. Telegraph to Major Watson what rolls and vouchers will be required in this case.

JNO. A. ANDREW.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 8, 1862—5.21 p. m.

Maj. B. F. WATSON,
Paymaster, U. S. Army, Boston, Mass.:

You will pay the $13 advance to the men in the Thirty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, which has been organized and mustered into the service, and pay the men of any Massachusetts regiment the $13 advance as soon as the adjutant-general of the State informs you the companies are organized, or the men have joined the general depot for regiments in the field.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALBANY, N. Y., *August 8, 1862—1.40 p. m.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Is the Washington Arsenal supplied with equipments as well as arms for the Elmira and other regiments? I learned in New York yesterday there were at that arsenal not exceeding 16,000 sets of accouterments. Our volunteers in many parts of the State are pouring in like the waters over Niagara. Will they be detained for necessary supplies?

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York, Albany, N. Y.:

The statement to you as to the number of infantry accouterments at the Washington Arsenal is false. It must have been made by an enemy of the Government, with the object of throwing discredit upon the Ordnance Department, and the Secretary of War requests you to give the name of your informant.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *August 8, 1862.*
(Received 8.40 a. m. 9th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Many men are leaving for Canada. Have I authority to arrest under your order as published by telegraph to-day, or shall I wait until I receive official orders?

JAS. MOONEY,
Capt., Nineteenth U. S. Infty., Acting Military Commandant.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 8, 1862.

His Excellency DAVID TOD,
Governor of Ohio, Columbus:

Your telegram received. Several of your suggestions have been incorporated in the system. All will be respectfully considered.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 8, 1862—11.30 a. m.

His Excellency DAVID TOD,
Governor of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio:

The 10,000 Enfield rifles sent to you on the 28th day of May will arm eleven regiments of 900 muskets each. Nine thousand superior Austrian rifle muskets, of .58 caliber, have been ordered to Columbus to-day to arm ten more regiments. Ten thousand common Austrian rifles were sent to distribute among the militia instead of the Enfields. We have of Springfield and Enfield arms, which are of about equal quality, a sufficient number to arm one-third of the volunteer force called out. The 10,000 Enfields you have are more than your proportion of the best arms. In a short time, when the stock of the best arms is increased, we can send you some Springfield muskets; or if the quota of Ohio is full before that of some of the other States, some of the share of Springfield or Enfield muskets apportioned to those States can be borrowed for Ohio. The several qualities of arms are apportioned to the several States in the ratio of their respective quotas, giving to volunteers in the choice of arms the preference over drafted men.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 8, 1862—6.30 p. m.*
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Your dispatch of to-day received. I have heretofore reported the issue of the 10,000 Enfields of 28th May. Only 1,500 remaining. See

telegram of July 21. You must not charge Ohio with that compulsory issue. They cannot be got back in time for present demand; 9,000 muskets will not arm ten regiments. These, now organizing, will number 980 men each. At least 15,000 will be ready to receive their arms in five days. There are 80,000 Springfields in Washington Arsenal. Why cannot Ohio have its quota of them now? None of them have ever been issued to the State. The Enfields sent here are not equal to Springfields. The last 10,000 were quite indifferent. I trust a liberal spirit will be manifested in this matter and that my requisition of 5th instant will be fully complied with.

By order of the Governor:

GEO. B. WRIGHT,
Quartermaster-General of Ohio.

HARRISBURG, *August 8, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Volunteers are coming in rapidly. If we could assure counties that an excess of their quotas of the 300,000 volunteers called for can be credited to them on the proposed draft for militia, or that such draft will be only in such localities in the State which may fail to supply their quota by volunteering, such order would give fresh impetus to volunteering, and I think would avoid the necessity for a draft. I should be glad to have an immediate reply that I may answer the many inquiries on the subject. If you reply at once in the affirmative it would probably make a difference of 20,000 men in the next four or five days. I would also suggest the importance of immediate regulations for enrolling and drafting in the manner indicated by General Russell to General Buckingham.

A. G. CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, *August 8, 1862.*
(Received 1.20 a. m. 9th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Am very anxious to have answer to my dispatch of to-day.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 8, 1862—8.55 p. m.
(Sent 1.10 a. m. 9th.)

His Excellency A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg:

The General Government calls only on the States for their quotas, leaving them to be apportioned among the counties by the Governors. It would be right in assigning their quotas to credit counties with any surplus they may have furnished. Regulations for enrolling and drafting will be furnished as soon as printed. Proceed with the enrollment as rapidly as possible. The quota for Pennsylvania of 300,000 is 45,321 for the draft; the same on the President's call for volunteers, to which add 2,199 deficiency in those heretofore sent to the field, making in all for both calls on the deficiency, 92,841, from which deduct all men furnished since May 27, 1862, for three years or

the war. Unless otherwise ordered, recruiting for new regiments will cease on the 15th August, but may continue for old regiments until the draft and be credited on it.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PHILADELPHIA, *August 8, 1862—4 p. m.*
(Received 4.20 p. m.)

Hon. P. H. WATSON:

SIR: The names of all workmen at the Bridesburg Gun Factory have been enrolled for drafting. Many seem disposed to enlist to avoid drafting. If skilled gun-makers are drafted, it will greatly retard manufacture of guns, as they cannot be replaced.

GEORGE HARDING.

LANCASTER, *August 8, 1862.*
(Received 9.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The quota of Lancaster County under the call for volunteers is eight companies. We have raised 1,300 men, who are ready to be mustered into service to-morrow, for whom we have agreed to pay a voluntary bounty. Will the county be entitled to a credit for the excess in the number of men furnished on the draft of militia? Please answer immediately.

LEVI S. REIST,
President of Board of County Committee.

PITTSBURG, *August 8, 1862.*
(Received 3.25 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

SIR: Allegheny County will more than fill her quota of the first and second call for 300,000 each. Will that exonerate her from drafting?

J. K. MOORHEAD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 8, 1862—9.55 p. m.

J. K. MOORHEAD, Esq.,
Pittsburg, Pa.:

The Governor assigns quotas to counties. Make the claims of Allegheny County known to him. This Department assigns quotas to States only.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

EASTON, PA., *August 8, 1862.*

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Our county has raised its quota of call for volunteers. Have a surplus on hand and men still coming in. We want very much to fill our quota of the draft with volunteers and thus avoid the draft and furnish better men. Can we do it? Please answer. All our arrangements for recruiting in counties wait on the answer, and the excitement is high to enlist. It is unwise to check it. Do answer to-day.

A. H. REEDER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 8, 1862—5.30 p. m.

Hon. A. H. REEDER,
Easton, Pa.:

Your telegram to the President has been referred to this Department. The General Government apportions the quota of militia force among the States, but has no regard to counties or districts. Whatever volunteer force above its ratable proportion shall be offered by a State any time before a draft is actually made, would be accepted by the Department and credited upon the draft as a proportionable reduction. It would be right for the State to make a proper allowance to any county that exceeds its proportion, but it must be left to the Executive of the State to make such arrangement.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MADISON, WIS., *August 8, 1862—3 p. m.*
(Received 5.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I wish to learn, if possible, whether if we raise more than our quota of three-years' volunteers they will be credited to the State on our draft; also, whether we may continue to receive volunteers for three years till our regiments are full, after the 15th, and three-months' volunteers after that time, till drafting can commence. I shall proceed without delay to the enrollment under your order of yesterday, but it will be impossible to complete it before September 1. There will thus be nearly a month before drafting arrangements can be made. Can we then receive volunteers, as above, in that interval? If so, I presume there would be no necessity of draft, for we could raise the quota by volunteers.

E. SALOMON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 8, 1862—9.55 p. m.

His Excellency E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin, Madison:

Any surplus of three-years' volunteers will be credited on your draft. Volunteering for new regiments will cease after August 15 unless

otherwise ordered. It may continue for old regiments until the draft. No three-months' volunteers can be received.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 99. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 9, 1862.*

REGULATIONS FOR THE ENROLLMENT AND DRAFT OF 300,000 MILITIA.

In pursuance of an order by the President of the United States, bearing date August 4, 1862, whereby it is provided that a draft of 300,000 militia be immediately called into the service of the United States to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged, and that the Secretary of War shall assign the quotas to the States and establish regulations for the draft; also, that if any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its quota of the additional 300,000 volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State shall also be made up by special draft from the militia, and that the Secretary of War shall establish regulations for this purpose—

It is ordered:

First. The Governors of the respective States will proceed forthwith to furnish their respective quotas of 300,000 militia called for by the order of the President, dated the 4th day of August, 1862, which quotas have been furnished to the Governors respectively by communication from this Department of this date according to the regulations hereinafter set forth.

Second. The Governors of the several States are hereby requested forthwith to designate rendezvous for the drafted militia of said States, and to appoint commandants therefor, and to notify the Secretary of War of the location of such rendezvous and the names of the commandants. It is important that the rendezvous should be few in number, and located with a view to convenience of transportation.

Third. The Governors of the respective States will cause an enrollment to be made forthwith by the assessors of the several counties, or by any other officers to be appointed by such Governors, of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five within the respective counties, giving the name, age, and occupation of each, together with remarks showing whether he is in the service of the United States, and in what capacity, and any other facts which may determine his exemption from military duty.

All reasonable and proper expenses of such enrollment, and of the draft hereinafter provided, will be reimbursed by the United States upon vouchers showing the detailed statement of service performed and expenses incurred, to be approved by such Governors.

Fourth. Where no provision is made by law in any State for carrying into effect the draft hereby ordered, or where such provisions are in any manner defective, such draft shall be conducted as follows:

1. Immediately upon completion of the enrollment the lists of enrolled persons shall be filed in the offices of the sheriffs of the counties in which such enrolled persons reside.

2. The Governors of the several States shall appoint a commissioner for each county of their respective States, whose duty it shall be to

superintend the drafting and hear and determine the excuses of persons claiming to be exempt from military duty. Such commissioner shall receive a compensation of $4 per diem for each day he may be actually employed in the discharge of his duties as such commissioner.

3. The enrolling officer shall immediately, upon the filing of the enrollment lists, notify said commissioner that said lists have been so filed, and the commissioner shall thereupon give notice, by handbills posted in each township of his county, of the time and place at which claims of exemption will be received and determined by him, and shall fix the time to be specified in the order aforesaid within ten days of the filing of the enrollment at which the draft shall be made; and all persons claiming to be exempt from military duty shall, before the day fixed for the draft, make proof of such exemption before said commissioner, and if found sufficient, his name shall be stricken from the list by a red line drawn through it, leaving it still legible.

The commissioner shall in like manner strike from the list the names of all persons now in the military service of the United States; all telegraph operators and constructors actually engaged on the 5th day of August, 1862; all engineers of locomotives on railroads; all artificers and workmen employed in any public arsenal or armory; the Vice-President of the United States; the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States; the members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers; all customhouse officers and their clerks; all post officers and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the Post-Office of the United States; all ferrymen who are employed at any ferry on the post road; all pilots; all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; all engineers and pilots of registered or licensed steam-boats and steam-ships, and all persons exempted by the laws of the respective States from military duty, on sufficient evidence, or on his personal knowledge that said persons belong to any of the aforesaid classes, whether the exemption is claimed by them or not.

Exemption will not be made for disability unless it be of such permanent character as to render the person unfit for service for a period of more than thirty days, to be certified by a surgeon appointed by the Governor in each county for that purpose.

5. At the time fixed as before provided by the commissioner for making the draft, the sheriff of the county, or, in his absence, such person as the commissioner may appoint, shall, in the presence of said commissioner, publicly place in a wheel or box, of a like character to such as are used for drawing jurors, separate folded ballots, containing the names of all persons remaining on said enrollment lists not stricken off as before provided, and a proper person appointed by the commissioner, and blindfolded, shall thereupon draw from said box or wheel a number of ballots, equal to the number of drafted men fixed by the Governor of such State as the proper quota of such county.

6. A printed or written notice of his enrollment and draft and of the place of rendezvous of the drafted military force shall thereupon be served, by a person to be appointed by the commissioner, upon each person so drafted, either by delivering the same in person or by leaving it at his last known place of residence.

7. Any person so drafted may offer a substitute at the time of the rendezvous of the drafted militia force, and such substitute, if he shall be an able-bodied man, between the ages of eighteen and forty-

five years, and shall consent in writing (with the consent of his parent or guardian, if a minor) to subject himself to all the duties and obligations to which his principal would have been subject had he personally served, shall be accepted in lieu of such principal.

8. The persons thus drafted shall assemble at the county seat of their respective counties within five days after the time of drafting, whence transportation will be furnished them by the Governors of the several States to the place of rendezvous.

9. As soon as the draft has been made and the names marked on the enrollment lists, the commissioner will send a copy of the draft to the commandant of rendezvous, and another of the same to the adjutant-general of the State, who will immediately organize the drafted men into companies and regiments of infantry by assigning 101 men to each company, and ten companies to each regiment, and send a copy of the organization to the commandant of the rendezvous.

10. At the expiration of the time allowed for the drafted men to reach the rendezvous the commandant shall proceed to complete the organization of the companies and regiments by proclaiming the names of the regimental commissioned officers, which shall be designated in accordance with the laws of the respective States, the number and grade being the same as in the volunteer service; and in case the laws of any State shall provide for the election of officers, they shall be elected under the direction of the commandant of the rendezvous, and reported forthwith to the Governors of such States in order that they may be commissioned, and the non-commissioned officers may be appointed either before or after muster, as the colonel of the regiment shall decide.

11. As soon as the officers of the companies and regiments are designated the muster-rolls shall be made out under the direction of the commandant of the rendezvous, and the troops inspected and mustered into the service of the United States by the mustering officer appointed for that purpose.

12. In States where enlistments have been made by municipalities and towns instead of counties the Governors of such States are authorized to apply the foregoing rules of draft to such municipalities and towns instead of counties.

Fifth. Provost-marshals will be appointed by the War Department in the several States, on the nomination of the Governor thereof, with such assistants as may be necessary, to enforce the attendance of all drafted persons who shall fail to attend at such places of rendezvous.

Sixth. In case any State shall not, by the 15th day of August, furnish its quota of the additional 300,000 volunteers called for by the President on the 2d day of July, 1862, unless otherwise ordered, all incomplete regiments shall then be consolidated, under the direction of the Governors of the respective States, and an additional draft shall be made, as before provided, sufficient to fill up such quota; the number to be drafted from each county of the State to be fixed by the Governor thereof.

Seventh. From and after the 15th day of August no new regiments of volunteers will be organized, but the premium, bounty, and advance pay will continue to be paid to those volunteering to go into the old regiments.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 9, 1862.

Major-General MCCLELLAN,
Army of the Potomac:

Have all volunteer regimental bands in your command mustered out of service at once. Enlisted men detached from companies to serve in said bands will not be mustered out. They will return to their companies. Not enlisted as musicians, they cannot be discharged as such. Each brigade is now allowed a band of sixteen musicians, with same pay and allowances as now provided for regimental bands, except leader, who will receive $45 per month with allowances of quartermaster-sergeant. With their own consent, musicians of regimental bands may be transferred on present enlistment to brigade bands, at discretion of brigade commanders.

By order:

T. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to commanding generals Army of the Ohio, Huntsville, Ala., and Department of the Mississippi, at Corinth, or wherever he now is; Major-General Pope, commanding Army of Virginia; Major-General Wool, Baltimore, Md., and Major-General Dix, Fort Monroe, Va.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 9, 1862.

COMDG. GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI:

Cause all battalion adjutants of volunteer cavalry regiments in your command to be mustered out of service at once. Also muster out all battalion quartermasters of volunteer cavalry in excess of lawful organization.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

(Same to commanding generals Department of the Ohio, Huntsville, Ala.; Army of the Potomac; Army of Virginia; Major-General Wool, Baltimore, Md., and Major-General Dix, Fort Monroe, Va.)

PITTSBURG, *August 9, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

I have just received the news which Mr. Scott communicated to you relative to exempting railway employés from military draft. The plan seems to me a judicious one if some plan is adopted by which you can make the presidents of the several railway corporations directly responsible to the War Department. There are certain skilled men in all departments of railway management that cannot be replaced if withdrawn by a draft, and the consequences must be a weak and feeble management of the railways, upon which the War Department depends for an efficient prosecution of the war. The excitement along my entire line, running through four States, is now intense, and must in a few days, if continued, result in stopping some of our trains.

G. W. CASS.

WELLSVILLE, OHIO, *August 9, 1862—7.45 p. m.*
(Received 10.10 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

I trust the Department will consider favorably Hon. T. A. Scott's list of exemptions for operating railroads immediately. Exemption is the only thing now that will prevent an utter demoralization of the entire railroad organization of the West. It is now with utmost difficulty that trains are kept running; another week and it will be impossible so to do with anything like regularity and promptness, which is very necessary in moving troops successfully.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
President Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 9, 1862.

His Excellency WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut, Hartford:

Your quota of 300,000 militia is 7,145. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 9, 1862.

His Excellency WILLIAM BURTON,
Governor of Delaware, Dover:

Your quota of 300,000 militia is 1,720. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *August 9, 1862—11.30 a. m.*
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Supposing that our quota in the first call was much greater than now stated by you, I have already accepted 35,000 three-years' men, and already over 30,000 are actually enrolled as such, and the balance of both quotas will certainly be full by the 15th instant. Shall these 35,320 three-years' men be in full of both quotas? The excitement and pressure are very great, and an immediate answer will greatly oblige.

RICHARD YATES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 9, 1862—1.20 p. m.

His Excellency RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois, Springfield:

My telegram of yesterday was erroneous. It should have referred only to the militia. It is decided in fixing the quota of volunteers not

to regard those in the field before the call. Your quota of 300,000 militia is 26,148. Regulations for drafting will be sent to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *August 9, 1862—12.45 p. m.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

President LINCOLN:

Troops are coming in most rapidly. General Cook is here; too unwell for the field at present, but can render efficient service in organizing. Can he be assigned to duty here temporarily?

RICHARD YATES,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 9, 1862.

His Excellency O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis:

Your quota of 300,000 militia is 21,250. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 9, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I can raise in twenty days Indiana's quota on the last call for 300,000 by volunteering for three years or during the war. Will the bounty be paid and advance pay?

O. P. MORTON.

INDIANAPOLIS, *August 9, 1862—12.45 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Indiana has in the service, to forces heretofore reported, two regiments three-months' volunteers, 1,873; Seventy-sixth Regiment, thirty-day volunteers, 771, and five companies seventy-day volunteers, 458; aggregate, 3,102, all in service in Kentucky; also seventeen companies Indiana Legion, guarding rebel prisoners in Camp Morton, 1,038 men; total, 4,140. Report by mail. Aggregate by former report, 57,300, number about 4,200; total, 61,500; recruits now in camp, 16,500. Grand total for Indiana, 78,000.

L. NOBLE,
Adjutant-General of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 9, 1862—6 p. m.*
(Received 3 p. m. 10th.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Have you got the report of Adjutant-General Noble of this State of the number of troops furnished by Indiana up to April, 1862?

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS, *August 9, 1862—9.15 p. m.*
(Received 2.40 a. m. 10th.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

When you made the calculation by which you assigned our quota had you received the supplemental statement of adjutant-general of the forces we have sent to the field?

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

CLINTON, IOWA, *August 9, 1862—1.10 p. m.*
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Will the new call for 300,000 men have the same bounty and advance pay as the other 300,000 if they enlist in specified time? State the time at which enlistments in this State shall stop. Send off the Eighteenth Infantry on Monday. Will have another regiment in ten days.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 9, 1862.

His Excellency SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor of Iowa, Davenport:

Your quota of 300,000 militia is 10,570. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLINTON, IOWA, *August 9, 1862—1.30 p. m.*
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Eighteenth full and goes to Hannibal, Mo., on Monday. The Twentieth will be full in ten days thereafter. Recruiting is going on in this State magnificently. I like a draft.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 9, 1862.

His Excellency ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.,
Governor of Maine, Augusta, Me.:

Your quota of 300,000 militia last called for is 9,609. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 9, 1862.

His Excellency A. W. BRADFORD,
Governor of Maryland, Annapolis:

Your quota of 300,000 militia is 8,532. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 9, 1862.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts, Boston:

Your quota of 300,000 militia last called for is 19,080. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 9, 1862.

His Excellency AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of Michigan, Detroit:

Your quota of 300,000 militia is 11,686. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 9, 1862.

His Excellency ALEXANDER RAMSEY,
Governor of Minnesota, Saint Paul:

Your quota of 300,000 militia is 2,681. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *August 9, 1862—6.40 p. m.*
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Your telegram announcing the quota of this State for 300,000 militia has been received. Minnesota has furnished 930 three-months' troops and 5,631 troops under last year's call for 500,000 troops. Our excess under the first two calls for volunteers by the President amounts to about 1,400. Shall it not be credited to the State?

OSCAR MALMROS.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *August 9, 1862—6.30 p. m.*
(Received 10.20 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, War Department:

We are now enrolling the militia. The enrollment can be returned by the 1st September; not sooner, as our population is scattered over a great extent of country.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY,
Acting Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 9, 1862.

His Excellency NATHANIEL S. BERRY,
Governor of New Hampshire, Concord:

Your quota of 300,000 militia is 5,053. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOSTON, *August 9, 1862—10.50 a. m.*
(Received 11.50 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I saw Governor Berry of New Hampshire and his council. They were cheered by enlistments and the orders from Secretary of War. Not much has been done in regard to absent soldiers. Governor Andrew is absent. The adjutant-general says all shall move as you desire. Recruits continually coming in. Two regiments leave early next week. I shall call on Governor Sprague to-day.

S. DRAPER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 9, 1862.

His Excellency CHARLES S. OLDEN,
Governor of New Jersey, Trenton:

Your quota of 300,000 militia is 10,478. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALBANY, *August 9, 1862—10 a. m.*
(Received 10.10 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Reference in my telegram of to-day* was intended for New York Arsenal, not Washington Arsenal. I had no information respecting latter. It was Captain Crispin who answered my inquiry as to quantity of infantry accouterments on hand at Governor's Island.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor.

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*August 8, p. 328.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 9, 1862.

His Excellency E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York, Albany:

Your quota of 300,000 militia is 59,705. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 9, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

The general order of the Department is to place the arms for distribution in the hands of an officer of the Government who will be responsible for them. This has been rendered necessary by the extreme negligence in some of the States, by which arms have been lost and the troops unequipped. But where, as in Ohio, the distribution of arms will be diligently and promptly attended to, an exception from the general rule can be made. If you prefer, therefore, to distribute the arms to your troops, an order will be given to the mustering officer to turn them over to you for that purpose.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 9, 1862.

His Excellency DAVID TOD,
Governor of Ohio, Columbus:

Your quota of 300,000 militia is 36,858. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 9, 1862.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War to increase the battalion (two companies) of Pennsylvania artillery at Fort Delaware, and commanded by Major Segebarth, to a regiment. The additional companies will be duly credited as part of the quota from the State, but the authority given by this Department to raise them is under the condition that there is to be no restriction as to the services they are to perform.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, *August 9, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

In a telegraphic correspondence between Capt. W. B. Lane, mustering officer, and Asst. Adjt. Gen. W. A. Nichols, minors cannot be mustered into service without the written consent of their guardians, parents, or masters. Nearly all these minors have a verbal consent to enlist, and captains in nearly all cases are willing to make the oath to this effect. As many as thirty-five young men in one company of 100 have been rejected. They are mostly poor, and will have difficulty in getting home. In view of these facts, and the draft soon to take place, would it not be better to accept them? Nearly all of these men have or will pass medical examination, and if it is required that they have consent in writing, it will take as long to get it as it did to raise the men. The minors are now here, and have been transported at the expense of the Government. Why send them back to be drafted, and again incur the expense of transportation?

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 9, 1862.

His Excellency ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg:

Your quota of 300,000 militia is 45,321. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 9, 1862.

His Excellency WILLIAM SPRAGUE,
Governor of Rhode Island, Providence:

Your quota of 300,000 militia is 2,712. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, VT., *August 9, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Under the call for 300,000 three-years' men Vermont has furnished her ninth regiment. The Tenth and Eleventh Regiments will be in camp complete on the 15th of August; also, 1,200 men to fill up old regiments will be raised by the 18th. I do not know our exact quota, but suppose that will cover it. Can you inform me immediately about what the quota of Vermont is of the 300,000 nine-months' men?

FREDK. HOLBROOK,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 9, 1862.

His Excellency FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
Governor of Vermont, Brattleborough:

Your quota of 300,000 militia is 4,898. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 9, 1862.

His Excellency F. H. PEIRPOINT,
Governor of Virginia, Wheeling:

Your quota of 300,000 militia is 4,650. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 9, 1862.

His Excellency EDWARD SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin, Madison:

Your quota of 300,000 militia is 11,904. Regulations for draft will be forwarded to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MADISON, WIS., *August 9, 1862.*

Honorable SECRETARY OF WAR:

I have taken measures to have the militia enrolled immediately. The recent orders have given a great impetus to recruiting. I desire authority at once to receive three-years' volunteers after the 15th until I shall be ready to draft. With such authority Wisconsin will probably need no drafting, if such volunteers are credited to me upon the draft. Give me this authority immediately.

EDWARD SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

MADISON, WIS., *August 9, 1862.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

You say volunteering for new regiments will close after 15th unless otherwise ordered. I earnestly urge that it be otherwise ordered. In a large part of our State, whence a great many volunteers will come,

the orders will not reach them for some days yet. If the Government will allow us to continue to receive volunteers for three years or the war, entitled to all the rights and privileges of volunteers, until we are ready to draft, I am confident that we could fill our whole quota. Is it not better to get the men in this way rather than to delay for the draft? Volunteering is very active. We shall have our five regiments full by the 15th, and would then have to stop for thirty days, except for old regiments.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 9, 1862.

Capt. JAMES MOONEY,
Rochester, N. Y.:

You are authorized to arrest in the cases specified in the order of this Department without waiting for any further special orders.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 9, 1862.

LEVI S. REIST, Esq.,
Lancaster, Pa.:

The Governor will regulate the quotas of counties. He will no doubt give you credit for any excess raised in your county.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. S. KETCHUM, U. S. Volunteers,
Acting Inspector-General, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The General-in-Chief directs that you proceed to Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, and, if necessary, to Albany, to consult with the Governor upon measures necessary to dispatch the new regiments to their destination. He also desires you to see that the bounty is paid to the troops; that they are fully equipped and armed with the greatest promptness as soon as organized, and that complete arrangements are made to forward them with dispatch. Keep the War Department and the General-in-Chief advised of the readiness of the several regiments to start and of the time they are put in march.

I am, sir, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, U. S. Volunteers, to proceed to New York and Albany; Brig. Gen. H. G. Wright, U. S. Volunteers, to proceed to Boston. Report by telegram from Boston for further instructions.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 10, 1862.

GEORGE HARDING, Esq.,
Philadelphia:

Let the hands in the gun factory be drafted, and then such as are drawn can be discharged if they are skilled workmen.

P. H. WATSON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C., August 10, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I am happy to be able to report to you that notwithstanding the heat of the weather the health of the troops under my command continues as good as usual. Failing to receive authority to muster the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers into the service of the United States, I have disbanded them. I had hoped that not only would this regiment have been accepted, but that many similar ones would have been authorized to fill up the decimated ranks of the army and afford the aid of which the cause seems now so much in need; but having failed to receive the authority which I expected I have deemed it best to discontinue the organization.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. HUNTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 11, 1862.

The system of infantry tactics prepared by Brig. Gen. Silas Casey, U. S. Army, having been approved by the President, is adopted for the instruction of the infantry of the armies of the United States, whether regular, volunteer, or militia, with the following modifications, viz:

First. That portion which requires that two companies shall be permanently detached from the battalion as skirmishers will be suspended.

Second. In title first, article first, the following will be substituted for paragraph six, viz:

A regiment is composed of ten companies, which will be habitually posted from right to left in the following order: First, sixth, fourth, ninth, third, eighth, fifth, tenth, seventh, second, according to the rank of captains.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 100. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 11, 1862.

I. So much of General Orders, No. 61, current series, as relates to the extension of sick-leaves of absence is hereby revoked, and no applications for such extensions need hereafter be made. The order of the President dated July 31 (General Orders, No. 92) fully explains

what may be considered a good cause for absence. Surgeon's certificates of disability, required by existing orders and regulations, must be forwarded not only to the Adjutant-General of the Army, but also to the commander of the regiment, or, in case of a staff officer, to his commanding general.

II. Officers absent from duty without leave or beyond the time of their leaves will not be allowed to draw pay until a court or commission, which will be ordered on their return to their post or command, shall determine whether there was sufficient cause for their absence. They will accordingly provide themselves with a full description of the nature and cause of their disability, certified by the proper medical authority, as required by existing orders and regulations.

III. Officers of volunteers who are absent from duty on account of disease contracted before they entered service will be immediately mustered out. Those who have been absent for more than sixty days on account of wounds or disease contracted in the line of their duty, and who are still unable to return to duty, will be reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army for discharge, in order that their places may be filled by others fit for field service. For this class of officers Congress has provided pensions.

IV. Applications for pensions must be made to the Commissioner of Pensions, who is the judge of the sufficiency of evidence in support of such claims, and who furnishes the forms and regulations relating thereto.

V. When an officer returns to his command after having overstaid his leave of absence he may be tried by a court-martial for this as a military offense, or a commission may be appointed by the commanding officer of his division, army corps, or army, as the case may be, to investigate his case and to determine whether or not he was absent from proper cause; and if there should be found to be such proper cause he will be entitled to pay during such absence. The proceedings of such commission will be sent to the Adjutant-General of the Army for the approval of the Secretary of War. Such commissions will consist of not less than three nor over five commissioned officers.

VI. Where troops are serving in an army corps or an army no leaves of absence will be granted on the certificate of a regimental or brigade surgeon till the same has been approved by the medical director of such army corps or army; and no medical director will indorse any certificate until he has made a personal examination of the applicant, or received a favorable report from a medical officer appointed by him to make such personal examination. And if upon such personal examination it be found that the certificate of disability was given without proper cause, the name of the medical officer giving it will be reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army in order that he may be dismissed from the service.

VII. Where officers are not serving in a division, army corps, or separate army applications for leaves may be made to the Adjutant-General of the Army, but, except in very extraordinary cases, no leave of absence will be granted unless the application be accompanied by a certificate of the same character as that prescribed in General Orders, No. 61.

VIII. In all cases of personal application for leaves of absence made to the War Department the applicant will be examined by a medical officer assigned to that duty in this city.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 102. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 11, 1862.*

All leaves of absence and furloughs, by whomsoever given, unless by the War Department, are from this date null and void, and all officers and privates capable of service will immediately rejoin their respective commands. The commanding officer of each corps, regiment, military post, or other command will see that the muster directed in General Orders, No. 92, current series, be made on the 18th instant, and that all absentees be marked as therein directed. All persons so marked as absent will be considered as absent without proper cause until they shall adduce evidence before a military court or commission to show that such absence was occasioned by one of the three causes specified in General Orders, No. 92; and until the action of such court or commission they will receive no pay.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1862.

HUGH HARBISON,
Treas. Colt Firearms Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn.:

SIR: In reply to yours of 6th instant, asking that the workmen employed on Government work be exempt from draft, I am directed to say that if in the draft any of such men should happen to be drawn this Department will take care that the interests of the Government shall not suffer by their going into the service. You will please notify this Department immediately after the draft of the names of your men drawn, and state reasons, if any, why they should be excused.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 11, 1862.*

JOHN C. PALMER, Esq.,
President Sharps Rifle Co., Hartford, Conn.:

If any of your skilled workmen are drafted they will be discharged. This will relieve you.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 11, 1862.

MILITARY COMMANDANTS, PROVOST-MARSHALS, U. S. MARSHALS, AND POLICE OFFICERS:

You will receive herewith an order of the War Department to prevent the evasion of military duty and for the suppression of disloyal practices, dated the 8th of August, 1862.*

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* Embodied as paragraph 1, in General Orders, No. 104, August 13, p. 370.

This order to be efficient is necessarily very comprehensive in its terms, and its proper execution requires the exercise of sound judgment and discretion in the officers to whom its enforcement is intrusted; and to guide you in its execution the following instructions are to be observed:

First. The order comprises two classes of persons, viz, those who are about leaving the United States to evade military duty and those who for the same purpose leave their own State. Leaving the United States until the military draft is perfected is absolutely prohibited, but it was not the intention of the order to interfere with the transit from State to State of any persons but those who design to evade military duty. Whenever you have reason to believe that the purpose is to evade military duty, the order will authorize the detention of any person leaving his own State, county, or military district.

Second. Any person detained may be released on giving bond to the United States, with sufficient security, in the sum of $1,000, conditional for the performance of military duty if he should be drafted, or the providing a proper substitute.

Third. Immediate report is to be made to this office of all persons detained, with the cause of their detention.

Fourth. You will exercise the power of arrest and detention with caution and forbearance, so as to avoid giving annoyance or trouble to any persons excepting those who are seeking to evade the performance of their duty to their country.

Fifth. The Governors of the respective States are authorized to give papers and permits to their own citizens desiring to leave the State without intent to evade military duty.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. C. TURNER,
Judge-Advocate.

MEMPHIS, *August 11, 1862.*

Hon. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: Your letter just received, at same time an order from Headquarters of the Army at Washington to encourage the purchase of cotton, even by the payment of gold, silver, and Treasury notes.

I may of course be mistaken, but gold and money are as much contraband of war as arms and ammunition, because they are convertible terms, for you know money will buy anything for sale at Saint Louis and Cincinnati, and I declare it impossible to keep such articles, be they salt, powder, lead, or anything, from reaching the South. Also, gold will purchase arms and ammunition at Nassau, in the Bahamas, and you know that one vessel out of three can run the blockade. The flock of Jews had disappeared, but will again overrun us. I had so arranged that cotton could be had for currency, Tennessee and other bank notes good here but not elsewhere. The whole South is now up, and all they want is arms and provisions. Salt at Grenada is worth $100 a barrel, and if trade be opened Memphis is better to our enemy than before it was taken.*

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

* See also Sherman to Rawlins, on same subject, Series I, Vol. XVII, Part II, p. 140.

[Indorsement.]

I fully concur with Major-General Sherman as to the impolicy of permitting specie to be used in the purchase of Southern staples in the hands of Southern owners.

I. F. QUINBY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION,
Memphis, Tenn., August 11, 1862.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

Have just received an order to encourage trade in cotton.* Gold, silver, and money are as much contraband of war as powder, lead, and guns, because they are convertible terms. Cotton is now procured by Tennessee and Southern bank notes which are inconvertible. If the policy of the Government demands cotton order us to seize and procure it by the usual operations of war, but the spending of gold and money will enable our enemy to arm the horde of people that now swarm the entire South. This cotton order is worse to us than a defeat. The country will swarm with dishonest Jews who will smuggle powder, pistols, percussion-caps, &c., in spite of all the guards and precautions we can give. Honest men can buy all the cotton accessible to us with Tennessee bank notes.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Copy to General Grant.)

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION,
August 11, 1862.

General GRANT,
Corinth:

Cotton order of Headquarters of the Army encouraging trade in cotton is received and must be respected. But I will move heaven and earth for its repeal, as I believe it will be fatal to our success. If we provide our enemies with money we enable them to buy all they stand in need of. Money is as much contraband of war as powder. All well here.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 11, 1862.

Brigadier-General WADSWORTH:

Ordered, That Brigadier-General Wadsworth be, and he is hereby, authorized to raise and organize one or more infantry regiments of volunteers in the District of Columbia, to serve for three years or during the war, under the rules and regulations of the War Department.

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*See Halleck to Grant, August 2, Series I, Vol. XVII, Part II, p. 150.

II. That the volunteers so raised and organized shall be entitled to and receive the bounty authorized by act of Congress in the same manner as State volunteers.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *August 11, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I ask for authority to raise four regiments of able-bodied men over the age of forty-five, to serve for one year in this State, Kentucky, and Missouri against guerrillas. Application is made to me for this purpose by the officers of the State Agricultural Society, who are gentlemen of high character, and who propose to enlist themselves.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 11, 1862—10.45 a. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Ripley telegraphs under date of 8th instant that he will send 3,600 Springfield muskets and 5,400 Austrian rifle muskets here to Colonel Simonson, U. S. mustering officer. Why they are sent to Colonel Simonson I know not. It is not [the] practice, and if there is any reason for it I hope it will be frankly stated. He has nobody to take care of them or any place to put them. I have had embarrassment in transacting business with General Ripley from the beginning of the war. On the 7th of August the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Watson, telegraphed that 6,300 Springfield rifled muskets would be sent here. General Ripley cuts them down one-half. He also sends to Colonel Simonson a large quantity of Enfield ammunition. The colonel has no place to put it, and besides we have an arsenal here and large quantities of fixed ammunition of every kind on hand. This fact General Ripley understands. Colonel Simonson declines having anything to do with the arms or ammunition and don't know what to do with them. They remain at the railroad depot. Colonel Simonson says he has asked to be relieved from duty here. I hope the request will be granted. He is superannuated, fretful, and slow, and not very much superior to General Ripley as a business man. The amount of business growing out of the new levies is entirely beyond his capacity.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1862.

His Excellency O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis:

The general order of the Department is to place the arms for distribution in the hands of an officer of the Government who will be responsible for them. This has been rendered necessary by the extreme negligence of some of the States, by which arms have been lost and the troops unequipped. But where, as in Indiana, the distribution of arms

will be diligently and promptly attended to, an exception from the general rule can be made. Since you prefer to distribute the arms to your troops, an order has been given to the mustering officer to turn them over to you for that purpose. The 6,300 Springfield muskets have been sent. General Ripley sent the telegram stating the number would be less by mistake, not from any intention to cut down your number of arms.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1862.

Colonel SIMONSON,
U. S. Mustering Officer, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Turn over to Governor Morton all arms, equipments, and ammunition consigned to you for the Indiana troops.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1862.

His Excellency SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor of Iowa:

SIR: In reply to yours of the 4th instant, proposing to raise a regiment of men of forty-five years of age, but "active and vigorous," for garrison duty, I am directed to say that such a regiment will be accepted.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUSTA, ME., *August 11, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Many towns, and perhaps entire counties, in Maine wish to furnish their quotas for the nine-months' men by volunteer enlistments. Is there any objection to such towns furnishing their quotas in this way, to be received as drafted men, subject to all rules applicable to drafted men, but thus preventing a draft being put into the towns so furnishing their quotas? I think this privilege would reduce the expense largely and accelerate filling up our quota.

I. WASHBURN, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1862.

Governor WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

Volunteers for three years or during the war, who will go into the old regiments, will be received over and above the quota of new regiments called for; but the necessities of the country require a draft to

be made in addition to what can be raised by volunteering. It would be unfair to receive nine-months' volunteers and pay them the bounty even if it did not greatly increase the national expense; but all volunteers for the war who will go into the old regiments will be paid the bounty and will be accepted.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

CONFIDENTIAL.] BOSTON, *August 11, 1862.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN:

I can't get those regiments off because I can't get quick work out of the U. S. disbursing officer and the paymaster, and I can't start our men in violation of my authorized proclamation and promises. Everybody here is alive. Men swarm our camps. We will raise regiments until you cry, hold! But why not turn over the funds to me, and we will disburse and account for them and stop delays? I anxiously wait reply to my telegram of last Friday.

JNO. A. ANDREW.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

Answer to your telegram of the 8th to the President has been delayed in order to obtain information from some other States as to the condition of enlistments. Requisitions for enlistment and bounty fund were detained some days in the Treasury unavoidably; but I am informed that the amount required for your State has gone forward. They are also as well provided with arms as was in the power of the Government. Your energy and success have been highly gratifying. I see no objection to making the call upon your State for militia in the manner indicated by you, especially if it will hasten the arrival of the troops; but I do not see how we can call for any specific brigade. You can turn over the regiments constituting Davis' brigade as a part of the call. If it be material that they should be under the command of General Davis, he might be commissioned as brigadier in the U. S. service, and assigned to their command. For this I would be willing to stipulate. Time is of the utmost consequence in the organization.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, August 11, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: The volunteers called for by the President's proclamation of July 2, to be commanded by our most distinguished and energetic citizens, who are not, however, in all cases, of military experience, are rapidly progressing to completion.

The necessity of having experienced officers to fill the positions of lieutenant-colonel and major is of the utmost importance in the work of organization, and I would therefore most earnestly urge upon you

to request our generals in the field to make a detail of twenty-five captains to report to me without delay for assignment to the offices above referred to.

With much esteem, your obedient servant,

E. D. MORGAN.

ALBANY, N. Y., *August 11, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I respectfully recommend that the time fixed to draft for the purpose of filling up the quota of this State of 300,000 volunteers for three years, called by the President on the 2d of July, be extended from the 15th to the 30th August. It will take fifteen days at least to correct the enrollment books and complete the draft—a longer time than will be required to fill our quota by volunteers, and place most of the volunteers in service.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., *August 11, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Will the Government accept any excess of three-years' volunteers above the quota of this State called for under the proclamation of the President of July 2, 1862, in lieu of an equal number of militia drafted for nine months? This change will be both popular and effective, and I regard it very important. If granted, I shall hope to raise all the troops called for from this State by voluntary enlistment and for three years. Delegations from several parts of State now here waiting answer.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany:

The subject of your telegram received to-day has been under careful examination for some days. If the whole 300,000 called for by the draft could be promptly obtained by volunteers, and as quickly as by draft, it might be unnecessary to make the draft. The quota of volunteers called for and now filled up in several of the States comprehends only the allotment to new regiments, leaving the old regiments unfilled. It is designed to receive volunteers to fill up the old regiments, and any excess after they are filled will be credited to the State as so much on the draft; and if enough volunteer to fill up the old regiments, that perhaps might dispense with the draft. The Department will receive volunteers for old regiments to the time the draft is made. The estimates and returns of the Adjutant-General's Office show that 54,120 men are required from your State to fill its old regiments. Can you raise more than that amount by volunteers in addition to what you have raised?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, *August 11, 1862.*
(Received 2.58 a. m. 12th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The three-months' Ohio regiments—Eighty-fourth, now at Cumberland, Md.; the Eighty-sixth, now at Clarksburg, Va., and the Eighty-seventh, at Harper's Ferry—are good regiments. With proper effort they could be converted into three-years' regiments. Will you authorize me to make the effort?

DAVID TOD.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 11, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We have but two mustering officers in the State—Captains Dod and Breslin. They both have office engagements that should and do occupy all their time. We shall have 20,000 ready for muster this week. Please relieve me. There has been great negligence on the part of your quartermaster in supplying camp equipage and clothing. From present indications they will be out of everything.

DAVID TOD.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 11, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I desire the following modifications of General Thomas' order of the 9th instant, relative to drafting:

First. So that all duties required of the sheriffs of the several counties be transferred to the auditors thereupon. This is rendered necessary to conform to our laws [illegible] subject of enrollment.

Second. That the time fo[illegible] extended ten days, as by that time we will be able t[illegible] quota under both calls by voluntary enlistment f[illegible]

Third. That the quota [illegible]ed.

Fourth. That I be aut[illegible] each county to fill both all its volunteers enlist[illegible]

Fifth. It is indisper[illegible] the officers of the com[illegible]

Sixth. Claims of ex[illegible] ing a sufficient surpl[illegible] gathering of all the[illegible]

Recruiting for the[illegible] few days. My enr[illegible]

Hon. E. M. ST[illegible]

Your dispat[illegible] kindness, I [illegible] directed by [illegible] the arms ar[illegible] further obl[illegible] Ohio be se[illegible]

issue and prompt accountability. Please see General Wright's requisition on General Ripley of 5th instant, and his telegraph by my order of 8th instant to P. H. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War, and order completion of issue asked for at earliest possible moment.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

HARRISBURG, PA., *August 11, 1862.*

General H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

About 17,000 volunteers reported here, and regiments will commence organizing to-day. Clothing and equipage on hand and arriving, but neither ordnance nor ordnance stores received.

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Brigadier-General, Acting Inspector-General.

HARRISBURG, *August 11, 1862.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

I notice in your dispatch to Hon. A. H. Reeder you say, in answer to his question whether allowance will be made to districts in advance of quota when a draft for volunteers is made, that it would be right for the State to make proper allowance to any county that exceeds its proportion. I am of your opinion, and will be obliged if you will indicate the authority for such action.

A. G. CURTIN.

PITTSBURG, PA., *August 11, 1862—1.20 p. m.*
(Received 2.55 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

The quota of Allegheny County of the first requisition of 300,000 volunteers is filled. This county can furnish its quota of volunteers for the additional requisition of 300,000 if it can be arranged to have them raised in place of the proposed draft of militia. Allegheny County is all alive with enthusiasm, and I am very desirous we should be permitted to go in the shape of volunteers. It is, moreover, vastly important to our industrial interests, when so much skilled labor is employed, that an indiscriminate draft should be avoided if possible. We have in some of our establishments a class of citizens the products of whose labor is of the greatest importance to the Government as well as to the public at large, and that class of laborers if diverted from their present occupation cannot be supplied without sending abroad for them. Cannot you do something for location like ours?

THOS. M. HOWE,
President of Committee.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1862.

Hon. THOMAS M. HOWE,
Pittsburg.

The General Government makes its call upon the respective States, and cannot apportion the call among the counties. That can only be

done by the State authority. There is no way in which this Department can interpose. But we will accept volunteers to go into the old regiments, and any excess after they are filled might be credited to the State in reduction of the draft.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

MADISON, WIS., August 11, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Orders and arrangements for the draft are received from Adjutant-General. I am proceeding to the enrollment, and will have it completed as soon as possible. It will be at least the 10th of September before drafting can actually commence. Volunteering in this State has been delayed by the harvest, but I think we shall fill our first call by the 15th. The spirit of volunteering to avoid draft is very active. I am constantly besieged by letters and dispatches from towns to know whether, if they furnish their quotas of volunteers for both calls, they will be exempt from draft. The plan of only receiving volunteers for old regiments after 15th instant will work badly if the localities are not to be credited with those volunteers; for all such volunteers being taken will, of course, increase the chances of draft in the localities from which they go. It is very desirable that we should be allowed to receive volunteers and organize regiments down to the time when the draft begins. If so, it will greatly accelerate the filling of our quota. If you prefer, fix a later day for this State beyond which volunteering cannot be received. Fix 10th of September, if possible, or 31st of August, if you cannot take so late a day. To cut off volunteering by the 15th of August will check the spirit among the loyal people of this State, who are thoroughly aroused to the determination to fill all by volunteering, if they can be allowed to do so by giving them time enough. Do not put a damper upon the present enthusiasm of our people. If the Government will allow this, I will assign enough of the volunteers to fill the old regiments from this State. I must have the authority asked for. To cut off volunteering in this State when it takes ten days to reach the most distant portions is unfair and unjust, and our people so feel it.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

MADISON, WIS., August 11, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Some proper person in the various localities should be designated to give passes to persons traveling on business before the time for drafting comes around. It cannot be expected that all travel shall cease till then. Do not throw the burden upon me. I have no time to attend to it.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1862.

Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

Authority to grant passes has been vested in the Governors of States. They are the proper persons to exercise it. You can delegate it to any competent person in your State if unable to exercise it in person.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 12, 1862.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, Esq.,
Philadelphia:

Locomotive engineers are exempted. If any other employés should be drafted, who being experts cannot be spared, the Government will discharge them, as has heretofore been done, on the ground that their mechanical service is more valuable than service in the field. But the list of exemptions from draft cannot be extended.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 12, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information a copy of dispatch No. 6, received from the consul of the United States at Manchester, England, in relation to the desire on the part of many thousands of sturdy men to migrate to this country, with some suggestions upon the subject. I also inclose a printed circular, No. 19, issued by this Department.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

U. S. CONSULATE,
Manchester, England, July 26, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I deem it my duty to acquaint you with the fact that a large number of English subjects offer their services at the consulate under the impression that they will be received and forwarded to serve in the American armies. Many of these find their way over at their own expense, and already calls are almost daily made upon the undersigned, for advice, by weeping women whose husbands or whose sons have fallen upon some of the bloody fields of recent battles. If perfectly consistent with international obligations, and if otherwise desirable on the part of the United States, a little encouragement to emigration would cause the transit of many thousands of sturdy men, who, in the present state of industrial avocations and under the general hard conditions of existence in the Old World, only lack the necessary $20, possessing which they would flock to our shores. Since

$25 of our soldiers' bounty money is now (I believe) paid in advance, if, say, $20 of this could be used in a few of the English, Irish, and other European ports, in the form of a ticket for passage, under such regulations as would prevent, so far as practicable, abuse on the part of the recipient and avoid objections on the part of European Governments, there would be no end to the numbers that would thankfully avail themselves of such assistance, and when the great rebellion shall have been crushed, these would become perhaps all the better citizens of our country for having exposed their lives to sustain its integrity. If this subject is worthy of consideration at all, I would say, further, that such tickets for passage should be given by the proper officer after the ship leaves her moorings, and she should be visited in American waters before landing, to have the men properly enlisted.

Your very obedient servant,

HENRY W. LORD,
Consul.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CIRCULAR } DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
No. 19. } *Washington, August 8, 1862.*

To the Diplomatic and Consular Officers of the United States in Foreign Countries:

At no former period of our history have our agricultural, manufacturing, or mining interests been more prosperous than at this juncture. This fact may be deemed surprising in view of the enhanced price for labor, occasioned by the demand for the rank and file of the armies of the United States. It may, therefore, be confidently asserted that, even now, nowhere else can the industrious laboring man and artisan expect so liberal a recompense for his services as in the United States. You are authorized and directed to make these truths known in any quarter and in any way which may lead to the migration of such persons to this country. It is believed that a knowledge of them will alone suffice to cause them to be acted upon. The Government has no legal authority to offer any pecuniary inducements to the advent of industrious foreigners.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Dover, Del., August 12, 1862—7 a. m.
(Received 8.30 a. m.)

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 9th instant, being General Orders, No. 99, regulating the enrollment and draft of 300,000 militia:

In pursuance of an order by the President of the United States, bearing date August 4, 1862, whereby it is provided that a draft of 300,000 militia be immediately called into the service of the United States to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged, and that the Secretary of War shall assign the quotas to the States and establish regulations for the draft; also, that if any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its quota of the additional 300,000 volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State shall also be made up by special draft from the militia, and that the Secretary of War shall establish regulations for this purpose.

Be assured that I will comply with all the regulations stated in said dispatch to the best of my ability. As we have no militia law now

in force in this State, I labor under some disadvantages, but before the expiration of the present week I contemplate appointing enrolling officers, rendezvous, and commandants thereof, commissioners to hear causes of exemption, and all other officers which, by said order, I am directed to appoint. It is possible that in the multiplicity of my official engagements I may not be able to do all that I contemplate doing during the present week, but at all events I will do it as soon as possible, and will from time to time notify the War Department of what I have done in pursuance of said orders.

WILLIAM BURTON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 12, 1862.

His Excellency WILLIAM BURTON,
Governor of Delaware, Dover:

Your telegram received. Please state whether any officers have been appointed under the instructions forwarded you from this Department, and who they are.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *August 12, 1862—2 a. m.*
(Received 11 a. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Governor Yates directs me to inform you that thousands of volunteers are rushing to our camps, and no adequate provision has been made to supply them with camp and garrison equipage, clothing, and arms. What shall be done with them?

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 12, 1862.

His Excellency RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois, Springfield:

Your telegram referring to regiments of men over forty-five received.* No positive answer can be given until the force now called for is raised. After that the question will be considered. Other propositions of the same kind have been made.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 12, 1862—9.30 a. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have eleven camps in the State, in each of which there are between 1,000 and 2,000 men. These men I want to bring here and organize

* See August 11, p. 351.

and get ready for the field, but the men have been promised their bounties and advance pay, which they want to leave for their families. Colonel Simonson says he cannot do the business without at least half a dozen assistants, who should be business men, and not young lieutenants. He has no money with which to pay bounties. I have borrowed the money to pay one regiment that leaves to-day for Kentucky, and will borrow more if possible. The failure to pay bounties and advance pay at the time fixed in the order is making great dissatisfaction.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 12, 1862—9.50 a. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Will you not empower me to appoint officers to muster in troops and pay bounties? Colonel Simonson desires it expressly, and has so telegraphed to General Thomas.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 12, 1862—4.15 p. m.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

The term of enlistment of volunteers for short time, say thirty and sixty and ninety days, is about to expire. They were authorized as guard for rebel prisoners and for service in Kentucky, growing out of Morgan's raid. Will you order the paymaster here to pay them?

O. P. MORTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 12, 1862—8.20 p. m.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

Order has been given the Paymaster-General as you desire. If your short-term regiments would go in for the three years, I would date back their time to the original muster and allow them the bounty. Can you not keep them in the service on this condition? Governor Tod is doing it.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 12, 1862—8.45 p. m.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

I would gladly authorize you to pay bounties and make disbursements so as [to] overcome the inefficiency of army officers by your vigor, but the law forbids it. Officers are disbursing agents under the law; you would not be. A requisition placing money in the hands of a State officer would be rejected by the Treasury. Similar applications have from necessity been refused.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *August 12, 1862.*

SECRETARY OF WAR:

There are 300 men in Scott County already enlisted above quota under first call of 300,000 men. Can they be received as volunteers, and will they be allowed bounty by Government, and will the rule operate generally? Answer to be sent to Davenport and Clinton.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 12, 1862.

Adjt. Gen. N. B. BAKER,
Davenport, also Clinton, Iowa:

Your Scott County men and all who may volunteer will be received, provided they go into the old regiments, and they will be allowed bounty, and thus save a special draft that will otherwise have to [be] made to fill up the old regiments. But they will not be received after the 15th for new regiments.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DAVENPORT, *August 12, 1862—8.45 p. m.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Will Colonel Byam's Temperance Regiment and Colonel O'Connor's Irish regiment be allowed longer than the 15th instant to fill up? I will have ten regiments instead of five under your requisition of July 8 by telegraph. They will be full this week. You must accept them as volunteers. They enlisted to escape the disgrace of a draft, as they conceive it, and it will not do to refuse them. Answer immediately.

SAML. J. KIRKWOOD.

AUGUSTA, ME., *August 12, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

My request is not to raise volunteers for nine months and have bounties paid them, but have towns allowed to furnish their quotas of the nine-months' men by raising the men by voluntary enlistment, preventing a draft in such towns, and the men to receive no bounty, and to be treated as drafted men in all respects.

I. WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor of Maine.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 12, 1862.

Governor WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

Colonel Plaisted has leave to remain as long as you require his services. Pray do not send any such person as Blaine to represent you or transact business with the Department, if you can avoid it. Whenever there is any delay in answering a dispatch of yours, it is because the subject is under consideration by the Government, or

because some information is wanted before the answer can be given. Blaine represents that you directed him to assert that he was sent because you could get no answer from this Department to your communications. If there has ever been any neglect or delay, it has been for want of physical ability to attend more promptly, or for the reasons above stated. The immense business of this Department requires the laborious attention of its employés from twelve to eighteen hours a day, and it is painful to have complaints in the name of one so highly appreciated as you are by the Department stated in the most impertinent and offensive manner.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 12, 1862—11 a. m.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

The Adjutant-General has been directed to muster out Major Wild and Captain Wardwell as requested. You must not be impatient if your request for officers from the field should not be answered immediately. The demand for them is so great for the new enlistments, and the exigencies in the field so critical, that it is sometimes impossible to comply with the request, and sometimes it is necessary to obtain information that is difficult to be had as to whether they can be supplied. This has occasioned the delay in respect to Captain Dana, in respect to whom I cannot answer even yet. You can have Captain Morris. We have this moment received news from General Pope that Jackson and his forces are retreating and Pope is pursuing. The battle by General Banks' force on Saturday was one of the most severe, gallant, and skillful engagements during the war.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 12, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

Your dispatch saying "I can't get those regiments off because I can't get quick work out of the U. S. disbursing officer and the paymaster" is received. Please say to these gentlemen that if they do not work quickly I will make quick work with them. In the name of all that is reasonable, how long does it take to pay a couple of regiments? We were never more in need of the arrival of regiments than now—even to-day.

A. LINCOLN.

BOSTON, *August 12, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The nine-months' regiments of militia which we are organizing should be put into camp at once and under strict discipline. May I go on and make requisitions for quartermaster's and commissary supplies as for three-years' men?

JNO. A. ANDREW

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 12, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

You may go on and make requisitions for your militia. But they ought not to go into camp, but come directly here, where they may relieve good troops while being themselves instructed. Their presence here might turn the fate of a battle. I would gladly place the bounty and pay disbursements in your hands, as you have several times requested, because I know your energy and have unbounded confidence in you, but existing laws forbid it. I can only place the money in the hands of an officer in the service for disbursement. I shall be happy to give you *carte blanche* whenever it can be done.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *August 12, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Can we furnish, if we see fit, our quota, not only of volunteers but of drafted militia, by volunteering, so as to avoid a draft? Also, can we be permitted to continue to receive volunteers until we are ready to draft—say about September 1—as all our people are now in the harvest field, and are indispensably necessary to the gathering of the crop? Answer at once.

OSCAR MALMROS,
Adjutant-General.

WINONA, MINN., *August 12, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

If possible, pray postpone drafting in Minnesota fifteen days, by which time I am confident quota will have volunteered. Harvest is suffering greatly for laborers. Please answer.

WM. WINDOM.

ALBANY, N. Y., *August 12, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The great activity of recruiting in several districts has caused the regiments to reach as high as 1,500 and 1,600 men. Can I accept them as regimental organization, giving them another major?

E. D. MORGAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 12, 1862.

His Excellency E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York, Albany:

How soon will the New York troops begin to move to Washington? Can you send any to-day?

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

ALBANY, *August 12, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

No regiment will leave to-day, but Colonel Van Valkenburgh's Elmira regiment is expected to move to-morrow. Balance of State bounty is being paid that regiment to-day at Elmira. Rochester regiment is ordered to leave Monday.

E. D. MORGAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 12, 1862—9.15 p. m.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany:

I rejoice that one regiment is in motion. For Heaven's sake keep them moving. If there is any delay or deficiency on the part of any Government officer, please report immediately, that he may be dismissed. Your inquiry as to extra number in regiments will be answered to-morrow.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 12, 1862.

General GEORGE B. WRIGHT,
Quartermaster-General of Ohio, Columbus:

The correspondence of the War Department shows that the Governors of nearly every State appear to be suspicious that the War Department will be partial in the distribution of arms, and not give his State his fair distributive share of the best. The whole number of arms of each kind is taken and apportioned to the several States according to the number of regiments which they are respectively called upon to furnish. They are charged with all the arms they have respectively received since the 1st of May. The Springfield and Enfield muskets are considered by the States generally, and by the troops, of equivalent value. But we divide each kind, and assign the proper share of each, except in the case of Ohio and Iowa, both of which received an undue share of Enfield rifles in May. Ohio has probably lost some of hers, and therefore 6,300 Springfield arms have been sent to arm seven regiments. Colonel Burbank will return the 5,000 Enfields sent to him this week, and instead of them, he is authorized to draw as many Prussian smooth-bores from the Louisville Arsenal, which are efficient weapons, and for militia home guards are as good as anything else. There have been but 22,000 Springfield rifles in the Washington Arsenal, I regret to say, notwithstanding you count 80,000. I wish you could count the Springfields sent to Ohio by the same multiplying rule. We have in Washington Arsenal a large number of Springfield smooth-bore muskets, an excellent arm, that we could supply. The maximum number of men to carry muskets in a regiment is 950, but in the States generally 900 muskets are rather more than they have men to carry, excluding the necessary details to attend to camp equipage and duty. If any more than that number should be required, they can be supplied by the ordnance officer at the headquarters at which the troops rendezvous preparatory to going into the field.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 12, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

I am very anxious to have the regiments you mentioned* retained in the service, and authorize you to take any measures you may deem proper for that purpose. As an inducement to them I will consider their enlistment as dating back to the original mustering into service, and they will be allowed the bounty. Please advise me what measures you take, and it should be done early.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 12, 1862.

His Excellency DAVID TOD,
Governor of Ohio, Columbus:

In reply to your telegram of yesterday, I am instructed to say:

First. The duty assigned to sheriffs may be committed to auditors. The regulations are only intended to supply deficiency of State laws, not to set them aside.

Second. The time for recruiting for new regiments must cease on the 15th, but recruiting for old regiments may continue until the draft, and if, when added to the new regiments, the number exceeds the entire quota of the first call (36,858), the surplus will be credited on the draft.

Third. The quota of Ohio under the call of July 2 is the same as under the last call. The part called for July 7 was for new regiments, leaving the balance of the quota to fill the old regiments.

Fourth. You are authorized to assign the quotas to each county. See article 6, general order.

Fifth. The appointment of officers of militia must be according to the constitution and laws of the State as provided by the Constitution of the United States.

Sixth. The plan you suggest was duly considered and weighed before the order. The reasons for purging the lists first were thought to be strongest. This opinion is not changed.

Let the proceedings for draft move on without interruption. Use every effort to fill the old regiments.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 12, 1862.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

It is very important for some regiments to arrive here at once. What lack you from us? What can we do to expedite matters? Answer.

A. LINCOLN.

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* See August 11, p. 355.

HARRISBURG, PA., *August 12, 1862.*

A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Three regiments will be organized this a. m., and leave as soon as transportation is ready. We have 13,000 men here, and will organize as rapidly as equipments and transportation can be provided. The regiments at Lancaster can go, and expect to hear from Philadelphia that some are ready there.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 12, 1862.

His Excellency ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg:

How soon will the troops begin to move from Harrisburg for Washington, and how many are or will be ready to-day?

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, *August 12, 1862.*

P. H. WATSON, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Three regiments will be organized this morning and ready for transportation. Thirteen thousand men in Camp Curtin, and will organize at once and go as fast as transportation and equipments can be had. Send arms, as our people do not like to go through Baltimore without. Lancaster regiments ready, and hope some in Philadelphia.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

HARRISBURG, PA., *August 12, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Governor Curtin has 33,000 stand of arms, but will not give them to the volunteers now here. Those ordered from Springfield have not arrived. Governor Curtin will start for Washington to-night. Fifty-one companies mustered in here and thirteen at Lancaster.

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Brigadier-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *August 12, 1862.*

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Ordnance stores arriving. Last night there were thirty-three entire and twelve incomplete companies mustered into service. Muster and pay rolls required by the paymaster here.

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Brigadier-General.

[HARRISBURG, PA., *August 12, 1862.*]

General H. W. HALLECK:

I am informed that a State law prevents the Governor sending Pennsylvania troops out of the State unless supplied with arms and ammunition. As fast as organized and armed the regiments will be dispatched. Ammunition and accouterments are here, but no muskets.

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Brigadier-General, Acting Inspector-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 12, 1862.*

General KETCHUM,
Harrisburg:

If arms and ammunition should not arrive by to-night you will forward the organized regiments as rapidly as possible, to be armed here. Any who have not received their bounty will receive it here. Troops are so necessary here that there must be no delay.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, VT., *August 12, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I desire time extended to September 1 for recruiting volunteers to fill old Vermont regiments. They can readily be filled better with volunteers than drafted in. Our people will probably voluntarily furnish Vermont's quota of nine-months' men within twenty-five or thirty days. Drafts not necessary. I cannot keep up with our people. Our five regiments of nine-months' men will be ready before the Government can clothe, arm, and equip them. Please answer about extension.

FREDK. HOLBROOK,
Governor of Vermont.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, VT., *August 12, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

A telegram to me from Lieut. James M. Warner says General Halleck will grant an application for him for colonel, but refuses for lieutenant-colonel. I hereby appoint him colonel of the Eleventh Vermont Regiment, provided the War Department consents and he can report here for duty within two days. The regiment will all come in camp here Thursday, and the colonel is needed that day. I am furnishing Government some superior regiments, and hope you will aid in obtaining suitable officers. Please answer to-day.

FREDK. HOLBROOK.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 12, 1862.

Governor HOLBROOK,
Brattleborough, Vt.:

Order has been given to detail Colonel Warner, as requested by you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MADISON, WIS., *August 12, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

About one-half of the able-bodied men between eighteen and forty-five years in this State are foreign born. They have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States. Have the right to vote under our State constitution if twenty-one years old. Have enjoyed and are enjoying all the privileges of citizens. Are they liable to be drafted? They should be liable. Great injustice will be done to our State if they are exempt, and our quota would be too large if they are exempt. Cannot those who are not willing to subject themselves to draft be ordered to leave the country? Answer this immediately. I must have the time for volunteering extended, as asked for by my dispatches of Saturday and yesterday. Please answer them.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 12, 1862.

Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

Foreigners who have voted at our elections are regarded as having exercised a franchise that subjects them to military duty. Declaration of intention to become naturalized is not of itself sufficient to prevent their taking advantage of their alienage, but a man who votes must bear arms. Your telegram respecting extension of time for volunteering cannot be answered until to-morrow, some information from different States being required.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MADISON, WIS., *August 12, 1862—1.43 p. m.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Have arrangements been made in relation to arms for the new regiments? We hear as yet of none being sent for our regiments coming into camp, concerning which I have already addressed the Department. Further as to the drafted regiments, how soon will the Department supply the arms for them?

E. SALOMON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 12, 1862.

His Excellency E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin, Madison:

Arms have been sent for your troops and are now on their way unless they have arrived. They were sent to Maj. R. S. Smith, Twelfth Infantry, at Madison. As you request, leave of absence is granted to Colonel Cobb until the 30th instant.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 104. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 13, 1862.*

The following orders are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, D. C., August 8, 1862.*

By direction of the President of the United States, it is hereby ordered that until further order no citizen liable to be drafted into the militia shall be allowed to go to a foreign country. And all marshals, deputy marshals, and military officers of the United States are directed, and all police authorities, especially at the ports of the United States, on the sea-board, and on the frontier, are requested to see that this order is faithfully carried into effect. And they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and detain any person or persons about to depart from the United States in violation of this order, and report to Maj. L. C. Turner, judge-advocate, at Washington City, for further instructions respecting the person or persons so arrested or detained.

2. Any person liable to draft who shall absent himself from his county or State before such draft is made will be arrested by any provost-marshal or other United States or State officer wherever he may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and be conveyed to the nearest military post or depot and placed on military duty for the term of the draft; and the expenses of his own arrest and conveyance to such post or depot and also the sum of $5 as a reward to the officer who shall make such arrest shall be deducted from his pay.

3. The writ of habeas corpus is hereby suspended in respect to all persons so arrested and detained and in respect to all persons arrested for disloyal practices.

EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

II. WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, D. C., August 11, 1862.*

The temporary restrictions upon traveling, deemed necessary to prevent evasions of liability to be drafted into the militia, were not intended to apply to couriers with dispatches to and from the legations of friendly powers in the United States. All authorities, civil and military, are consequently required to allow such couriers to pass freely, without let or molestation.

EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WASHINGTON, *August 13, 1862.*

Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore:*

The Secretary of War directs that you immediately repair to Harrisburg and send to this place all the volunteers mustered into service, and direct the prompt mustering in of all at that place. Governor Curtin has over 30,000 stand of arms which, it is reported, he refuses to issue. If so, take them and issue them. Take with you such officers as you may require for this duty. It is of the utmost importance to have prompt action. Replace by infantry the unmounted cavalry regiment at Havre de Grace and send it here. We have horses, &c., ready to mount it.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 13, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH, *Corinth:*

You will immediately repair to Indianapolis and Columbus and assist the Governors of Ohio and Indiana in getting the volunteers

organized, armed, and putting them in the field. Telegraph here for any instructions you may require. Show this to General Grant.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 13, 1862.*

Brigadier-General JUDAH,
Saint Louis:

You will immediately repair to Springfield, Ill., and assist the State authorities in organizing, mustering, and arming the volunteers. Telegraph here for any further instructions you may require. The business must be pushed forward with all possible dispatch.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPT., QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 13, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In obedience to your order of this date,* I have the honor to submit an abstract of the latest report of clothing and equipage on hand for distribution to the troops, showing the quantity of each article and the depot in which it was stored on the 28th of July.

In addition to the clothing on hand, there were in store in the Schuylkill Arsenal about 3,200,000 yards of cloth for the manufacture of clothing.

The stock of the principal articles for the ordinary wants of the service was about equal to six months' supply of the Army.

The sudden increase of volunteers has brought on from the various rendezvous requisitions which will at once exhaust the supplies of many of the smaller articles.

Of the principal articles of clothing and equipage we had on hand on July 28, distributed at convenient points—

Uniform coats	636,000	Boots, horsemen	43,000
Uniform jackets	300,000	Forage caps	550,000
Uniform trousers	636,000	Stockings, pair	598,000
Flannel drawers	585,000	Haversacks	102,000
Shirts	380,000	Knapsacks	166,000
Greatcoats	405,000	Tents of all kinds	34,300
Blankets	243,000	Mess-pans	112,000
Bootees	485,000	Camp-kettles	38,000

These are the leading articles. They were all in store in reserve, while the army in the field was well equipped, even the great losses suffered by the army on the Peninsula having been almost entirely replaced.

From the above statement it will be seen that, with the exception of blankets, haversacks, knapsacks, and tents, most of the articles essential to the equipment of 450,000 new levies were on hand. The orders issued to fill requisitions have put this great mass of material in motion, and though there will be complaints from some of the camps, where within a few days past the authorities have been surprised by the sudden collection of thousands of men, the rapid transportation

* See Stanton to Taylor (duplicate to Quartermaster-General), p. 373.

by railroad will supply their wants before there can be any real, reasonable ground for complaint.

Before being advised of the draft of 300,000 militia, but after the call for volunteers, I had ordered advertisements to be published for contracts for the following articles to replenish the stock:

Articles.	Quantity.	Place of delivery.	Time of delivery.
			Days.
Hats	100,000	New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Saint Louis	60
Shirts	400,000	Cincinnati	90
Bootees	300,000	New York, Cincinnati	90
Stockings	400,000	New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Saint Louis	90
Blankets	100,000	Philadelphia, Cincinnati	90
Knapsacks	40,000	Cincinnati	60
Haversacks	100,000	New York, Cincinnati, Saint Louis	60
Blouses	150,000	Cincinnati	90
Canteens	300,000	New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Saint Louis	60

Advertisements were also ordered for 75,000 shelter tents, and advertisements for smaller quantities of minor articles have been issued from time to time.

I desired to procure a reasonable increase of supply without too much exciting the market. The late sudden movement, however, will make known the fact that there must be a sudden and great demand for all military goods, and this demand will require very large contracts to supply it. I have therefore prepared and am transmitting to the officers in charge of the three principal depots—New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati—instructions to publish an advertisement inviting offers for the various articles of equipment needed, instructing them to enter into contract for the delivery at their respective depots of the articles immediately wanted, with the lowest responsible bidders presenting themselves within ten days, and from time to time thereafter, as they may be needed and favorable offers are received, to make contracts to accumulate in each depot the full equipment for 100,000 men and the supplies necessary to meet the wear and tear and ordinary demands of an army in active service of 200,000 men, supposing that number of men to draw their supplies from each depot.

The 300,000 volunteers will be equipped principally from the articles made up and in store.

The first suit of cloth uniform for the 300,000 drafted militia, coats and trousers, will be made from cloth which I have ordered to be sent from the Schuylkill Arsenal to each State, where the garments will be made by the people of the States themselves, under contracts entered into either by U. S. quartermasters of experience, stationed within the States, or by the government of the States. This arrangement has been proposed to the several State authorities and accepted by them. It will in some degree distribute the vast expenditure made necessary by these levies among the families of those who go forth to serve the country. The work will be done, too, more quickly than so large a work would be done with the means at hand at the principal depots.

Of tents the supply is deficient, and there is not in the country enough of the material out of which to make them. Cotton, which was selling last week at 50 cents per pound in Philadelphia, would go to 75 cents were it announced that cotton-duck tents were to be supplied to the Army.

The several State authorities have been advised to hut the troops at the various camps of rendezvous, and the attempt will be made to supply those who go into active service with shelter tents, which must be made of some other material than cotton. Importation from abroad by the successful bidders will soon supply the demand.

The supply of blankets is also short, and I fear difficulty in procuring the full stock. Public notice, however, will bring to the assistance of the Department all the manufacturing power of the country, and the deficit must be made up by importation from abroad.

I expect some complaint, but no considerable delay, in the organization and equipment of the troops.

The stock on hand is extraordinarily large, which is fortunate, in view of the sudden call, and, though not sufficient to equip fully 600,000 men, it will go far toward it.

The cost of the first equipment of these 600,000 new levies, exclusive of wagons, horses, &c., may be estimated at about $48,000,000.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

[First indorsement.]

AUGUST 16, 1862.

Referred to the General-in-Chief, to report whether the provisions of the Quartermaster-General are adequate, and whether any, and what, instructions should be given for further supplies.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Second indorsement.]

AUGUST 23, 1862.

From these reports and verbal communications from the Quartermaster-General, I am satisfied that his department is making every possible exertion to procure supplies, and I do not think that any special instructions are necessary at present.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 13, 1862.

Colonel TAYLOR,
Chief of the Commissary Department:

SIR: You will please report—

First. Whether your department has made any, and what, provision for the supply of the new volunteer and drafted troops called for by the President's recent orders.

Second. Whether your supplies will be adequate for the armies in the field and for 300,000 volunteers and 300,000 drafted militia.

Third. Whether any or further instructions or authority are required to enable you to furnish the supplies required for the above purposes.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Quartermaster-General.)

AUGUST 13, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In reply to yours of this date as to whether this department has made any, and what, provisions for the supply of the new volunteers and draft troops called for by the President under recent orders, I have the honor to state that the only steps taken have been to endeavor to supply funds to the mustering officers and officers of this department for the loyal States to enable them to subsist the volunteers from the date of the regiments being mustered into service until they depart for the seat of war. The depots for the supply of the troops in the field being well supplied, it is believed that ample time will be given to procure all subsistence stores that may be required, provided funds can be furnished. On one point alone are instructions from your Department necessary, and that is in relation to raising, organizing, &c., the draft. Permit me most respectfully to suggest that their mode of supply and source from which paid for should be the same as for volunteers.

J. P. TAYLOR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 13, 1862.

Governor ISRAEL WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

SIR: You are requested to notify this Department as soon as possible how many volunteers are enlisted at 12 o'clock to-day under the call of July 2 for 300,000. If you cannot give the exact figures, give as close an approximation as possible. The information is wanted for making some estimates.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Governors Nathaniel S. Berry, Concord, N. H.; Frederick Holbrook, Brattleborough, Vt.; William A. Buckingham, Hartford, Conn.; John A. Andrew, Boston, Mass.; William Sprague, Providence, R. I.; E. D. Morgan, Albany, N. Y.; Andrew G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa.; Charles S. Olden, Trenton, N. J.; William Burton, Dover, Del.; David Tod, Columbus, Ohio; O. P. Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.; Richard Yates, Springfield, Ill.; Alexander Ramsey, Saint Paul, Minn.; Austin Blair, Detroit, Mich.; Edward Salomon, Madison, Wis.; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Davenport, Iowa; A. W. Bradford, Annapolis, Md.; F. H. Peirpoint, Wheeling, Va.; Hon. J. B. Temple, president Military Board, Frankfort, Ky.)

HARTFORD, CONN., *August 13, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In addition to the three-years' volunteers we shall have 7,000 militia early in September.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Dover, Del., August 13, 1862.
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your telegram of this day is received. In order to comply with your request, I immediately upon the reception of your telegram, through my secretary of State, telegraphed to Col. Arthur H. Grimshaw, of the city of Wilmington, commanding the Fourth Delaware Regiment, for information. Colonel Grimshaw replied to me that he had mustered in and paid bounties to 330 men at 12 m., and had enlisted, say, 400 men, and referred to Major Judd, of the U. S. Army, at Wilmington, for facts. If there are any more volunteers enlisted in this State under call of July 2 for 300,000, I possess no official knowledge of the fact, and presume that no more have been enlisted, as Colonel Grimshaw is the only man at the present time authorized to raise a regiment in this State, so far as I have any official information.

WILLIAM BURTON,
Governor of Delaware.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *August 13, 1862—1.20 p. m.*
(Received 7.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Thirty thousand, at the lowest estimate made, of volunteers now enrolled in this State. Muster was not all in, but the above estimate I think reliable. Our quotas under both calls will be full by 15th.

By order of Governor Yates:

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 13, 1862—1 p. m.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

Bishop Ames has just delivered your letter relating to drafts. The order of the Department was designed only as a guide where there was no law or system. Your own system having been adopted, and being more suitable to your State, you are authorized to proceed according to that instead of the Order No. 99.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 13, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

From present indications I shall have 25,000 men in camp by Saturday morning. Unless a large force is sent to aid Colonel Simonson great trouble will be experienced. I hope that something will be done immediately. The Seventieth Regiment, being of the new quota, left for Kentucky this morning.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 13, 1862.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

Three additional officers for mustering and disbursing have been sent to your State. Young lieutenants are better than old officers who are incapable of duty. The Department will furnish the best material it can, but without any hope of preventing complaints or avoiding dissatisfaction. Funds have been provided and sent to your State.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

INDIANAPOLIS, *August 13, 1862.*
(Received 5.35 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

We have now enrolled, as near as we can tell, 24,000 men under call of July 2. By Saturday morning will have several thousand more. I have no doubt I shall be able to make two regiments in all districts where only one was called for complete on the 15th instant.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 13, 1862—7.54 p. m.*
(Received 8.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Will you receive two cavalry regiments from Indiana? These added to old ones will give us five. The men are tendered for them.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 13, 1862.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch of this date is received. I regret that suggestions respectfully made in relation to the wants and conditions of the public service in Indiana should be regarded in the light of complaints and dissatisfaction. I give you credit for doing what you can for the cause, and claim the same for myself in my limited position. If the Government understands the condition of affairs in Indiana, of course information from me is not required.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

FRANKFORT, *August 13, 1862—2 p. m.*
(Received 3.45 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Dispatch received. Fifty-five hundred cavalry and 1,500 infantry have been recruited as estimated. Cavalry now organizing, and when out of the way infantry will recruit faster. The Morgan raid lost us

two weeks recruiting. Our quota could be full by 1st of September, probably sooner.

J. B. TEMPLE,
President.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 13, 1862.

Governor WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

Your dispatch of yesterday explaining your wishes in respect to voluntary enlistments in lieu of draft was received this morning. No objection is perceived to the course you indicate, but it is a matter in respect to which the Department can exercise no control. The Federal Government calls upon the State for a certain quota of soldiers. If, in answer to that call, they are furnished by the State Executive, it is immaterial whether the State procures them by draft or by volunteering to answer the call. It seems to me, therefore, that you are at liberty to furnish the men in such way as will conform to the wishes of your people and your own judgment. The call has heretofore been answered by draft, and instructions for a draft have been given; but they are to be regarded as directory, and need not be observed if the soldiers will be furnished as quickly by any other mode. With these views the call for the quota specified remains to be filled by draft, or whatever mode will produce them in the same time, the draft being the only mode by which the Federal Government can act on the subject, it being only in the power of the State to procure them by a different mode. If any further explanation is required, I shall be glad to answer any inquiry.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BOSTON, *August 13, 1862.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

We have at Camp Stanton at least 3,600 men, at Camp Wool 2,500, and at Camp Cameron 1,300. This last camp is for the recruits for the old regiments, for which we have already sent 1,200. We are pressed with applications from towns and cities to send their men to our camps. I have told them to hold back for a few days, as we have no tents. I have no doubt that our quota is full for the first call, and we can send regiments on to Washington every week until our number is full. We could send to-day three full regiments, but we cannot, as there is but one paymaster and one disbursing officer in the State. The whole delay is attributable to this fact, that the U. S. officers are slow, and there are not enough of them to do their respective duties. There are thirty select men now in Boston, who have been here since Friday with their full quota of men, waiting to have them mustered in, so that they can pay them the bounty; but there is no man but one to muster them, and he takes his time, and has too much to do. Such a system of delay is enough to stop all recruiting. Why cannot each State do its own business in its own way?

WM. SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General of Massachusetts.

DETROIT, *August 13, 1862—1 p. m.*
(Received 3.35 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

I am directed by the Governor of this State to inform you that eight regiments of infantry and one of cavalry are enlisted to the maximum number and a surplus.

JNO. ROBERTSON,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 13, 1862.

OSCAR MALMROS,
Adjutant-General of Minnesota, Saint Paul:

Minnesota has not furnished an excess of volunteers, compared with other loyal States; but no regard is paid to numbers furnished before July 2. We want the entire levy under the two last calls.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONCORD, N. H., *August 13, 1862.*
(Received 7.20 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

From as close estimate as I can make at present time, I think about 3,000 recruited to-day at 12 o'clock.

ANTHONY COLBY,
Adjutant-General of New Hampshire.

COLUMBUS, *August 13, 1862—11.15 a. m.*
(Received 2.10 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Under the call of July 2 we have raised about 35,000 for new regiments, and since that date about 5,000 for regiments in the field. Recruiting for both is now rapidly progressing.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 13, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus:

All the additional assistance for mustering and disbursing bounty that is at command of the Department has been sent you. Your complaint of the Quartermaster's Department has been transmitted to the Quartermaster-General for his action.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL OF OHIO,
Columbus, August 13, 1862.

P. H. WATSON, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of yesterday. I beg to assure you that our State authorities entertain no suspicions of injustice from the General Government, but are simply anxious to have our troops well and promptly armed. As I must again remind you, no Springfield rifle muskets had ever been issued to Ohio, and we could not think that we had our fair proportion of them. Our estimate of Enfields received covered the entire issue to the State since the war, not from any particular date, and in reference to the last lot of 10,000 received, my correspondence with the Ordnance Bureau will advise you that they were not only not equal to Springfields, but a very indifferent and imperfect arm. (See letter to General Ripley of July 3, inclosing a copy of statement of deficiencies in Enfields.) You will not have forgotten that nearly 4,000 of these arms have been issued to Ohio troops now in service, and though I regretted exceedingly parting with the Enfields to Colonel Burbank during the Morgan raid, the issue was made upon his urgent requisition, and was deemed by the Governor an imperative necessity. I had no other serviceable arms to issue, and hope soon to recover them. I thank you for the Springfields, and will make a prudent distribution of them. Our regiments, however, will be maximum in number, and as the Governor desires that they shall be fully armed and equipped before they leave the State, we may have to make a further requisition on you. As regards the Springfield smoothbores, I have no doubt they would prove more serviceable than many rifles we have issued, but volunteers have a strong prejudice in favor of the rifles. As you are aware, the Springfields and Austrian rifles, .58 caliber, have been consigned to Captain Dod. The Governor has not yet been advised of a compliance with his request that those, together with all ordnance stores for Ohio troops, should pass through my hands.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. WRIGHT,
Quartermaster-General of Ohio.

HARRISBURG, *August 13, 1862.*
(Received 3.15 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

The requisition was made on this State on the 7th July for twenty-one regiments. We have more than 21,000 ready, and many more dependent on questions I hope to settle by a personal visit at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A. G. CURTIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 13, 1862.*

General KETCHUM,
Harrisburg:

You will send immediately to this city all volunteers who are mustered into the U. S. service, whether armed or not. You will assume

control of them, and not regard Governor Curtin's orders. The quartermaster will furnish transportation.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 13, 1862.*

Brigadier-General KETCHUM,
Harrisburg:

General Wool has been ordered by the Secretary of War to Harrisburg, to enforce the arming and dispatch of the volunteers. General Gillmore has been sent to New York and Albany in your place. You will, therefore, not leave Pennsylvania till you get further orders. You are authorized to take the most summary measures which may be necessary to push forward the troops. The railroad must give them the preference, and, if necessary, exclude all other passengers.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MADISON, WIS., *August 13, 1862—2.45 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your dispatch received. From the best information at hand, I think that the five regiments called for from this State under the first call are full. By the 16th they will be full, and one or two surplus regiments. If we can have till September 1 to receive volunteers we shall fill our whole second call with three-years' volunteers, and I earnestly desire such extension. We cannot put the machinery for drafting in operation before 15th of September.

E. SALOMON.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 105. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 14, 1862.*

The inspection of all cavalry forces, preparatory to their being mustered into the service of the United States, shall hereafter comprise, in addition to the usual personal examination, a test of horsemanship, to be made under the direction of the mustering officer; and no person shall be mustered into the cavalry service who does not exhibit good horsemanship and a practical knowledge of the ordinary care and treatment of horses.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 14, 1862.

ORDER RESPECTING VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA.

Ordered:

First. That after the 15th of this month bounty and advanced pay shall not be paid to volunteers for any new regiments, but only to

volunteers for regiments now in the field and volunteers to fill up new regiments now organizing but not yet full.

Second. Volunteers to fill up the new regiments now organizing will be received and paid the bounty and advanced pay until the 22d day of this month, and if not completed by that time the incomplete regiments will be consolidated and superfluous officers mustered out.

Third. Volunteers to fill up the old regiments will be received and paid the bounty and advance pay until the 1st day of September.

Fourth. The draft for 300,000 militia, called for by the President, will be made on Wednesday, the 3d day of September, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., and continued from day to day, between the same hours, until completed.

Fifth. If the old regiments should not be filled up by volunteers before the 1st day of September, a special draft will be ordered for the deficiency.

Sixth. The exigencies of the service require that officers now in the field should remain with their commands, and no officer now in the field, in the regular or volunteer service, will under any circumstances be detailed to accept a new command.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 14, 1862.

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS FOR THE ENROLLMENT AND DRAFT OF MILITIA.

Ordered:

Eighth. That in filling all requisitions for militia, the quotas of the several States will be apportioned by the Governors among the several counties, and (where practicable) among the subdivisions of counties, so that allowance shall be made to such counties and subdivisions for all volunteers theretofore furnished by them and mustered into the service of the United States, and whose stipulated term of service shall not have expired.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 14, 1862.

Governor FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
Brattleborough, Vt.:

SIR: If you have not reported the number of volunteers in reply to my telegram of yesterday, please do so to-day, as reports are wanted immediately to determine important questions.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Governors William Sprague, Providence, R. I.; E. D. Morgan, Albany, N. Y.; Charles S. Olden, Trenton, N. J.; Alexander Ramsey, Saint Paul, Minn.; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Davenport, Iowa; F. H. Peirpoint, Wheeling, Va.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 14, 1862.*
(Via Columbus, Ky.)

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Memphis:

The policy of the Government to permit gold and silver to be paid for cotton within our lines was determined before I came here, and I must carry it out. Both the purchasers and sellers are subject to military surveillance and control, and all suspicious persons can be kept away from our armies. Moreover, where you have good reason to believe that money in the hands of any individual is intended for the use of the rebel Government you can seize it. It, however, would be absurd to prohibit the payment of our money for cotton in Memphis while General Butler is encouraging such payment in New Orleans.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 14, 1862.

Governor YATES,
Springfield:

If your Sixty-eighth Regiment or any others of the short term will enlist for three years and remain where they are, I will let the enlistment date back to the original muster, and pay them the bounty. This has been proposed and accepted by the Ohio regiments, but they cannot be discharged until other troops come to take their place.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 14, 1862.

Governor YATES:

The 35,000 volunteers will not fill up your quota of volunteers and militia and fill up your old regiments. Thirty-four thousand seven hundred and nineteen are required to fill up your old regiments.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 14, 1862.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

After to-morrow bounty and advance pay will not be paid to any except those who enlist to fill up the old regiments, or to complete regiments not entirely filled.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 14, 1862.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

The cavalry regiments you offer will be accepted if ready to be mustered in without delay.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 14, 1862.

GOVERNOR KIRKWOOD,
Iowa:

Your regiments will be accepted if filled up this week as volunteers, but the proceedings for draft should be vigorously pushed forward to fill up the old regiments, even if not otherwise required.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FRANKFORT, KY., *August 14, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have 2,000 men recruited in excess of twelve-months' cavalry. Will you receive them if organized and tendered? May I raise three-year infantry regiments in satisfaction of draft and credit the number raised to the counties raising them? I can raise in twenty days 5,000 three-years' infantry if credited on the draft. Kentucky is fully alive to her duty. Grant this if you can.

J. W. FINNELL,
Adjutant-General Kentucky Volunteers.

AUGUSTA, ME., *August 14, 1862—10.15 a. m.*
(Received 10.40 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Between 7,000 and 8,000 men enlisted by 12 noon August 13 under call July 2.

I. WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor of Maine.

AUGUSTA, ME., *August 14, 1862—4 p. m.*
(Received 6.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Shall I send the five full regiments forward as fast as mustered and paid, and where to?

I. WASHBURN, JR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 14, 1862.

GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Boston, Mass.:

The nine-months' militia can be mustered now and as fast as presented.

By order:

T. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 14, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. H. G. WRIGHT,
Boston:

What causes the delay in sending forward Massachusetts regiments? Everything seems to hang fire at the critical moment. Don't rest till you get them off. Extend your operations to any of the Eastern States where you can be useful.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BOSTON, MASS., *August 14, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

One regiment has gone to-day; another goes to-morrow; a third and fourth cannot be ready before next week. I think they need arms, bounty, clothing, and mustering. None were ready when I came. Have just returned from camp, where there are over two unorganized regiments, which I have directed to be got ready at once. Will attend to-morrow to other Eastern States, as you authorize. Wrote to Adjutant-General Thomas yesterday. Paymasters have been sent, but no officers to pay bounty. Mustering officers are much needed, under system of muster prevailing. Can I take any regular officer I can find for this duty? It will expedite matters much.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *August 14, 1862—7.35 p. m.*
(Received 12.15 a. m. 15th.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Twelve hundred and thirty men are enlisted and reported at the place of general rendezvous for the State. About 500 other enlistments have been heard of in the State. Enlisting at the general rendezvous is progressing at the rate of 150 per day.

OSCAR MALMROS,
Adjutant-General.

TRENTON, *August 14, 1862—12 noon.*
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I wrote yesterday that one regiment had 868 men, one 817 men, one 625 men, one 700 men, one 700 men. You may add to-day to each regiment 100 men.

CHAS. S. OLDEN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 14, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

In order to relieve some of the State Executives from embarrassment in making local apportionments, the Department has concluded

to assume the responsibility of directing an apportionment by an additional regulation which has been transmitted to-day.*

EDWIN M. STANTON.

(Same to Governor Tod, Columbus, Ohio; Governor Washburn, Augusta, Me.; Governor Andrew, Boston, Mass.; Governor Salomon, Madison, Wis.)

ALBANY, N. Y., *August 14, 1862.*
(Received 12 m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Stimulated by bounties, by the efforts and zeal of local committees, by fear of a draft, and the apprehension of unfavorable intelligence at any moment, the reserve power of the State is fairly in motion. Reports from different sections last evening show that not less than 30,000 volunteers have been enrolled in new organizations in the last three weeks, independently of recruits for old regiments. An equal number can be enlisted in the next three weeks, and the whole force required from this State by both orders can be speedily raised by voluntary enlistment; but to do this the ardor must not be checked for one moment. I must accept companies and maximum regiments as circumstances shall determine. Is this satisfactory? The order for perfecting enrollment, under General Orders, No. 99, will be issued to-day.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., *August 14, 1862.*
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have ordered regiments to move to Washington as follows: Two on Monday next, two on Tuesday, two on Wednesday, two on Thursday, two on Friday, four on Saturday, one on Monday following, and one on next Wednesday, the 27th instant. Orders for moving additional regiments will be issued to-morrow.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor.

ALBANY, *August 14, 1862.*
(Received 4.20 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

The information sought was communicated in a dispatch to the Secretary of War this morning; that estimate was 30,000, independent of recruits for regiments in the field. For this latter class add 3,000.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York.

COLUMBUS, *August 14, 1862—1.30 p. m.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

I hope to have all the enrollment in by the 20th instant. I assume it will take ten days for the commissioner to purge the lists, and

* See p. 381.

hence cannot be ready for the draft before the 1st day of September. I send Governor Dennison to see you on this subject of draft to-morrow.

DAVID TOD.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 14, 1862—10.50 p. m.*
(Received 12.10 a. m. 15th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have over 20,000 men in camp, without blankets or clothing. They can be purchased in Cincinnati. It is due to my gallant boys that you order them purchased. These were all ordered by me on the 7th of July. I know not where the fault is, and it is well that I do not, for I would whip the fellow were he as strong as Methuselah.

DAVID TOD.

HARRISBURG, PA., *August 14, 1862.*
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

General HALLECK and
P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Two regiments—clothed and armed, and will leave to-night or to-morrow morning—at this place and at Lancaster; 10,300 have been mustered into service. The thirteen companies at Lancaster will be here to-morrow. Blankets expected.

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 14, 1862.

His Excellency FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
Governor of Vermont, Brattleborough, Vt.:

SIR: The Secretary of War instructs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo in relation to furnishing the Tenth and Eleventh Regiments of Vermont Volunteers with Springfield rifled muskets, and complaining of the Austrian arms which were furnished to your Ninth Regiment and afterward exchanged. In reply, you are respectfully informed that the Government is not at present in a situation to furnish more than one-third of the men under the first call with what are commonly called the best guns, and that the State of Vermont has received always more than her share in proportion to the number at present on hand and the number of troops in the other States to be supplied. The Springfield guns given to your Ninth Regiment, in exchange for other arms, were given as an acknowledgment of their patriotic ardor in coming forward first in answer to the call. As to the Austrian guns referred to in your letter, they are deemed by competent military officers to be an excellent arm and but little inferior to the Springfield musket. However, it may be stated generally that the Department expects soon to be able to furnish all the troops with arms of the best quality, and that it would be glad to do so now if the arms were on hand or to be procured. Your Excellency may rest assured that the full share due to Vermont of the best arms now in the possession of the Government, or that may

be hereafter obtained, shall be apportioned to the gallant volunteers of your State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WOODSTOCK, VT., *August 14, 1862—12.30 p. m.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In answer to your telegram of this date, addressed to the Governor of the State, I have the honor to report that to this time the enlistments of 3,174 men under the call for 300,000 three-years' men have been returned to this office. In addition to this number there are a large number of recruits in the hands of recruiting officers all over the State, of whom, owing to the rapidity of enlistments for the last three days, no returns have yet been received. The whole number required from the State, 4,200 men, will be ready by the 18th instant, of which whole number 1,200 are for old regiments now in service. The Ninth Regiment is now in the field, and the Tenth and Eleventh Regiments are full.

PETER T. WASHBURN,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

WHEELING, *August 14, 1862.*
(Received 2 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I shall have one regiment in rendezvous in five days, another in less than ten days, and the third in less than fifteen days. I think the companies have commenced coming in, but owing to the inaccessibility of part of the country I cannot get daily reports, but I can safely say there are more than 2,000 three-years' volunteers enrolled, but I have not any clothing. Can you order some sent here immediately?

F. H. PEIRPOINT.

MADISON, WIS., *August 14, 1862.*
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The people of this State are in the greatest excitement about recruiting. Why will the Government insist on drafting, or leave us in suspense about recruiting, when we can furnish the soldiers by continuing recruiting until the 1st of September? I must have permission to receive volunteers after to-morrow, and an answer immediately, as it takes several days to spread the news through the State.

E. SALOMON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 14, 1862.

Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

The old regiments must be filled, and volunteers for them will be paid the bounty until the 1st of September. New regiments will not be authorized to receive the bounty. A general order has been sent you to-day on this subject.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to the Governors of the loyal States, and Hon. J. B. Temple, president Military Board, Frankfort, Ky.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 107. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 15, 1862.*

I. Officers of the Regular Army will, as a general rule, receive leaves of absence to accept the rank of colonel in volunteer regiments, but not lower grades. Non-commissioned officers and privates will be discharged on receiving commissions in volunteer regiments.†

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III. The laws of the United States and the general laws of war, authorize, in certain cases, the seizure and conversion of private property for the subsistence, transportation, and other uses of the army, but this must be distinguished from pillage; and the taking of property for public purposes is very different from its conversion to private uses. All property lawfully taken from the enemy, or from the inhabitants of an enemy's country, instantly becomes public property, and must be used and accounted for as such. The Fifty-second Article of War authorizes the penalty of death for pillage or plundering, and other articles authorize severe punishments for any officer or soldier who shall sell, embezzle, misapply, or waste military stores, or who shall permit the waste or misapplication of any such public property. The penalty is the same whether the offense be committed in our own or in an enemy's territory.

IV. All property, public or private, taken from alleged enemies, must be inventoried and duly accounted for. If the property taken be claimed as private, receipts must be given to such claimants or their agents. Officers will be held strictly accountable for all property taken by them or by their authority, and it must be returned for the same as any other public property.

V. Where foraging parties are sent out for provisions or other stores the commanding officer of such party will be held accountable for the conduct of his command, and will make a true report of all property taken.

VI. No officer or soldier will, without authority, leave his colors or ranks to take private property, or to enter a private house for that purpose. All such acts are punishable with death, and an officer who permits them is equally as guilty as the actual pillager.

VII. Commanding officers of armies and corps will be held responsible for the execution of these orders in their respective commands.

By command of Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief of the Army:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See p. 380. † For paragraph II, see Series II, Vol. IV, p. 393.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 15, 1862.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

GENERAL: Referring to your report of the 13th, in answer to my letter of that date, I observe that the third inquiry is not answered, to wit:

Whether any other or further authority or instructions are required to enable you to supply all that properly devolves on your department for the new troops.

You will please favor me with a report on this point, and if any authority or instructions are wanted from this Department please specify the same.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 15, 1862.

Number of sick and wounded soldiers in General Hospital on or about August 1, 1862.

Philadelphia	2,800	Harrison's Landing	900
Cincinnati	1,586	Army of Virginia	1,570
Evansville	2,200	Louisville, Ky.	880
New York	2,000	Saint Louis	2,889
Baltimore	2,858	Department of Mississippi	1,800
Fort Monroe	2,567		
Cairo, Mound City, and Paducah	308	Total	28,383
Falls Church, Washington, and Alexandria	6,025		

Respectfully furnished for the information of the Secretary of War.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon-General U. S. Army.

[AUGUST 15, 1862.]

GOVERNORS OF STATES:

Message of yesterday should read: Drafting will take place on Wednesday, September 3.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 15, 1862.

Governor KIRKWOOD,
Davenport, Iowa:

Advanced pay and bounty will not be paid after this day except to fill up the old regiments and those not yet complete. A new temperance regiment of volunteers will not be paid bounty and advance pay.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *August 15, 1862—12.20 p. m.*
(Received 2.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Will all the volunteers be credited on the draft after filling the call for the first 300,000 men, or will the credit be given on the draft only after filling the first call, and also the old regiments? Answer definitely.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 15, 1862—4.25 p. m.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa, Davenport, Iowa:

The old regiments must be filled before any volunteers can be credited on the draft.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 15, 1862.*

General BOYLE,
Louisville, Ky.:

All Kentucky regiments you can raise for three years will be received.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 15, 1862.

His Excellency ISRAEL WASHBURN,
Governor of Maine, Augusta, Me.:

SIR: In reply to yours of the 11th instant on the subject of drafting, I am directed to say that the regulations for drafting established by General Orders, No. 99, are only intended to supply any defects that may exist in State laws or in the execution of them, and not to set them aside.

So far as your State laws can be substituted for the regulations, it may be done, and you can use such portion of the regulations as may be required to supply any deficiency. The additional regulations of last evening will relieve you of any embarrassment in assigning quotas to counties. The regiments of militia must be officered in the same manner as volunteers. If men are willing to volunteer to take the place of drafted men and to be organized and in all respects treated as such, I see no objection to it. The quota of drafted men being furnished by the State, it can make no difference to the Government whether they are selected by draft, or come voluntarily forward and offer themselves. The policy of such a course might, however, be questioned in reference to its effects at home. It would strip the State of its most devoted and loyal men subject to draft, and

leave at home the selfish and disaffected, if any such you have. This Department would not therefore advise the adoption of any but the regular system of drafting.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 15, 1862.

Governor WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

Please send your regiments forward to Washington as fast as you can without losing an hour. Does the additional regulation of yesterday as to apportionment answer your views? Notify me when you start the regiments.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

AUGUSTA, *August 15, 1862—7.05 p. m.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary:

Additional regulation entirely satisfactory. One regiment will go next Tuesday, another Thursday. The others are full, and will go as fast as the movements of officials here will permit.

I. WASHBURN, JR.

BOSTON, *August 15, 1862—4.45 p. m.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

The Thirty-third Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Alberto C. Maggi, left for Washington yesterday afternoon. The Thirty-fourth, Col. George D. Wells, will leave to-day. In the material of their men these regiments are excelled by no others Massachusetts has sent. If it shall be necessary to send them immediately into the field, it is the desire of Maggi to be assigned to Sigel's, and of Wells to Banks', and I should like to have their wishes gratified. Both these regiments would have gone a week ago but for the delay in giving them their bounty and advance pay.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

BOSTON, *August 15, 1862—4.45 p. m.*
(Received 5.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Necessity for experience in new corps is so great that I must have all I can. Your sixth paragraph in yesterday's order does not cover officers off duty and not now in the field. I will commission some here. Hope it will be right. Are Lieutenant-Colonel Batchelder and Major Frank and Captain Sedgwick refused finally, so that I must

appoint new officers, for special and peculiar reasons? I trust Lieut. Charles L. Chandler, of First Massachusetts, whom I long since requested, and commissioned in our Thirty-fourth, may be ordered immediately to join that regiment at Washington; it left here to-day. Give me him as favor, if no other.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 15, 1862—6 p. m.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

I am highly gratified by your dispatch just received. The Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Regiments shall go to Banks and Sigel as they desire.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 15, 1862.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Will you accept volunteers for nine-months' service in lieu of drafted men?

H. R. GAMBLE,
Governor of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 15, 1862.*

Governor GAMBLE,
Saint Louis:

The Secretary of War consents to your retaining in service the surplus militia, at least for the present, that all preparations should be made for the draft, and the question of postponement will be decided hereafter.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 15, 1862.

His Excellency Governor BERRY,
Concord, N. H.:

Information has been received at this Department that the laws of your State do not exempt physicians, surgeons, and clergymen from draft. They will be exempt as in other States.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 15, 1862.*

Governor MORGAN,
Albany:

The rule of the Department is that regular officers will not be permitted to accept volunteer commissions of less rank than a colonelcy.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 15, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany:

Your dispatch of yesterday respecting the movement of troops is highly gratifying. If you can anticipate by moving to-morrow, so much the better. Hours are pressing. The railroad companies would no doubt run on Sunday, and I will make the arrangement if the troops can be ready. Please answer.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ALBANY, N. Y., *August 15, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Our people are responding to the call for troops with alacrity and enthusiasm. Governor Morgan can organize his whole quota of the call for 600,000 even earlier than you can have them by draft, if allowed to proceed as indicated in his dispatch of yesterday by telegraph. The popular feeling is at high war heat. It has cost much to get this steam up. Pray do not require the Governor to "blow it off." Delegations from various parts of the State anxiously await your reply.

THURLOW WEED.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 15, 1862.

THURLOW WEED, Esq.,
Albany, N. Y.:

Your telegram has just been received. I am anxious not to "waste the steam," and shall do all in my power to make the machine work with a full head. The additional regulation directing an apportionment and the new order respecting volunteers and draft of yesterday you have no doubt seen, and I hope they will prove satisfactory. It is a duty you owe the country to make any suggestion to this Department which in your judgment will benefit the service, and it will be my pleasure to receive and conform to it so far as may be in my power.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 15, 1862—5.50 p. m.

General G. B. WRIGHT,
Quartermaster-General of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio:

Eleven thousand seven hundred Austrian rifles of good quality will be sent to you to-day, together with the accouterments. These will arm thirteen regiments; you have Springfields for seven regiments; you will have Enfields enough for at least five, and probably more, regiments, and Austrians for ten regiments were previously sent. This makes up a supply of arms for the thirty-five new regiments. The arms for the 5,000 men to fill old regiments cannot be issued until they join the regiments, as their arms must be uniform with those of the regiments which they join.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 15, 1862—8.45 p. m.*
(Received 10.25 p. m.)

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

The Governor directs me to say that he will have fifty new regiments to arm by the 1st of September. We are sending many recruits to old regiments without arms. Of course we want arms and accouterments for fifteen more regiments. Cannot you give us Springfields and Enfields for them?

GEO. B. WRIGHT,
Quartermaster-General of Ohio.

HARRISBURG, PA., *August 15, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

I arrived here night before last, and I found Brigadier-General Ketchum actively and efficiently engaged in preparing the troops for Washington. Two regiments have been forwarded. Another will go forward from Lancaster this afternoon, and two regiments from Harrisburg to-morrow, and all will be sent forward as soon as possible. General Ketchum and staff are doing their very best in preparing and sending the troops forward. Fifteen thousand muskets have arrived. If any delay occurs it must be attributed to the State officer in not appointing officers. Delay also may be ascribed to the arrangements of troops from towns and counties together.

JNO. E. WOOL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 15, 1862.

EDWARD C. MAURAN,
Adjutant-General of Rhode Island, Providence:

Your quota of men sent to the field before the two last calls of the President is just the quota you have sent—that is to say, there is no surplus to be credited on the draft or on the previous call. Your quota of 300,000 volunteers is 2,712, the same as for the draft. The call of the Department of July 7 was for a new regiment, leaving the balance of the quota of volunteers to be filled by recruits for old regiments. After your old regiments are filled, any surplus of volunteers can be credited on the draft.

Respectfully, yours,

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MADISON, WIS., *August 15, 1862—10 a. m.*
(Received 3.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I must immediately have a distinct understanding of your order of yesterday. Understanding from your former dispatches that any excess of volunteers over the five regiments called for as our part of

the 300,000 would be credited on our draft, I have encouraged volunteering, with the expectation of the men receiving the usual bounty, intending to organize into regiments the surplus volunteers beyond the first five called for. The five are full, and we have a surplus—I do not yet know how large. Now, what I wish at once to know is, whether the surplus men enlisted will receive the bounty as volunteers, or shall I disband them? To disband them or refuse the bounty would be bad faith and an affront to the loyal people of the State. We shall have to wait till the 10th or 15th of September for the draft, as it is simply impossible for this State to draft before; and secondly, if the surplus men are to be accepted as volunteers to offset the draft, do you mean to allow me to go on receiving volunteers in the same way, and to receive bounty till August 22, to be organized into regiments as soon as the returns of the enlisting officers are made? Answer this immediately.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

MADISON, WIS., *August 15, 1862—11 a. m.*
(Received 2.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your order refusing to discharge officers who are promoted to new regiments is unexpected and bears very hard upon us. I commissioned nearly a month ago Captain Dill, of Sixth Regiment, and Captain Nasmith, of Seventh Regiment, King's division, as colonel and lieutenant-colonel of our Twenty-fifth Regiment. It has been largely recruited by their friends, and is ready to go into camp. We have literally no military men to take charge of the regiments, your order respecting officers who have resigned, even from ill health, though now restored, preventing them from being reappointed. I also promoted Major Allen, of Second Regiment, King's division, as lieutenant-colonel of Twenty-third, and Captain Hobart, of Fourth Regiment, now at Baton Rouge, as lieutenant-colonel of Twenty-first. I must have these men if it is possible, and should have them now. I also want the non-commissioned officers and privates whom I have promoted from their regiments for merit. Please answer favorably.

By our militia laws firemen and persons who have held military commissions in this and other States are exempt from duty. Can you correct the evil by an order, or authorize me to do it? The matter of firemen is very important. The number of firemen in companies is unlimited, and those companies are being filled by shirks at a fearful rate. Cannot you let me have officers from the Western Department, if not from the Eastern, the former being comparatively idle?

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

MADISON, WIS., *August 15, 1862—12 m.*
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I desire to know whether arms for the twelve regiments ordered from this State are provided for. We shall have several regiments going into camp immediately. Your attention is called to the total want of quartermaster's stores for even the five regiments first called

for from this State. They cannot go into camp until tents are provided, and there is almost nothing else ready. We shall be obliged to provide local quarters and subsistence for the companies till proper provisions are made. What shall we do? Answer.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 15, 1862—5.26 p. m.

Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

If you will carefully read the new orders, you will hardly fail to understand that all persons volunteering to this date will be entitled to the advance pay and bounty; that volunteers for regiments partly organized and not filled up will be also entitled to pay and bounty until the 22d of this month; that volunteers for old regiments now in the field will be entitled to pay and bounty until the 1st of September. In no other cases will bounty be paid. The meaning of the orders cannot be expressed more clearly. When you report what number of volunteers you have, instructions will be given upon the other matters mentioned in your telegram of this date.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 15, 1862—5.34 p. m.

His Excellency E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin, Madison:

Arms for the twelve regiments have been provided; 4,500 Enfield rifle muskets of superior quality have been forwarded to-day from New York. Canvas cannot be had for tents, owing to the scarcity of cotton, and you must do as you propose—build temporary board barracks.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 15, 1862—5.50 p. m.

Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

The Department would gladly furnish experienced officers for the new recruits. But a moment's reflection will convince you that it would be grossly unjust to soldiers who are in face of the enemy to deprive them of their officers, and that it is dangerous to the country to reduce the force before the enemy. The order of the Department is a military necessity that cannot be overcome. In respect to fire companies you need have no trouble. The law of Congress exempts all who are exempted by the State law. But that can only be taken advantage of by those who were exempted at the date of the President's call. All who have joined fire companies since that date remain liable to military duty, and cannot evade it by joining a fire company.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 108. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 16, 1862.*

The following order of the President of the United States, dated August 14, 1862, is published for the information of all concerned:

Ordered:

First. That after the 15th of this month, bounty and advanced pay shall not be paid to volunteers for any new regiments, but only to volunteers for regiments now in the field and volunteers to fill up new regiments now organizing but not yet full.

Second. Volunteers to fill up the new regiments now organizing will be received and paid the bounty and advanced pay until the 22d day of this month, and if not completed by that time, the incomplete regiments will be consolidated, and superfluous officers mustered out.

Third. Volunteers to fill up the old regiments will be received and paid the bounty and advanced pay until the 1st day of September.

Fourth. The draft for 300,000 militia called for by the President will be made on Wednesday, the 3d day of September, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., and continued from day to day, between the same hours, until completed.

Fifth. If the old regiments should not be filled up by volunteers before the 1st day of September, a special draft will be ordered for the deficiency.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 109. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 16, 1862.*

The following is an order of the President of the United States, dated July 22, 1862:

Ordered:

First. That military commanders within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, in an orderly manner, seize and use any property, real or personal, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands as supplies, or for other military purposes; and that while property may be destroyed for proper military objects, none shall be destroyed in wantonness or malice.

Second. That military and naval commanders shall employ as laborers, within and from said States, so many persons of African descent as can be advantageously used for military and naval purposes, giving them reasonable wages for their labor.

Third. That, as to both property and persons of African descent, accounts shall be kept sufficiently accurate and in detail to show quantities and amounts, and from whom both property and such persons shall have come, as a basis upon which compensation can be made in proper cases; and the several Departments of this Government shall attend to and perform their appropriate parts toward the execution of these orders.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 16, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I must apologize for the omission to reply to the third question of your letter of the 13th instant, namely, whether any other or further authority or instructions are required to enable me to supply all that properly devolves on this department for the new troops. It should have been answered, but in writing the report, which was called for with haste, the other questions occupied my attention, and this one escaped particular notice and categorical answer.

I consider that under your verbal instructions and the public laws and regulations, this office has full authority to provide, so far as it is physically possible, all proper regulation quartermaster's supplies for the new troops.

I have been informed that the volunteer call is expected to raise quickly 150,000 men in new regiments, and more slowly about 150,000 to fill the ranks of the old regiments, and that the drafted militia, who will come in after the volunteers, will amount to 300,000.

No further authority or instructions from the War Department occur to me as necessary to assist me in providing supplies. I believe the office has already authority to exercise all legal powers. The regulations under laws of Congress require some forms and advertisements which promote economy, occasionally at the expense of time and efficiency. But I do not think that the Secretary has the legal power to dispense with these; and should public extremity in any case make it, in my opinion, absolutely necessary to do so, I will submit the particular case for your consideration.

The rise of the people in answer to the President's call has been even more sudden than that of last year; but it finds us much better prepared, as my report of the 13th instant has made known to you.

Whatever the manufacturing power of the country can do to meet the exigency in time, I think I have instructions and power to control; and though I expect complaint, I do not think there will be much delay, except in the supply of the tents, for which most of the material must be imported. In the meantime, as you have been informed, it will be necessary to hut the troops, instead of putting them under canvas.

If any instructions occur to the War Department which would aid my efforts I shall of course be happy to receive them, but none occur to me. For any authority which I may hereafter find necessary I shall not hesitate to ask, with confidence that, if consistent with law, it will, as heretofore, be granted at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 16, 1862.

HENRY DU PONT,
Wilmington, Del.:

Sir: In reply to yours of 13th instant, requesting that the employés at your mills engaged in the manufacture of powder be exempted from the draft, I am directed to say that the request has been granted.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 16, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. H. G. WRIGHT,
Boston:

You will immediately repair to these headquarters, bringing your staff with you.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HARTFORD, *August 16, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I see no reason why the eight regiments of infantry now enlisted in this State cannot be organized and dispatched to Washington as fast as transportation can be obtained from the Quartermaster's Department, provided that the mustering officer, Captain Ross, is furnished at once with the balance—$155,000—necessary to pay the U. S. bounty, and the camp equipage and clothing for two regiments is at once forwarded by Colonel Vinton from New York. Connecticut under the last call has enlisted eight full regiments for the war and expects to complete another regiment, leaving only five regiments, if any, to be drafted.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 74. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Corinth, Miss., August 16, 1862.*

I. All non-residents of this district found within the same who if at home would be subject to draft will at once be enrolled under the supervision of the local commanders where they may be found, and in case of a draft being made by their respective States an equal proportion will be drawn from persons thus enrolled. Persons so drawn will at once be assigned to the troops from the States to which they owe military service, and the Executive thereof notified of such draft.

II. All violations of trade by army followers may be punished by confiscation of stock in trade and the assignment of the offenders to do military duty as private soldiers.

By command of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *August 16, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I am quite surprised at your dispatch of the 14th saying that 35,000 would not fill our quota, as 35,320 had been assigned us by the War Department. I am fully satisfied that I have that number now enrolled, although the reports are not all in. They are all three-years' men. Heretofore you have credited this State 9,172, being excess, and I suppose that does not include five full regiments of three-months' men, three of which are now in the field. The most heroic exertions have been made by our people to raise these quotas. Is it still possible that after all this we have still to raise 34,719, or be drafted? Having furnished more than our share of regiments, have we now to fill all our old regiments? Pardon my anxiety, and please examine the matter again, and let me know precisely what we have to do as soon as possible.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *August 16, 1862.*

SECRETARY OF WAR:

So many troops have offered that we have not blankets to enable us to put them in quarters. I request that you send me immediately

10,000 blankets. I cannot put men in rendezvous without them. We have 10,000 volunteers above the five regiments. The expenses of local camps for companies above general rendezvous of regiments are large. If Government cannot furnish, can you authorize any one here to furnish blankets and the Government pay therefor?

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *August 16, 1862—10.10 p. m.*
(Received 11.30 a. m. 17th.)

SECRETARY OF WAR:

I am directed to report to you the number of volunteers offered under last calls. There are from 12,000 to 15,000.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 16, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

The rule in respect to officers does not apply to those not in the field. It arises from the existing military emergencies and admits of no exception, much as I desire to oblige you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 16, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany:

The transfers of officers you desire from the old to the new regiments cannot be made without danger of disaster. Not a single officer can be taken from any army in the field at present.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 16, 1862.

Capt. RICHARD I. DODGE,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

You will muster in minors over eighteen, on being satisfied on the affidavits of their captains that the consent of their parents and guardians has been given to their enlistment, without having that consent in writing. Communicate this order to other mustering officers in Harrisburg.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MADISON, WIS., *August 16, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your reply received, and fully satisfactory. Our first call is filled to overflowing, and we shall fill the second by volunteers by the 22d.

I have the reply to my dispatch relating to commissioned officers and privates promoted for merit from old regiments as second lieutenants of new ones. Please issue the order to have them discharged on presenting my commission. Answer.

E. SALOMON.

[AUGUST 17, 1862.—For Morton to Stanton, relating to call for troops for service in Kentucky, &c., see Series I, Vol. XVI, Part II, p. 359.]

FRANKFORT, KY., *August 17, 1862.*
(Received 9.40 p. m.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

James F. Robinson, a distinguished and loyal citizen, will be inaugurated Governor of Kentucky to-morrow. Governor Magoffin's resignation exhibits a gratifying and commendable spirit.

J. B. TEMPLE,
President Kentucky Military Board.

BOSTON, *August 17, 1862.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Adjutant-General Schouler's question was incorrectly framed. Plainly law provides only ten companies to regiment; but when we have surplus companies what is the difficulty in sending them, not as integral of, but attached to, regiment? Then as regiments waste they may be merged in them. Do I correctly interpret your last telegram, that order don't cover officers absent from their commands? Since the exigency does not include them, I propose promoting some of them in new regiments. Major Bowman, of Thirty-fourth, which marched last Thursday—since I can't have Lieutenant-Colonel Kimball, of Fifteenth—will be wanted for Thirty-sixth. Please authorize transfer. I wish I could see you, but can't leave. Pray don't think of actually drafting. We can raise troops faster than they can be provided for. Draft will disturb everything; raise thousand questions; will make a mere paper army, unorganized, ineffectual, discontented, valueless—flocks of green men, green officers, conscripts. Call on me for militia quota by regiments; give till October 1. They will come successively.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 111. } *Washington, August 18, 1862.*

I. Hereafter no appointments of major-general or brigadier-general will be given except to officers of the Regular Army for meritorious and distinguished services during the war, or to volunteer officers who, by some successful achievement in the field shall have displayed the military abilities required for the duties of a general officer.

II. No appointment to such grades will be issued by the War Department till an examination is made to ascertain if there are any charges

or evidence against the character, conduct, or fitness of the appointee, and if there should be any such charges or evidence, a special report of the same will be made to the President.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JAMES WADSWORTH,
Commanding Military District of Washington:

SIR: You are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War to raise and organize one or more regiments of volunteer infantry, the same to be recruited in the District of Columbia, and to serve for three years, or during the war. The said volunteers will be placed on the same footing as those raised in the respective States, so far as bounty and allowances are concerned. Each regiment will be organized as prescribed in the act of July 22, 1861, "to authorize the employment of volunteers, &c." (except that no bands will be authorized).*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, *August 18, 1862.*

(Via Columbus, Ky., 24th, 1 p. m. Received 9.10 p. m., 24th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Dispatch received. Will religiously carry out any line of policy as to trade the proper authority dictates, and with absolute confidence in its right, as soon as I feel that you are at the helm. I have now a steamer, seized for exchanging salt for cotton without military or customhouse permits. Salt is eminently contraband, because [of] its use in curing meats, without which armies cannot be subsisted. If vigorous war measures are contemplated, I think all commerce should cease. To carry on trade with the interior all our soldiers must be made customhouse spies, as all closed packages may and do contain contraband. We find clothing, percussion-caps, and salt concealed in every conceivable shape, and I doubt not that thousands of pistols reach the interior in this way. All the people of the South are now arming as partisan riders, daring not to be guerrillas.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 18, 1862.

His Excellency WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut, Hartford:

Required to fill up your regiments in the field August 13, 1862, 4,000 men.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Details of organization omitted.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL TYLER,
Hartford, Conn.:

Send on regiments as fast as organized. If not paid before leaving they will be paid here. No time must be lost. An hour's delay may cause great mischief.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARTFORD, CONN., *August 18, 1862—4.45 p. m.*
(Received 5.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The Eighteenth Regiment leaves Norwich Thursday night. Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth leave as fast thereafter as transportation can be obtained. One or more regiments per day.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 18, 1862.

His Excellency WILLIAM BURTON,
Governor of Delaware, Dover:

Required to fill up your regiments in the field August 13, 1862, 1,241 men.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 18, 1862.

His Excellency O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis:

Required to fill up your regiments in the field August 13, 1862, 22,670 men.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OTTUMWA, IOWA, *August 18, 1862.*

His Excellency SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor of Iowa:

SIR: I deem it my duty to call your attention to the condition of things near the southern border of Iowa. Secret societies are being organized to defy the draft and collection of taxes. The traitors are armed. Our soldiers are defenseless. We want arms. Can we not

have them? You know that I am the war candidate for Congress from this district, and speak from personal knowledge.

Your friend and obedient servant,

J. B. GRINNELL.

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 20, 1862.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War as touching the question of arms for distribution on our southern border.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 18, 1862.

His Excellency SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor of Iowa, Davenport:

Required to fill up your regiments in the field August 13, 1862, 8,005 men.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKFORT, KY., *August 18, 1862—10.30 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

A week since we were advised that cavalry arms (Ripley) had been forwarded to Kentucky. We have had no further intelligence of them. We have 5,000 cavalry ready for arming and mounting and have no arms. The enemy is reported in force at Richmond, twenty-four miles from Lexington.

J. W. FINNELL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 18, 1862.

His Excellency ISRAEL WASHBURN,
Governor of Maine, Augusta:

Required to fill up your regiments in the field August 13, 1862, 6,420 men.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 18, 1862.

His Excellency A. W. BRADFORD,
Governor of Maryland, Annapolis:

Required to fill up your regiments in the field August 13, 1862, 6,099 men.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PRIVATE.] WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 18, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

Pray hurry on your troops.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governor Morgan, Albany.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 18, 1862.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts, Boston:

Required to fill up your regiments in the field August 13, 1862, 9,688 men.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 18, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

You are right in supposing there is no objection to attaching surplus companies to a full regiment temporarily. If it will save time, pray do so. I would rejoice to see you if but for a half hour, but neither of us can be spared from our posts. If the officers do not pay as fast as you can send off the regiments, do not detain them, but send them on and I will have them paid on arrival here. I cannot tell you how precious time is now.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 18, 1862.

His Excellency ALEXANDER RAMSEY,
Governor of Minnesota, Saint Paul:

Required to fill up your regiments in the field August 13, 1862, 1,512 men.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 18, 1862.

His Excellency NATHANIEL S. BERRY,
Governor of New Hampshire, Concord:

Required to fill up your regiments in the field August 13, 1862, 2,912 men.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 18, 1862.

His Excellency CHARLES S. OLDEN,
Governor of New Jersey, Trenton:

Required to fill up your regiments in the field August 13, 1862, 3,964 men.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALBANY, N. Y., *August 18, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief:

Governor Morgan will issue 10,000 State arms, but they have no accouterments. Can the Government supply them now? We want clothing and equipage also. I fear there will be great delay on this account.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 18, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE,
Albany, N. Y.:

The Assistant Secretary of War has given directions in regard to clothing and equipments. The troops should be sent here with all possible dispatch.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 18, 1862.

His Excellency E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York, Albany:

Required to fill up your regiments in the field August 13, 1862, 52,854 men.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 18, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany:

If it will save time and bring the troops quicker you can attach temporarily surplus companies to a full regiment, to be organized and consolidated when time and the safety of the country admits. I cannot tell you how precious time is now. Every man is needed at once. If the troops cannot be paid the bounty and advance pay as quick as they can be sent off, do not detain them, but start them and telegraph me, and they shall be paid here on arrival.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 18, 1862.

His Excellency DAVID TOD,
Governor of Ohio, Columbus:

Required to fill up your regiments in the field August 13, 1862, 37,584 men.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 18, 1862.

His Excellency A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg:

Required to fill up your regiments in the field August 13, 1862, 34,766 men.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, *August 18, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Under your order of the 9th August power is conferred on Governors to appoint a commissioner for each county to make the draft. It is impossible for one man to perform the duties in any reasonable time. I suggest that in cities like Philadelphia authority be given to make an appointment for each legislative district.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 18, 1862.*

Major-General WOOL,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

The Secretary of War has approved your recommendation in relation to minors.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 18, 1862.*

Brigadier-General KETCHUM,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Communicate with Governor Curtin and urge upon him the importance of pushing forward troops without a moment's delay. The enemy is accumulating troops more rapidly than we are, and re-enforcements must be sent us with all possible haste.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 18, 1862.

His Excellency WILLIAM SPRAGUE,
Governor of Rhode Island, Providence:

Required to fill up your regiments in the field August 13, 1862, 3,282 men.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 18, 1862.

His Excellency FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
Governor of Vermont, Brattleborough:

Required to fill up your regiments in the field August 13, 1862, 2,000 men.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 18, 1862.

His Excellency F. H. PEIRPOINT,
Governor of Virginia, Wheeling:

Required to fill up your regiments in the field August 13, 1862, 5,583 men.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 18, 1862.

His Excellency EDWARD SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin, Madison:

Required to fill up your regiments in the field August 13, 1862, 5,904 men.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 19, 1862.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.,
Governor of Maine:

SIR: Please state, first, how many new regiments you have commenced under the President's last call for volunteers; second, how many of these are full; third, how many men are required to fill the balance, and how long will it require to raise them; fourth, how many regiments have gone to the field. Please answer by 12 to-morrow.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to other Governors of loyal States.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 19, 1862.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, Esq.,
Philadelphia:

The urgent exigency requires that all the railroad power and brains should be devoted exclusively for the transportation of troops this week. Will you be so good as to give it your attention?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARTFORD, CONN., *August 19, 1862.*

SECRETARY OF WAR:

General Buckingham's dispatch reached me at Norwich at 11 o'clock last evening. The five regiments Connecticut volunteers full, and they will be all mustered in this week. The Eighteenth Regiment will leave Norwich on Thursday night, and the others will follow as fast as transportation can be obtained. Governor Buckingham insists that the U. S. bounty shall be paid before the regiments leave. If the money can be remitted in New York checks this week I can get money for the mustering officer and go on paying to-morrow. The State, Government, and town bounties are creating unavoidable delay in getting off the regiments.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 19, 1862.

General TYLER,
Hartford, Conn.:

Push on your troops without losing a day. Hours are precious.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARTFORD, CONN., *August 19, 1862.*
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

I am organizing eight regiments for three years under the President's last call. Four have above the minimum and will have maximum in from one to three days. It requires 600 men to fill the other, which can probably be done in a week. No regiments have left.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 19, 1862.

Ordered:

That the department of Col. Hermann Haupt, formerly aide-de-camp to Major-General McDowell, and chief of construction and transportation in the Army of the Rappahannock, is hereby extended to embrace

all the railroads which are or may hereafter be included within the lines of operations of the Army of Virginia, and the instructions of May 28, 1862, are continued in full force.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 19, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have borrowed of various banks for a few days, to pay bounties, $200,000. I have sent four regiments of the new levy to Kentucky, and hope to be able to get five off to-day. I hope, my dear sir, you will see that the bounty money, by which this may be replaced, will be sent forward promptly, that my credit may not suffer.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 19, 1862.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

The most peremptory orders have been given to supply you with funds. If it is not done I will dismiss the officer whose neglect occasions the delay, no matter what his rank.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 19, 1862.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF INDIANA,
Indianapolis:

Your telegram stating you had borrowed $200,000 received. Some days ago requisition for $350,000 additional funds was made in favor of Captain Pomeroy, Eleventh Infantry, who was then under orders to relieve Colonel Simonson. That amount is now on its way, and Captain Pomeroy has been instructed to proceed with all possible dispatch and transfer entire amount to Colonel Carrington, when amount borrowed can be immediately replaced.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOS. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *August 19, 1862.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have acted on the understanding that all companies organized on the 15th and completed on the 23d would be organized into new regiments. Our people have volunteered rapidly, and I think there are to-day enough companies for fifteen regiments. If they are not

* See Series I, Vol. XII, Part III, p. 274.

accepted great confusion and dissatisfaction will follow. I am already terribly embarrassed, and cannot get along unless you accept them all. Answer at once.

SAML. J. KIRKWOOD.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 19, 1862—1 p. m.

Lieut. CHARLES S. BOWMAN,
Disbursing Officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Recruits for negro regiments will under no circumstances be paid bounty and premium.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 19, 1862.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF KANSAS,
Atchison, Kans.:

Senator Lane, as commissioner of recruiting, has authority to appoint second lieutenants, under Orders No. 75. If you have made any such appointments, please recall them. They cannot be recognized.

By order:

T. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 19, 1862.

J. W. FINNELL,
Frankfort, Ky.:

Cavalry arms and equipments were sent and have, no doubt, been received by General Boyle, the proper officer at Louisville, Ky. Under what authority are you acting? There seems to be a considerable number of persons acting in Kentucky independent of each other.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FRANKFORT, KY., *August 19, 1862.*
(Received 8.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I applied to General Boyle, the proper officer at Louisville, for arms, and the dispatch sent yesterday was after application to him. I am acting under the authority of the Governor of Kentucky, and in conjunction with the Military Board, and of obedience to orders of the Secretary of War. I am, according to the laws of Kentucky, the proper officer in the State to superintend recruiting, and have performed that service since September last. Confusion has arisen from the fact that orders to recruit here have been given both to General Boyle and the Military Board by the War Department. General Boyle

having now turned over all recruiting to this department, and Kentucky now having a loyal Governor, I trust there will be more regularity hereafter.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. FINNELL,
Adjutant-General of Kentucky Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 19, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

Mr. Sumner has just read me your dispatch. You can have any officer that you designate who is on furlough. It seems to me that it should occur to you that officers who are before the enemy or in the enemy's country are quite as necessary to the men under their command as to new recruits, and that you would regard the rule of the Department as a necessary military exigency and not an arbitrary exaction.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DETROIT, MICH., *August 19, 1862—6.15 p. m.*
(Received 8.40 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Ten infantry regiments and two cavalry regiments have been organized under the last call for three-years' men; are all full to the maximum. Have sent none to the field. Waiting for clothing and arms.

By order of the Governor:

JNO. ROBERTSON,
Adjutant-General.

CONCORD, N. H., *August 19, 1862.*
(Received 11.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Does the call for 300,000 volunteers include the previous call for 75,000? What is our quota for both calls? Is the number required for the old regiments a part of our quota under these two calls? Please answer immediately.

N. S. BERRY,
Governor of New Hampshire.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 19, 1862.

O. F. WINCHESTER,
President New Hampshire Arms Company, New Haven, Conn.:

SIR: The inquiry made in your letter of the 5th instant whether companies arming themselves with Henry's repeating rifles will be

allowed to retain them in the field, the Secretary of War directs me to reply in the negative, as great inconvenience has resulted from promises heretofore given in other cases to furnish companies of troops with special arms. If you choose to arm and equip a whole regiment at your own expense, or the regiment chooses to arm itself, it will be accepted with the condition that it shall be at liberty to use its own arms and equipments exclusively.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

ALBANY, *August 19, 1862—6.30 p. m.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

The One hundred and thirteenth New York Volunteers, Albany regiment, Col. Lewis O. Morris, leaves to-night with full ranks. I have hurried them. I pray that you will furnish them at Washington with suitable barracks and supply their deficiency in canteens and haversacks; also pay the $25 bounty, the month's advance. State and local bounties having been paid to-day, they beg for more time. The One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers, Rochester regiment, Colonel Palmer, leaves that city to-night.

E. D. MORGAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 19, 1862—9 p. m.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

Your telegram received. The bounty will be paid the One hundred and thirteenth Regiment on their arrival, and all supplies will be furnished speedily as possible. The emergency for troops here is far more pressing than you know or than I dare tell. Put all your steam on and hurry them up.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ALBANY, N. Y., *August 19, 1862—9 p. m.*
(Received 10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The One hundred and thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteers, Col. L. O. Morris, 1,024 strong, has just left this city for Washington.

THOS. HILLHOUSE.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 19, 1862—7.30 p. m.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

I have commenced forty-one regiments under the President's last call, twenty-one of which are full. Think the remaining twenty will be full by the 22d instant. Two leave for the field to-morrow, two the next day, and two on Saturday. Will be able to send as many

more in all next week. Am delayed for want of equipments. Recruiting for old regiments progressing finely. Will have everything in readiness to commence drafting by the 3d, if necessary.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 19, 1862.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

In cities or large counties where it is certified that one commissioner cannot perform the duty, an increased number will on application be allowed by the Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., *August 19, 1862—7.50 p. m.*
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

First question, one regiment; second question, full; third question, say about 1,000 men by September 1; fourth question, none. Recruits are going forward daily.

WM. SPRAGUE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 19, 1862.

His Excellency Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

The whole number of troops called out and furnished previous to July 1 was 548,148. Of these your quota was 21,753. You had furnished, according to the muster-rolls in the Adjutant-General's Office, 22,263, leaving an excess of 510. The last muster-roll is dated April 30.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 113. } *Washington, August 20, 1862.*

Detachments of recruits will be furnished with at least two days' cooked rations before starting from the depot for their regiments. If delayed in any city en route a detachment will be marched to the "Soldiers' Rest," where additional cooked rations will be issued to the men sufficient to last till their arrival at the next "Rest," or at the destination of the detachment, according to circumstances. Superintendents of the recruiting service for States or districts will see that this order is executed.

The officers or non-commissioned officers in charge of detachments en route are responsible that the rations are not wasted; also, that such as are required are obtained at the "Rests." Purchases of articles of food on public account are not authorized.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington City, August 20, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Mr. Stuart, the British chargé d'affaires, has presented to me a complaint made by one E. Reilly, a British subject, that he had brought suit before the deputy provost-marshal at New Orleans against one Mr. Ainslie to recover possession of a store, and that, as a condition of entertaining the suit, that officer required of him to take an oath to observe neutrality between the United States and the insurgents.

Mr. Stuart has also transmitted to me papers showing that Major-General Butler has required John Jay, W. G. O'Regan, W. Ramez, and Mrs. Ann Wild, British subjects, to take the same oath as a condition of allowing them passes to leave New Orleans.

The complaints made in them are vexatious, but it is perhaps well to establish the principle that oaths are not to be prescribed by us to aliens or to be required of our citizens by other citizens as conditions of rights and privileges. I have therefore to suggest that instructions be given Major-General Butler or other military authority at New Orleans to discontinue the practice of requiring the oath complained of, and to make some regulation which in cases of doubt will enable aliens applying for favors, that can only be allowed to loyal or at least inoffensive persons, to prove that they belong to that class. They cannot well complain if the regulation is more inconvenient to them than the oath.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *August 20, 1862.*
(Received 11.40 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

It is impossible to-day to give the details required in your dispatch of yesterday. I believe there are 45,000 enrolled men in this State to-day, and by the 22d there will be 50,000. About thirty of these regiments are full, and others nearly so. For want of a sufficient detail of mustering officers, but four regiments are yet mustered. None have gone to the field, but six are under marching orders. By the 1st of September I think I can have organized fifty regiments without new enlistment after the 22d instant. I send my adjutant-general's report this day by mail. Our State is much neglected in the failure of the Government to supply our troops with arms, tents, and camp utensils. Thousands are sleeping on the naked earth without any covering.

RICHARD YATES.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 20, 1862.*
(Received 2.20 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army:

Under the late call of the President for volunteers I have organized and completed the following regiments: Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Seventy-third, Seventh-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, Twelfth, and Sixteenth. The last two were twelve-

months' regiments, but new regiments have been organized, taking the same number, for three years; also the Seventy-seventh (cavalry). The following regiments have the whole number of men recruited, and are full, but are not fully organized: Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, or Fifth Cavalry. The following regiments have been started, and a number of men recruited for each: Ninety-first, Ninety-second, Ninety-third, Ninety-fourth, Ninety-fifth, Ninety-sixth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-eighth, Ninety-ninth, One hundred, One hundred and first. Whole number of men recruited for the last-named regiments between 3,000 and 6,000, but cannot tell exactly, as reports are not in. Also in camp companies for three batteries, comprising 475 men. Of these regiments the following have already left the State and gone to Kentucky, to wit: The Seventieth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, and three companies of the Seventy-seventh, or Fourth Cavalry. Will leave to-day for Kentucky, the Sixty-ninth, Seventy-fourth, and Seventy-fifth regiments. It will be seen what our condition is in regard to arms. Please show this to the Secretary of War.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

CLINTON, IOWA, *August 20, 1862—9.15 a. m.*
(Received 12 m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Will all the companies of volunteers raised by the 23d instant be organized into new regiments? If not, what will be done with the excess? Answer.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 20, 1862.

Adjutant-General BAKER,
Davenport, Iowa:

By reading the order of the Department you will perceive that new regiments are not to be commenced after the 15th of this month; that volunteers for regiments organizing will be received until the 23d, and that volunteers for the old regiments will be received until the 1st of September. Your volunteers probably belong to one of these three classes, and the order expresses what is to be done with them as plainly as can be expressed.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *August 20, 1862.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Tell me what I shall do with over 100 companies of volunteers above the 50 under the 300,000 call for volunteers.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *August 20, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

First. There are companies now full and that will be filled by the 23d to fill eighteen to twenty regiments. Our whole State appears to be volunteering. Second. The companies are now coming into rendezvous as rapidly as I can furnish blankets for them. Could have them all in next week if I had blankets and could build quarters fast enough. Have blankets for only five regiments. Third. I don't want any further time than the 23d. All I want is to put into regiments all the companies full on that day. If I don't get this permission I will have to volunteer myself and leave the State.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor.

TOPEKA, KANS., *August 20, 1862—4 p. m.*
(Via Leavenworth. Received 8.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

General Lane is recruiting a regiment of colored men in Kansas. Shall I commission the officers? Has a draft been made on this State?

C. ROBINSON.

FRANKFORT, KY., *August 20, 1862.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

General Boyle telegraphs, under date of 16th instant, as follows: "General Halleck telegraphed me he would receive all the three-years' regiments that could be raised in Kentucky." Does this comprehend mounted men? I have two regiments of mounted men now recruited which I should be most happy to receive if permitted by the Government. They are of companies raised in excess of former orders.

J. F. ROBINSON.

FRANKFORT, KY., *August 20, 1862.*

Hon. A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I am instructed by a resolution of the General Assembly of Kentucky, passed this day, to request that time be given until the 20th of September next to the officers recruiting the Thirty-first, Thirty-second, and Thirty-sixth Regiments of Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, the territory assigned to them having been recently threatened by rebels and occupied by guerrillas, so as to retard recruiting and to prevent the filling up of the regiments. I believe, Mr. President, that the interests of the country would be promoted if it could be so arranged that the draft in Kentucky, except to fill up the old regiments, be postponed until October 1, and that the authorities of the State be permitted to recruit twelve-months' men in satisfaction of one-half of the quota of the draft, and on October 1 make draft for remainder.

JAS. F. ROBINSON,
Governor of Kentucky.

AUGUSTA, ME., *August 20, 1862.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Commenced five new regiments; all full, and have been for eight days. All would have marched but for delays of Government officers. One of these left yesterday for the field, and another goes to-morrow, and the rest will go as soon as mustered and paid by Major Gardiner.

I. WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor of Maine.

BALTIMORE, *August 20, 1862.*

Brigadier-General BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Four new regiments are now being raised in this State under the call for volunteers—the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth. The Fourth has eight full companies. The Sixth has five full companies, and will probably have eight by the end of week. The Seventh has five full companies. The Eighth has three full companies. There are six incomplete and unassigned companies. There are, as far as known, full 500 recruits now in the counties ready to be mustered in. About 1,500 more men will be required to fill up all the four regiments to the maximum standard, which, if the time can be extended, will be, I think, certainly procured by 10th of September. All the regiments are now in camp here.

A. W. BRADFORD,
Governor of Maryland.

BOSTON, *August 20, 1862.*

His Excellency President LINCOLN:

Mayor Wightman, of Boston, has this morning, in a published official document, used these words, viz:

> Every citizen who desires to maintain the honor and reputation of our militia system as established by our fathers must resolve that the quota of Boston should be filled without resorting to draft, which, though sanctioned by an act of Congress, is in one of its elements contrary to the spirit and intent of the Constitution, obnoxious to the President of the United States, and in direct opposition to the constitution and laws of Massachusetts.

It is clear, sir, that my duty is to yield implicit obedience to the laws of Congress relating to militia organizations, and to your lawful orders issued thereunder. In order to prevent confusion in the public mind, will you please telegraph immediately the authority for the foregoing reference to yourself; also any additional order or instructions you may think proper?

Your obedient servant,

JNO. A. ANDREW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 20, 1862.*

GOVERNOR ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

Neither the Secretary of War nor I know anything except what you tell us about the "published official document" you mention.

A. LINCOLN.

BOSTON, *August 20, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I hoped by telegraphing Sumner to save you trouble of replying, and to draw full explanation from him, believing that your former telegrams and orders included volunteer officers under McClellan and Pope, but not Burnside's division remaining in North Carolina, nor any of either army not in presence of enemy. Will write more fully. Doubt not my hearty and sympathetic acquiescence in whatever decision.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

BOSTON, MASS., *August 20, 1862.*
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Brigadier-General BUCKINGHAM:

Since the President's last call for volunteers we have raised and forwarded four companies, completing the Thirty-second Regiment, also the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth regiments, under Maggi and Wells, respectively, both maximum size, and two surplus companies attached to Thirty-third. The Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth are full to maximum, quartered at Camp Stanton, Lynnfield. The Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh, at Worcester and Pittsfield, respectively, are full regiments, some companies not quite to maximum, but will be this week. There are certain companies outlying in their towns because U. S. quartermaster has been unable to cover all as fast as needed; these may constitute a Forty-first Regiment. There are not less than 1,500 men at Camp Cameron, Cambridge, for old regiments in the field, waiting supplies and forwarding. Large numbers of such recruits have already gone. We hope to get the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth Regiments off this week. All our regiments march just as rapidly as they can receive their quartermaster's supplies, arms, equipments, pay, and bounty. It takes a little time to arrange companies, appoint their officers, and combine them into regiments, that they may be in truth like soldiers, and not a mere congregation of men. We have two full battery companies, which will march immediately, to receive ordnance in Washington. All these regiments will move as fast as their supplies are ready. Do you wish another regiment begun? Many of our old regiments in the field are reported full by their recruiting parties. All our batteries report themselves full. Your telegram that 9,000 men are wanted for our old regiments surprises me. Please send particulars, details. Our new regiments, batteries, and companies, before mentioned, will nearly reach 10,000 men, including Forty-first Regiment. Militia regiments are rapidly forming for nine months. We sorely need full powers and rapid supplies, and the people will furnish soldiers. No draft needed or useful.

WM. SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 19, 1862.

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Detroit, Mich.:*

Arms and equipments seven regiments of infantry and one of cavalry have, this Department is advised, arrived at Detroit some days since. What does your telegram of to-day mean?

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

DETROIT, *August 20, 1862.*

P. H. WATSON, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary of War:

In addition to the seven regiments of infantry and one of cavalry mentioned in your dispatch, and for which clothing and arms have been ordered, but not all yet arrived, there are two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry now full, for which clothing and arms have not been ordered. Can they be furnished? Blankets for three regiments are needed immediately, as the men are suffering for want of them.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
Adjutant-General of Michigan.

DETROIT, *August 20, 1862—1.40 p. m.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

The infantry regiments are ready to commence moving from this State first of next week. To what point will they be ordered?

By order of the Governor:

JNO. ROBERTSON.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *August 20, 1862.*
(Received 4.40 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We have commenced six new regiments of three-years' men under the President's last two calls for 600,000 troops. None of said regiments are full, but two will be within three days. Our frontiers are attacked by the Indians, and four companies of the new regiments have been detailed to protect our Western settlements. About 2,500 men are required to fill the regiments now organizing, and it will require two weeks from to-day to raise that number. No new regiment has gone to the field.

O. MALMROS,
Adjutant-General.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *August 20, 1862—12.10 p. m.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Must we fill up our old regiments in addition to raising our quota of 300,000 drafted nine-months' militia? Please answer immediately.

OSCAR MALMROS,
Adjutant-General.

CONCORD, N. H., *August 20, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In answer to your first inquiry of yesterday, we have, including the Ninth Regiment, organized under the call for 75,000 volunteers, commenced six regiments. Second. Four regiments are now full. Third.

The remaining two are nearly full, and will be completed by September 1. Fourth. None have left under the last call. One regiment will leave on Monday next; another is in camp; two more will be called into camp next week.

N. S. BERRY,
Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., *August 20, 1862.*

General BUCKINGHAM:

Answers to telegraphic interrogations of yesterday, in their order: First, fifty new regiments commenced; second, twenty-five of these are full; third, 15,000 men are required to fill the balance, and ten days' time will be needed to raise them; fourth, three regiments of above have gone to the field—that is to say, Van Valkenburgh is now in Washington, and the One hundred and thirteenth and One hundred and eighth are now on their way.

E. D. MORGAN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 20, 1862—10 a. m.*
(Received 11.50 a. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

We have the men raised for four batteries. Have the guns and accouterments for but one. Can raise promptly any additional number of men for artillery that you may desire.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 20, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

General Halleck reports against receiving any more batteries, the Government being well supplied with that expensive arm. I therefore cannot accept any but those expressly authorized, and but one has been authorized in Ohio. I would like to have cavalry. Have you raised the regiment authorized some time ago?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 20, 1862.*
(Received 8.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I recommend that you authorize me to raise a regiment of cavalry as follows: Three companies in the county of Hamilton, one from each of the counties of Clermont, Brown, Adams, Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs, Washington, and Monroe, for the protection of our southern border and general service.

DAVID TOD,
Governor of Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *August 20, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I arrived here last evening. The recruiting proceeds but slowly, and from the fact that eleven colonels are recruiting, each for his own regiment. If the companies raised could be consolidated, several regiments might be organized and forwarded immediately. This, however, it would appear, cannot be done without causing great dissatisfaction. One regiment may be ready by Saturday; the other regiments will not be raised until some time in September. Possibly one may be got ready by September 1. Lieutenant-Colonel Crosman is deficient in blankets and tents, and probably will not have a supply of the latter until late in the fall. I am doing all I can to hurry forward the recruits. I will leave to-morrow for Baltimore.

JNO. E. WOOL,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, *August 20, 1862.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General:

I answer your dispatch with as much accuracy as possible. We are organizing thirty-eight regiments under the call of the President. Of these thirteen will have gone forward by this evening. Three more are full at Pittsburg. We can form four more regiments at Camp Curtin. Twelve are forming in Philadelphia, some of them nearly full; of these General Wool will, no doubt, inform you. Six are preparing in other parts of the State; some of them nearly full, and all of them filling rapidly. I have no doubt that with the use of the power to draft as an incentive the whole quota of Pennsylvania can be furnished without. If I make such suggestions as in my judgment would produce that result, is it probable they would be adopted?

A. G. CURTIN.

WHEELING, VA., *August 20, 1862—5.30 p. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR:

May I receive four or five companies of cavalry to fill up the Third Virginia to a full regiment? It has now, as I understand, five companies.

F. H. PEIRPOINT.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, VT., *August 20, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Under the last call for volunteers three regiments have been raised, viz, The Ninth—now in the field—Tenth, and Eleventh. The two last are up to the maximum and are in camp here. The balance of our quota (1,200 men) we are raising to fill our old regiments, and hope to have them ready by the 1st of September. I expect to furnish our quota of nine-months' men without a draft. If it should be quite apparent that this can be done, could we have a few more days to accomplish [it] if necessary? I take it for granted they will be accepted in lieu of a draft.

FREDK. HOLBROOK,
Governor.

MADISON, WIS., *August 20, 1862—10.15 a. m.*
(Received 1.50 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In reply to your dispatch I answer, first, that I have commenced the organization of twelve regiments of volunteers under the last call. Second. That five or six of these are full, but the companies are scattered over the State, it being impossible to bring them to camp until temporary barracks can be provided and absolutely necessary quartermaster's stores. Third. We have a large number of companies in process of enlistment and partly full, and think that all will be full by the 22d. No regiments have gone to the field. Our Twentieth Regiment, raised under call of May 30, is just full and in camp, fitted and equipped. The five raised under call of July 2 are full and organized, but not in camp for reason above stated, nor armed or equipped. We shall get these five into camp the first day possible, and the others immediately after.

E. SALOMON.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 114. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 21, 1862.*

I. No officer of the Regular Army or of volunteers will hereafter visit the city of Washington without special permission. Leaves of absence will not be considered as including the city of Washington, unless so stated, and leaves for that purpose can only be given by the authority of the War Department, through the Adjutant-General.

II. Officers on leave of absence will not leave the limits of their military department without special permission.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, *August 21, 1862—9 a. m.*
(Received 12 m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Arrived last evening and had interviews with Governors Morton and Campbell and Colonel Hoffman. Everything going on well. The prisoners of war will be rapidly sent forward via Cairo—some 16,000. I find it necessary to visit Saint Louis, and shall leave this evening after visiting Camp Morton. Indiana is rapidly throwing troops into Kentucky. Already 11,000 of her quota have left the State.

L. THOMAS.

(Translation.)

LEGATION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, August 21, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, &c.:

SIR: A Frenchman, belonging to one of the most respectable commercial houses of Champagne, Mr. Chs. Heidsieck, has been lately arrested by orders of Major-General Butler, and shut up in Fort

Jackson. He has not been informed of the motives of his arrest; has not been subjected to any interrogatories, and has not been confronted by any witnesses accusing him.

The consul of France at New Orleans addressed, on this occasion, to the commanding general the two letters of which I have the honor to send you copies, from which it follows that Mr. Heidsieck, detained at the South by the interests of his trade, returned to New Orleans only to obtain tidings from his family, and this without any kind of concealment, and after having inscribed himself under his own name on the crew list of the Natchez, that nothing might cause it to be supposed that he had ever, in action or language, strayed from the strictest rules of neutrality; that, in fine, when he took charge of a packet of letters, already quite old, addressed by the vice-consul of France at Mobile to Count Mejan, he was as completely ignorant of their contents as Mr. Mejan himself, and took so little care to conceal that he had a packet that he took it of his own accord to General Butler, asking him to cause it to be sent to the French consul.

These two communications have been left without reply, and Mr. Heidsieck is now imprisoned at one of the most unhealthy places in Louisiana, where the life of an unacclimated stranger may, at this season above all, be greatly endangered.

In consequence, sir, I approach you, in the name of justice and humanity, as well as in the name of the good relations existing between the United States and France, to solicit of the Federal Government an order for immediate release in favor of Mr. Heidsieck; and doubt not that once at liberty he will be able to give satisfactory explanations to whomsoever they may be due, and to dispel unfavorable prejudices which certain Federal authorities may have conceived against him.

I seize upon this occasion to renew to you, sir, the assurances of my very high consideration.

For the minister and by authority of the first secretary of legation of France:

VCT. JULES TREILHARD.

[Inclosure No. 1.—Translation.]

CONSULATE OF FRANCE AT NEW ORLEANS,
July 31, 1862.

Major-General BUTLER, &c.:

GENERAL: Mr. Heidsieck is a French citizen, well known here and at Mobile. He has come, it is true, on the Natchez, as barkeeper, to the full knowledge of persons who were authorized to run this steamer between New Orleans and Mobile, and has never concealed himself.*

Having been informed that letters addressed to this consulate had been long detained at Jackson, I sent word to the consular agent of France at Mobile to be so good as to withdraw them and to send me such only as were of official character. The vice-consul, believing that this package contained documents of importance for this consulate, deemed it proper to send them to me, as well as the letters coming from the same source addressed to the Spanish consul, by a special messenger. And he chose for this mission Mr. Heidsieck as a French citizen. I don't think the slightest reproach can be addressed to the latter, as he assures me he has never concealed himself.

* See Butler to Mejan, July 31, 1862, Series I, Vol. XV, p. 533.

I have believed, general, that I ought to make to you this recital of the facts, which it seems to me entirely exonerates Mr. Chs. Heidsieck, and hope you will be so good as to take them under consideration. I know Mr. Heidsieck personally, and know that he is completely neutral in the present contest.

Please accept, general, &c.,

CTE. MEJAN.

[Inclosure No. 2.—Translation.]

CONSULATE OF FRANCE AT NEW ORLEANS,
August 1, 1862.

Major-General BUTLER, &c.:

GENERAL: I took the liberty to write to you yesterday in favor of Mr. Chs. Heidsieck, who has been arrested by your orders, and who is, I am assured, to be sent to-day to Fort Jackson.

I have yesterday and to-day gathered some further information about this Frenchman, and they fully confirm the facts I thought it my duty to state to you yesterday. I have learned especially that when Mr. Heidsieck came here on the Natchez he was entered by his name on the crew list, which doubtless has always been submitted to you, and this fact proves at least in a peremptory manner that he has never concealed his name, and that he did not fear any investigation. Mr. Heidsieck came to see me when he came to New Orleans, but never brought me letters, nor even a newspaper, and has never taken from me, and that at his own desire, other than verbal instructions to the vice-consul of France at Mobile. This, it seems to me, may be also invoked in his favor. I am told one of the chief accusations against him would be that he had sold on his last voyage several baskets of champagne wine. According to the information I have obtained, and which I have every reason to believe exact, this wine must have been sold by his agent, and came from a lot which has been here three years. The arrival of Mr. Heidsieck yesterday as bearer of dispatches sent by the vice-consul at Mobile would prove, in case of need, that this Frenchman had not any thought that anything could be reproached to him, for if it is true that he thought he could count upon the respect everywhere borne for bearers of dispatches he would none the less have hesitated to come to town if he had any fears for his safety. Finally, the contents of the packets which Mr. Heidsieck brought cannot make against him, for he was as ignorant of them as I was myself ignorant.

I hope, general, that before inflicting on Mr. Heidsieck, who, according to the language of all his friends, has always maintained the strictest neutrality in word and deed, a penalty which would be equivalent almost, at this season and to an unacclimated man, to the penalty of death, you would be so good as to re-examine this case, which presents many sides which should be weighed in favor of Mr. Chs. Heidsieck. I will add that since Mr. Heidsieck came to the United States he has been occupied exclusively in the liquidation of his affairs, which has required his presence at Mobile, which is the center of the district embracing the greatest number of his credits. Mr. Heidsieck is of a family much respected in France and is esteemed by all who know him.

Accept, general, &c.,

CTE. MEJAN.

(Translation.)

LEGATION OF SPAIN AT WASHINGTON,
Washington, August 21, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
Secretary of State of the United States:

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Her Catholic Majesty, has the honor to call the attention of the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States to an incident of which an account is given in a dispatch dated 4th instant.

The case is, that on the 3d of July last, and without previous notice of any kind, two agents of police appeared at the countinghouse of the Spanish firm of Messrs. Puig Brothers, inquiring for the principal partner, Don Magui Puig, and when they were told that gentleman was absent, replied that they had orders from the provost-marshal and from General Butler to take possession of the books, papers, &c., which they in fact did, compelling the abandonment of the countinghouse by such dependents as they found in it.

The consul of Spain being informed of the circumstances, addressed to General Butler two communications, dated respectively 24th of July and 2d of August, asking him to inform him of the cause of the breaking down of the house of Messrs. Puig Brothers.

To neither of these letters has the said general thought proper duly to reply, contenting himself with directing one of his adjutants to write to the consul on the 25th of July that through the sickness of the agent who had been employed in the business of taking possession of the house of Messrs. Puig it had been necessary to interrupt the investigation of facts which had commenced, and afterward, on the 29th of the same month, that if Don Magui Puig was brought before him the investigation would be continued.

The consul replied with much propriety that this was not the way to treat an official correspondence, nor was it his mission to bring any one before the local authorities to undergo interrogation.

In this state things continue, without trace of becoming better, at least in what touches upon the action of the consul, in consequence of the resolution which General Butler appears to have adopted of refusing everything like explanations, even in cases in which from their nature they might be exigible.

Annexed are remitted some documents by means of which the Honorable Secretary of State will become possessed of the details of this business.

It results from these also that in the said house of Messrs. Puig Brothers a robbery has been committed of effects to value of $197.95.

The continued occupation of the house, combined with the want of explanations as to the causes which there may have been for this, give to this case the character of an actual violence to which the Government of the United States ought immediately to put an end, remaining further responsible for everything that this may give room for.

Another point is indicated by the consul at New Orleans in the communication causing this note, to wit, the impossibility of obtaining the publication of the quarantine regulations, the result of this silence being that trade with the Island of Cuba is little less than paralyzed completely.

In fine, it should not be passed over in silence that the official correspondence of this legation does not reach the hands of the consul,

and that public opinion attributes the blame to the authorities at New Orleans; although, however it may be, the undersigned refuses to give credence to this.

In the opinion of the undersigned, therefore, even keeping before him the circumstances in which that Department may be placed, he finds himself, nevertheless, under obligation to call the attention of the Honorable Secretary of State to the necessity of regulating, somewhat, such a condition of things, at least in respect of foreigners, thus avoiding irritating questions, which at length cannot tend to the benefit of the good relations which are maintained and ought to be maintained between the respective governments.

The undersigned avails of this occasion to reiterate to the Honorable Secretary of State the assurance of his highest consideration.

GABRIEL G. TASSARA.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

NEW ORLEANS, *July 24, 1862.*

Major-General BUTLER,
General Commanding the Gulf:

GENERAL: I have the honor to send to you an exposition made to me by Don F. de Fr. Martin, representing the house of MM. Puig Brothers, subjects of Spain.

The long established reputation for probity and worth of this respectable house, and the strangeness and irregularity of the manner in which it has been broken up, make me believe you are not well informed of these facts, or that malicious reports have caused you to order this measure.

In either case I appeal to your justice, begging you will deign to cause the withdrawal of the soldiers of the Army of the United States from that place which they still occupy, or give upon the subject proper explanations, so that no further injury be brought upon those gentlemen than they have until now experienced.

God, &c.

On the 2d of August, 1862, what precedes was repeated, adding what follows:

As you have not up to this time had the politeness to reply to this letter, I have the pleasure to send you a fresh claim of those interested, with a statement of the value of the effects taken away by the soldiers of the United States who are occupying the place; and as it is not to be believed that any commander would approve such conduct in his subordinates, I hope you will deign to order that this sum may be paid to whom it may pertain, and to reply to my communication, so that the persons interested may know what they are accused of; why their property is occupied, and put an end to this strange and irregular position in which the Spanish house of MM. Puig Brothers is placed.

God, &c.

JUAN CALLEJON.

(Certified.)

[Sub-inclosure.]

NEW ORLEANS, *July 21, 1862.*

Senor Don JUAN CALLEJON,
Consul of Her Catholic Majesty at New Orleans:

Representing MM. Puig Brothers, Spanish merchants established in this city, I address myself to you to state to you that on the 3d instant two police officers presented themselves at the countinghouse

of the said gentlemen, asking for Don Magui Puig, principal of the house, and intimating to me that in case of not finding the said person they had orders from the provost-marshal (emanating from General Butler) to take possession of the countinghouse, correspondence, and other papers they should find there. On stating to them that Mr. Puig was temporarily absent, they gave orders to me and other dependents to leave the countinghouse at once, locking it up, and then brought three or four Federal soldiers, who since then occupy the premises without permitting any one to enter them. This act of invasion done with force, on the office of a respectable firm of Spanish merchants, as they the Messrs. Puig Brothers are publicly reputed; the driving into the street of their dependents (also Spanish subjects), and the unheard-of violation of taking possession of the correspondence, books, papers, and other effects of the said mercantile house, without any notification whatever of the cause of such conduct, cannot be justified, and, therefore, it appears entirely an arbitrary act, to which I seriously call your attention. Since this event while the absence of the principal of the house has continued, I have awaited till now to see whether the authorities which ordered such an outrage would decide to restore us to possession of the countinghouse, books, and papers of value it contained; but seeing that, far from that, they kept shut up in that place Federal soldiers, who it is clear to me have already committed a robbery of the private property of one of the dependents, and who probably will go on sacking whatever they find there, without making accounts of their threats to destroy the iron safes unless they receive the keys which the absent Mr. Puig has in his possession, I think it my duty to place these facts in your knowledge, begging you in your character as consul of Her Catholic Majesty to extend the protection which is due to Spanish subjects so unjustly oppressed, requiring from the competent authority satisfactory clearing up of the injuries done to them.

God, &c.,

FERNANDO DE F. MARTIN.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

NEW ORLEANS, *July 30, 1862.*

Lieut. A. F. PUFFER,
Aide-de-Camp of Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler:

In reply to your note of yesterday the consul of Spain directs me to say to you that even if the MM. Puig were at his disposal it would not be possible for him to gratify General Butler, because it is not his mission nor his custom.

With the greatest respect, &c.,

The VICE CONSUL AD INT. OF H. C. M.

(Certified.)

[Inclosure No. 3.—Translation.]

NEW ORLEANS, *August 1, 1862.*

Senor Don JUAN CALLEJON,
Consul of Spain at New Orleans:

In the exposition which I made to you on the 21st of July last relative to the closing of the office of Messrs. Puig Brothers by the Federal authorities, effected by the chief of police, R. B. Nay, in the name of the provost-marshal, as an order emanating from General Butler,

I referred among other facts to the robbery, committed by the soldiers occupying said office, of the wearing apparel and other effects belonging to Rafael Pera, one of the dependents of said Mm. Puig Brothers, there remained in the hands of the said chief of police a list of the effects stolen, the value of which he promised to make good if the fact was proven to him. It happening now that the said R. B. Nay, for some felonious acts, has been himself sentenced by the Federal authorities to twenty years' imprisonment, and naturally supposing that a claim on such hands would have no effect for the benefit of Pera, I inclose to you a copy of the list of the said stolen goods, valued together at $197.95, begging you to present it to the competent authority, requiring, as is just, that the amount should be reimbursed to the said Rafael Pera, who being a Spanish subject thinks he merits such protection from you.

God keep you, &c.

FERNANDO DE F. MARTIN.

(Certified.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 21, 1862.*
(Via Cairo.)

Governor PHELPS,
Arkansas:

The President authorizes and empowers you to commission all officers of Arkansas Volunteers.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 21, 1862.

His Excellency Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

The prompt and patriotic response of your State to the calls of the President have far exceeded the calculations of this Department. Arms will be forwarded as soon as possible. Ordinary tents are out of the question; there is not cotton to make them. The quartermaster on your requisition will provide board barracks or any other shelter that the country can supply. The men should, if possible, bring their own blankets, as it will save the necessity of their purchasing them from the Government, and their clothing allowance in money will receive the benefit. Every possible exertion is being made to manufacture all other camp equipage, and it will be furnished as rapidly as possible.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *August 21, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

It is now evident that Illinois on the 22d will have 50,000 enrolled volunteers for three-years' service. Please inform me fully whether for excess of quota the State is to have credit for the number required for old regiments now in the field, and also what is expected of us in such case as to drafting.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 21, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Governor Morton has satisfied me that the time for making his draft should be extended until the 15th of September. Nothing will be lost if the additional time is given for preparing the men for the field, whilst the draft can be much more fairly distributed over the State. Cannot authority be given to the Governor to extend the time, as he requests?

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 21, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Complaints are made of the arms furnished the State for the volunteers, and from personal inspection I think deservedly. They are of Austrian manufacture. The hammers are inferior and frequently broken, and the screw of the Enfield nipple, which is used, being different from that in the barrel, a few discharges render them useless. Out of the 3,000 but 500 could be issued, and they indifferent. The springs of fully one-half are too weak to explode the caps, and the others only explode cap after two or three trials. The Governor says the State has secured far below her proportion of Springfield arms, whilst her numbers in the field are very large. Several of the regiments recently sent have miserable arms. Accouterments are needed. All received have been issued, and none whatever are on hand to furnish troops rapidly assembling. He further states that the Ordnance Department has not yet furnished the two field batteries for which requisitions were made on the 14th of July. Artillery companies are consequently sent into the field without equipments.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 21, 1862.

His Excellency Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

Lieutenant Edson, ordnance officer, Louisville, has been directed to send you 3,000 sets of accouterments immediately.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 21, 1862.

Adjutant-General BAKER,
Davenport, Iowa:

Organize your 100 companies, or whatever number you have or may offer, within the time specified by the orders of the Department into regiments and report them to the Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 21, 1862.
(Via Leavenworth.)

Governor ROBINSON,
Topeka, Kans.:

If General Lane has applied to you to commission any officers for a regiment of colored men, please give the name of the person and rank of the officers for whom application has been made and instructions will be given you on the subject.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LOUISVILLE, *August 21, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have recruited and organized five regiments of cavalry—two for three years and three for one year. There is now one more regiment of three-years' men, cavalry, tendered me. Shall I accept it? General Halleck directed me to accept all regiments for three years offered in Kentucky. I think we need the three-years' regiment, as the enemy have mounted so much of their force and are carrying on guerrilla warfare. I beg you will allow me to accept it and muster it in. The recruiting for five infantry regiments is progressing well.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August 21, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Can I raise three companies for provost guard, Louisville, for three-years' service, to serve in the field, or to be attached to any regiment at pleasure of the commander of the department? I have commenced the organization of the three companies, believing you would approve it, as I can attach them to any regiment. I hope you will approve it.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 21, 1862.

Governor ROBINSON, *Frankfort, Ky.:*

You are authorized to receive the two regiments of mounted men specified in your telegram of yesterday if they are three-years' men, and as many more of the same sort as you can raise within thirty days or until further order.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BOSTON, *August 21, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We had two batteries organized for three-years' and one for nine-months' service before receipt of General Halleck's order concerning new batteries. The men are all enlisted in the nine-months' battery; have closed up business and made great sacrifices. Cannot they be accepted as well as the other two already accepted?

JOHN A. ANDREW.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 21, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

Under the circumstances stated the men for your battery will be accepted, but the cannon will be furnished here.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 21, 1862.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
Detroit:

General Halleck informs me that he has heretofore ordered the Michigan regiments forward to Washington. They should be sent here in conformity to that order.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 21, 1862.*

Governor GAMBLE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Authority is given to raise Bowen's battalion of volunteer cavalry to a regiment.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 21, 1862—3.30 p. m.*
(Received 4.45 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Arrived here last night. Have seen Governor Tod, but neither of the others. Am awaiting their answer to my telegram, which if not received to-day I shall start without waiting further.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 21, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

You are authorized to raise a regiment of cavalry for the purposes specified in your telegram of yesterday evening to be used in the manner therein stated. Have you raised any other cavalry?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, *August 21, 1862—12 m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Shall I accept a regiment of Germans and one of Irish in Philadelphia and give them until 3d September. I have no doubt they will both fill. Please answer immediately as the officers are here.

A. G. CURTIN,

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 21, 1862.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

The time will not be extended to raise a regiment of Germans and Irish. Bounties will not be paid after the date specified in the order of the Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 21, 1862.

Governor PEIRPOINT,
Wheeling, Va.:

You are authorized to receive the four or five companies of cavalry to fill up the Third Virginia Regiment, and as many more cavalry as you can raise within thirty days.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, August 22, 1862.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY:

DEAR SIR: I have just read yours of the 19th addressed to myself through the New York Tribune.* If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not, now and here, controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here, argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend, whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the National authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union, unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that. What I do about slavery, and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.

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* Published in the New York Tribune of August 20, 1862.

I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free.

Yours,

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 22, 1862.

Major-General POPE,
Commanding Army of Virginia:

All regiments of the three-months' militia and volunteers will be mustered out of service at the points where they organized respectively. They should be placed en route to the rendezvous so as to arrive there, say, one or two days before expiration of their term.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Major-General Wool, Baltimore, Md.; Major-General Dix, Fort Monroe; Governor of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 22, 1862.

Capt. F. S. LARNED,
Mustering Officer, New York, N. Y.:

You will muster in minors between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one upon the affidavit of the captain of the company offering them for muster that the parents or guardians consented to enlistment. Written consent is not required.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to other mustering officers.)

(Translation.)

SHARON SPRINGS, *August 22, 1862.*

The Honorable Mr. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States of America:

SIR: I have the honor to bring to your knowledge that only this morning I have learned from Mr. Couturie, by letter dated at New Orleans, the 8th of this month, that since the 10th of the month of May, on which the consulate of the Netherlands in said city was invaded by the military authorities of the United States, he had completely ceased from the exercise of his consular functions, and invariably referred individuals applying to the consul of France, who had acted as consul ad interim of the Netherlands.

The Count Mejan, to whom I had addressed the request by letter, dated at Washington, the 10th June, in the first instance, and then by duplicate dated 26th July, answered me by letter dated at New Orleans the 8th of August, that he had assumed the mission offered to him provisionally, and had already on occasion lent his protection and good offices to Netherlanders.

I have therefore the honor to request you, sir, to be so good as to recognize and cause to be recognized the Count Mejan, consul of France at New Orleans, as charged ad interim with the consulate of the Netherlands, in virtue of instructions from the King's Government.

If I have not been able before to-day to make this communication and request to you, it is because of the loss of my inclosure addressed from Washington, the 10th June last, to the Count Mejan and sent by me to the minister of France, who was pleased to take upon him the delivery to the consul of his country at New Orleans. Mr. Mercier sent the inclosure to the Marquis de Montholon at New York, who mailed it, but the inclosure never reached its address. I have therefore sent to the Count Mejan and Mr. Couturie duplicates, dated 26th of July, and the answers which I have received to-day have at length enabled me, sir, to write to you, which I now have the honor to do.

Please to accept, sir, the fresh assurance of my high consideration.

ROEST VAN LIMBURG.

HARTFORD, CONN., *August 22, 1862.*

SECRETARY OF WAR:

The Eighteenth Regiment will leave for Washington this p. m. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth are mustered in. The Sixteenth and Seventeenth will be mustered to-morrow. Governor Buckingham wishes the regiments to move next week, but I hope he will let them be dispatched earlier. I find it difficult to hurry matters without offending State authority.

DANIEL TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 22, 1862.

Col. P. MORRISON,
Superintendent, Springfield, Ill.:

The Department recognizes you as the chief mustering and disbursing officer for Illinois. Make the mustering officers report to you daily. You will report daily to this office as follows: First, number for old regiments mustered; second, number for new regiments mustered; third, amount of bounty money on hand; fourth, state if there is difficulty about paymaster paying month's advance. In your first report give entire number of old and new regiments mustered to this date.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 22, 1862.

His Excellency O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana:

Six batteries of cannon and equipments ordered to Indianapolis [to] supply the Indiana Volunteers.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 22, 1862.*
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Recruiting still good and a large number can yet be enrolled. I ask extension of time till 1st of September, promising advance pay and bounty.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, *August 22, 1862—8 p. m.*
(Received 2.35 a. m. 23d.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

How many men shall I draft on September 3? You count here eighteen regiments, including the five under requisition of July 8.

SAML. J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 22, 1862.

Governor ROBINSON,
Frankfort, Ky.:

Pursuant to the request of the General Assembly of Kentucky, communicated to the President by your telegram of the 20th instant, the time is extended for recruiting the regiments therein mentioned until the period named. The other suggestions contained in your telegram are under consideration, and under the peculiar condition of your State will no doubt be acceded to, as the Government has every disposition to aid you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FRANKFORT, KY., *August 22, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your dispatch of this date is received. The kind disposition of the Government toward Kentucky is fully appreciated. Am I correct in construing your dispatch into a continuance of bounty and advance pay to recruits for thirty days longer? In view of the kind tone of your dispatch and the emergency of the hour, I have accepted regiment of twelve-months' mounted men tendered to-day, composed of the excess recruited for regiments heretofore organized. Kentucky will do her whole duty. Her peril increases every hour.

By order of J. F. Robinson, Governor of the Commonwealth:

J. W. FINNELL.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 63. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, August 22, 1862.*

Whereas on the 23d day of April, in the year 1861, at a public meeting of the free colored population of the city of New Orleans, a military organization, known as the "Native Guards" (colored), had its existence, which military organization was duly and legally

enrolled as a part of the militia of the State, its officers being commissioned by Thomas O. Moore, Governor and commander-in-chief of the militia of the State of Louisiana, in the form following—that is to say:

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.
(Seal of the State.)

By Thomas Overton Moore, Governor of the State of Louisiana, and commander-in-chief of the militia thereof.

In the name and by the authority of the State of Louisiana:

Know ye, that ——— ———, having been duly and legally elected captain of the "Native Guards" (colored), First Division of the militia of Louisiana, to serve for the term of the war,

I do hereby appoint and commission him captain as aforesaid, to take rank as such from the second day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of his office by doing and performing all manner of things thereto belonging. And I do strictly charge and require all officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates under his command to be obedient to his orders as captain; and he is to observe and follow such orders and directions, from time to time, as he shall receive from me, or the future Governor of the State of Louisiana, or other superior officers, according to the Rules and Articles of War, and in conformity to law.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the State to be hereunto annexed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Baton Rouge, on the second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

THOS. O. MOORE.

By the Governor:

P. D. HARDY,
Secretary of State.

(Indorsed.)

I, Maurice Grivot, adjutant and inspector general of the State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that ——— ———, named in the within commission, did, on the second day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty one, deposit in my office his written acceptance of the office to which he is commissioned, and his oath of office taken according to law.

M. GRIVOT,
Adjutant and Inspector General of Louisiana.

And whereas such military organization elicited praise and respect, and was complimented in general orders for its patriotism and loyalty, and was ordered to continue during the war, in the words following:

ORDERS, No. 426.] HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA MILITIA,
Adjutant-General's Office, March 24, 1862.

I. The Governor and commander-in-chief, relying implicitly upon the loyalty of the free colored population of the city and State for the protection of their homes, their property, and for Southern rights from the pollution of a ruthless invader, and believing that the military organization which existed prior to the 15th of February, 1862, and elicited praise and respect for the patriotic motives which prompted it, should exist for and during the war, calls upon them to maintain their organization and to hold themselves prepared for such orders as may be transmitted to them.

II. The colonel commanding will report without delay to Major-General Lewis, commanding State militia.

By order of Thomas O. Moore, Governor:

M. GRIVOT,
Adjutant-General.

And whereas said military organization by the same order was directed to report to Major-General Lewis for service, but did not leave the city of New Orleans when he did:

Now, therefore, the commanding general, believing that a large portion of this militia force of the State of Louisiana are willing to take service in the volunteer forces of the United States and be

enrolled and organized to "defend their homes from ruthless invaders," to protect their wives and children and kindred from wrong and outrage, to shield their property from being seized by bad men, and to defend the flag of their native country as their fathers did under Jackson at Chalmette against Pakenham and his myrmidons, carrying the black flag of "beauty and booty"—appreciating their motives, relying upon their "well-known loyalty and patriotism," and with "praise and respect" for these brave men—

It is ordered, That all the members of the "Native Guards" aforesaid, and all other free colored citizens recognized by the first and late Governor and authorities of the State of Louisiana as a portion of the militia of the State, who shall enlist in the volunteer service of the United States, shall be duly organized by the appointment of proper officers, and accepted, paid, equipped, armed, and rationed as are other volunteer troops of the United States, subject to the approval of the President of the United States. All such persons are required at once to report themselves at the Touro Charity Building, Front Levee street, New Orleans, where proper officers will muster them into the service of the United States.

By command of Major-General Butler:

R. S. DAVIS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOSTON, *August 22, 1862—1.20 p. m.*
(Received 6.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We have sent no better material to the war than our Thirty-fifth Regiment, Colonel Wild, just raised, which marched this p. m. full to maximum.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 22, 1862.

Governor GAMBLE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Your inquiry whether volunteers for nine-months' service will be accepted in lieu of drafted men has been under consideration of the Department, and I now answer that no bounty or advance pay can be allowed to such volunteers, and as only volunteers for three years or the war have been called for by the President, volunteers for shorter term will not be accepted.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ALBANY, N. Y., *August 22, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Will the War Department turn over to me for immediate issue 10,000 Springfield rifled muskets, with accouterments? If this is done I will endeavor to obtain the consent of our State comptroller to issue to our troops an equal number of Enfield, caliber .58, provided the Government will immediately reimburse the State cost and charges therefor. We have no infantry accouterments. Those offered to me by Captain Crispin are not adapted to our arms. The One hundred

and eleventh (Auburn), Colonel Segoine, passed here this morning. The One hundred and seventeenth (Rome), Colonel Pease, is just leaving the Albany dock. The One hundred and twentieth (Kingston), Colonel Sharpe, and One hundred and twenty-ninth (Lockport), Colonel Porter, both leave camp to-morrow, the former via New York, the latter via Elmira. Others will follow as fast as railroads can transfer them.

E. D. MORGAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 22, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

It appears that individuals have in different States expended money in raising unauthorized batteries of artillery, and the Department, on the recommendation of the General-in-Chief, has refused to receive them. But in view of the hardship and disappointment thus occasioned the Department has concluded to waive the objection and receive the batteries that have been raised. I will therefore accept from Ohio not to exceed six batteries of light artillery. The cannon and equipments to be furnished on proper requisition from the U. S. arsenal at Pittsburg. In this number is to be included the battery raised at Dayton.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MADISON, WIS., *August 22, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I am very much embarrassed as to the disposition of our new levies. Our five regiments under first call are ordered into camp for Monday next. For this 5,000 men there are but 3,000 blankets provided and no shirts. Besides the above we have at least six or seven regiments full and ready for camp as soon as the temporary barracks are prepared; but there are no blankets or clothing of any kind, nor any quartermaster's stores whatever, for these troops. What shall we do with these troops? Are you able to furnish us with blankets, and when? Please advise me as fully as possible immediately. I have written and telegraphed Quartermaster-General Meigs relative to appointment of N. B. Vandyke U. S. quartermaster. A new appointee from civil life has arrived here, entirely unacquainted with the business, and thus, so far from aiding, really embarrasses us. Please refer to my communication to him on this subject and reply as soon as possible.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

MADISON, WIS., *August 22, 1862—11.15 a. m.*
(Received 2 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Will our Twentieth Regiment, now in camp, be ordered away in less than a week hence? If not, I wish that the colonel commanding

may be permitted to furlough some of the men for a few days. Many of them have left their grain standing in the fields, to be lost unless they can finish their harvest. Please answer.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 22, 1862.

Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

Your Twentieth Regiment is wanted in the field immediately. Not an hour can be spared and no leave of absence can be granted. Please report the moment it is mustered in.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 23, 1862.

Hon. ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.,
Governor of Maine:

SIR: Please inform this Department what preparations have been made in your State for the draft of militia, and whether you will be ready on the 3d of September to carry it into effect.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to other Governors of loyal States.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 23, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of War, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, inclosing the translation of a note from Viscount Treilhard, relative to the interchange of communications between the French legation here and the consulate of France at Richmond, and requesting a favorable attention thereto. In reply, the Secretary instructs me respectfully to state that on reference to the General-in-Chief he reports that he does not think it would be practicable or proper at the present time to exchange the mails as proposed.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 23, 1862.*

Colonel ELLET,
Ram Fleet (via Cairo):

The Secretary of War authorizes you to enlist men for your fleet. If men so enlisted are now in the military service they will be dis-

charged. It is thought that you can obtain negroes on the river. They generally make good river men for steamers.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 23, 1862—8 a. m.

Hon. R. YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

I am pained to hear that you reject the service of an officer we sent to assist in organizing and getting off troops. Pennsylvania and Indiana accepted such officers kindly, and they now have more than twice as many new troops in the field as all the other States together. If Illinois had got forward as many troops as Indiana, Cumberland Gap would soon be relieved from its present peril. Please do not ruin us on *punctilio*.

A. LINCOLN.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Springfield, August 23, 1862—5.10 p. m.
(Received 9.15 p. m.)

Hon. A. LINCOLN:

I have received your unjust dispatch. I have not rejected the service of any officer. The statement is false. Illinois may be behind in getting her troops into the field because you have sent your paymasters and mustering officers to Pennsylvania and Indiana first, but I assert, sir, that no State has done more in so short a time than Illinois has without aid from your paymasters and mustering officers, and I point with pride to 50,000 men now ready to go into the field, and only delayed, not by me, but for the want of blankets, guns, camp-kettles, &c., which come from your depot. I regard your dispatch as unkind to me and unjust [to] your State.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

We know what Governor Yates says to be true, and if your army officers were as loyal and efficient as he is you would hear less complaint. Who is your chief mustering [officer] here? Is it Colonel Morrison or General Judah?

WM. BUTLER.
JESSE K. DUBOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *August 23, 1862—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 1.10 p. m. 24th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The War Department telegraphs Colonel Morrison that they recognize him as chief mustering officer, and all mustering officers to be made to report to him. I request to be relieved, if possible, by telegraph to-day.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 23, 1862.

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

It is the anxious desire of the Department to give the new regiments the advantage of experienced officers of their own choice. I hope you understand that any delay or refusal arises from absolute military necessity. The regiments in the field and in the face of the enemy cannot safely or justly be deprived of their officers while in that condition. When relieved from it the Department will be disposed to sanction the appointments desired.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *August 23, 1862—10.30 p. m.*
(Received 2.15 a. m. 24th.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Commissions to commissioners, surgeons, and enrolling officers were sent to each county on the 18th by mail. Enrollments are going on in many counties, but by reason of the infrequency of the mails many counties will not be ready for draft on the 3d of September. I have directed all commissioners to be present at the place of drafting on the 3d, and if not ready to continue from day to day until ready. Recognize if proper and, if you can, extend the time in this State for filling old regiments to September 10, and from commencement of drafting to September 15. This will suit much better. We have few railroads and telegraphs.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 23, 1862—8 a. m.*
(Received 11.20 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We will have at least seventeen additional regiments ready for their arms by this time next week. Cannot the arms be sent immediately? I am pushing forward organization and muster.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 23, 1862—8 a. m.*
(Received 11.25 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

We have six regiments forming, but incomplete, which can be fully organized by 1st of September, if recruiting is allowed to go on with advance pay and bounty.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 23, 1862—12.25 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have obtained an order for 3,000 accouterments from Louisville and have bought 1,000. Colonel Symington advises my agent at Pittsburg to contract for the balance. Can the Government furnish them or shall I contract?

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 23, 1862.

His Excellency O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana:

The United States have bought and are buying all the accouterments that can be produced in the country; but a few of the makers, and among the rest those about Pittsburg, have refused lately to bid, in the hope that some of the Governors of the States would bid in competition with the Government, with no possible result but to raise prices. If you come into the market it will greatly embarrass the Government. The Governors of other States have been notified that purchases of arms or ordnance stores made otherwise than through the Ordnance Department cannot be sanctioned, nor the money thus expended be reimbursed by the United States. You can see the necessity of this rule.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 23, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Our arsenal has supplied a large amount of ammunition to the troops recently sent from here; also to the troops in Kentucky, when the necessity was great within the last few weeks. We have plenty of materials on hand except lead. Our advances to the Government are heavy, and as lead is strictly cash we cannot obtain it. Cannot the Government send us 200 tons of lead, the value thereof to be credited on our account for ammunition furnished? General Ripley did last spring for us, to the manifest advantage of the service.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 23, 1862.

His Excellency Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Two hundred tons lead will be shipped at once. Four thousand five hundred Enfield rifles and 11,100 Austrian guns are ordered to you.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 23, 1862.

His Excellency Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

You are authorized to raise six batteries of artillery of six guns each for three years or the war, including those already raised in your State since the 1st day of May last.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Governor Tod, Columbus, Ohio, and Governor Yates, Springfield, Ill.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 23, 1862.

General JAMES H. LANE,
Commissioner of Recruiting, Leavenworth City, Kans.:

SIR: Your letter of the 17th instant* is received, in which you state that full companies of infantry organized in Illinois and Missouri are offered to the recruiting commission to constitute a part of the regiments raised in Kansas, and make the inquiry whether the commission is authorized to furnish transportation for such companies from their respective States to the place of rendezvous. In reply you are informed that the commission is not authorized either to furnish transportation or to receive them. Officers in one State cannot recruit in any other, nor receive companies or squads of recruits from another State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 23, 1862.

General JAMES H. LANE,
Commissioner of Recruiting, Leavenworth, Kans.:

SIR: Your letter of the 18th instant is received.* You state therein that the troops being raised by the recruiting commission are given to understand that they will be permitted to select their own officers, field and company; that nevertheless Governor Charles Robinson has intimated that he will disregard the wishes of the men and commission such persons as officers as he may think proper to select. In reply you are directed to report the names of the officers selected to the Department. The Governor will be requested by the Department to commission them. Upon his refusal the President will issue commissions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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*Omitted.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 23, 1862.

General J. H. LANE,
Commissioner of Recruiting, Leavenworth City, Kans.:

SIR: It has given me much satisfaction to be advised by your letter of the 18th instant that the objects of your commission are advancing beyond your expectations.* In regard, however, to that portion of your communication which contemplates the raising of two regiments of persons of African descent, you are informed that regiments of persons of African descent can only be raised upon express and special authority of the President. He has not given authority to raise such troops in Kansas, and it is not comprehended in the authority issued to you. Such regiments cannot be accepted into the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, Ky., August 23, 1862—11 a. m.
(Received 2 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Colonel Seawell will not muster men over eighteen and under twenty-one years of age. This will injure us immensely in Kentucky. We cannot wait to get consent. They are subject to military duty. The rebels are enlisting thousands of such in Kentucky. I beg you will order him to muster all over eighteen. It is of the first importance to us. Major-General Wallace asks for a regiment ready to muster, but Colonel Seawell will delay it a month until the State is overrun. Governor Robinson is anxious they be mustered as I ordered. General Wright is here.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 23, 1862.

Col. W. SEAWELL,
Louisville, Ky.:

Muster all men over eighteen and under twenty-one. Do not wait for consent of parent or guardian, nor affidavit of captain. This modifies order of yesterday.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKFORT, *August 23, 1862—7 p. m.*
(Received 8.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Great confusion has arisen in organizing our Kentucky Volunteers from the fact that authority to receive regiments has been given to

*Letter omitted. Lane reported that he had raised three regiments of white soldiers and enough persons of African descent for two regiments.

others than the constituted authorities of the State. You will oblige me if you will order that all requisitions of the Government on Kentucky for troops will be raised under the direction of the military authorities of the State alone.

J. F. ROBINSON.

AUGUSTA, ME., *August 23, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

We can be ready for the draft by September 3, but as State election is the succeeding Monday it will be exceedingly inconvenient. Wish time could be postponed a week or ten days.

I. WASHBURN, Jr.

BOSTON, *August 23, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

New enrollment, making draft not possible to be correctly taken so soon. We are raising nine-months' men rapidly. Six more three-years' regiments will march this month if supplies ready for them. Delay the draft without fail. Troops are now and will continue raising faster than can be cared for.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 23, 1862.

His Excellency Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

What number of arms will Massachusetts furnish to her troops?

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

(Same to Governor Buckingham, Hartford, Conn., and Governor Morgan, Albany, N. Y.)

BOSTON, *August 23, 1862—7.30 p. m.*
(Received 8.15 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Fifteen hundred recruits at Camp Cameron which should move to old regiments.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *August 23, 1862—2 p. m.*
(Received 7.15 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Commanding:

The urgency being great, I have called out a regiment mounted infantry in the service of the United States for three months. Shall I proceed? Please answer immediately.

ALEX. RAMSEY.

CONCORD, N. H., *August 23, 1862—4.40 p. m.*
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

We telegraphed you some days since for our full quota of men under the two calls for 75,000 and 300,000 volunteers. We have as yet had no official information of our quota. Will you answer?

NATHL. S. BERRY,
Governor.

CONCORD, N. H., *August 23, 1862.*

Hon. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

In answer to your telegram of this date, our enrollment is nearly complete. The approximate quota of the towns will be made next Tuesday and preparation made and orders issued for the draft. We hope to be ready by the 3d of September.

N. S. BERRY,
Governor.

TRENTON, N. J., *August 23, 1862—4.20 p. m.*
(Received 6.15 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Enrollment progressing. Commissioners and surgeons, rendezvous and commandants selected. Expect everything will be ready by September 3. Before that date it is probable the greatest part of our quota of militia will be filled by volunteers without awaiting a draft.

CHAS. S. OLDEN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 23, 1862.

His Excellency Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

No nine-months' volunteers have been accepted in lieu of militia or drafted persons.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 23, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

Your telegram respecting Springfield rifles has been referred to Assistant Secretary Watson, having special charge of ordnance matters under direction of the General-in-Chief. He will reply to you on the subject. I am rejoiced to see the energy with which you are pushing forward your troops, and need scarcely add that every aid the Department can give will be furnished.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 23, 1862.

His Excellency E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York, Albany, N. Y.:

The War Department has issued all the Springfield rifles it had ratably among the States, and therefore cannot issue 10,000 more to the New York troops; but if the State of New York will, as other States have done, arm her own troops with Enfield rifles, the Government will immediately reimburse the State cost and charges therefor. Infantry accouterments suitable for Enfield arms will be procured [and sent] without delay to New York.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

ALBANY, N. Y., *August 23, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The One hundred and seventeenth Regiment, Colonel Pease, passed this city last evening en route for Washington. The One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment left Lockport for Washington via Elmira at 2 p. m. to-day.

THOS. HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant-General.

ALBANY, N. Y., *August 23, 1862—8 p. m.*
(Received 9.15 p. m.)

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Ten thousand all we have upon the conditions stated in dispatch of yesterday.

E. D. MORGAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 23, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

The Department has been informed to-day that a battery has been raised in Cleveland under your authority by Captain Shields, and that you have recently directed it to be disbanded. Although no authority was given by the Department for raising artillery, yet to prevent disappointment you were informed that the Department would accept six batteries from your State. Have you received that telegram, and do you design to disband the Cleveland battery?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *August 23, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I had given orders but for three batteries, Cleveland, Portsmouth, and Dayton. The authority you gave me by telegraph yesterday provides for these cases and saves Captain Shields.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *August 23, 1862—9.40 p. m.*
(Received 11.20 p. m.)

General BUCKINGHAM:

I have received enrollments from seventy counties, and doubt not the remainder will be in in time to commence drafting on the 3d of September. Came here to-day to review the troops and stimulate the recruiting for old regiments. Shall return on Monday morning.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

HARRISBURG, PA., *August 23, 1862—5 p. m.*
(Received 6.15 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

We are engaged in making the enrollment. Have men in every township in the State. I do not believe it is possible to make the draft as early as the day you indicate.

A. G. CURTIN.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., *August 23, 1862—4.45 p. m.*
(Received 5.40 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The militia are now being enrolled. Expect to be able to draft by the 3d of September. Will volunteers be received for nine-months' service? Are the three-months' men, about being mustered out of service, subject to draft?

WM. SPRAGUE,
Governor of Rhode Island.

FORT LARAMIE, *August 23, 1862—2.15 p. m.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

My department commander is in the field and I cannot communicate with him. Indians from Minnesota to Pike's Peak and from Salt Lake to near Fort Kearny committing many depredations. I have only about 500 troops scattered on the Telegraph and Overland Mail Lines. Horses worn by constant patrolling both roads. If I concentrate my force to go against Indians, mail line, telegraph, and public property will be destroyed. If you cannot send re-enforcements from States, will you give me authority to raise 100 mounted men in the mountains and re-enlist the Utah troops for a limited time? The troops furnish their own horses. Answer by telegraph. We have no mails at this post. I am building new post on new mail route near Medicine Bow Mountain. Will you name it either Stanton, Halleck, Baker, or Lincoln?

JAS. CRAIG.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, VT., *August 23, 1862—4.20 p. m.*
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

New enrollment of militia of Vermont ordered to be made by board of listers of towns and returned to adjutant-general of the State on the 25th instant. Shall be ready on the 3d of September to carry the draft into effect, but expect prior to that day to have quotas of towns raised by voluntary action of the people, and tendered to State authorities in lieu of drafted men. If it appears that all have nearly but not quite accomplished that, but could accomplish it with a few days' more time, we should be glad of that extension.

FREDK. HOLBROOK,
Governor of Vermont.

MADISON, WIS., *August 23, 1862—11 a. m.*
(Received 1.55 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

In reply to yours, our Twentieth Regiment awaits your orders. Your call upon us to supply 5,904 men, wanted 30th of August for our old regiments, is understood to be entirely outside of the 11,904 called for as our part of the last 300,000 men, and that the balance wanted for old regiments is to be drafted. Is this right; and if so, why is it not better to extend the time for volunteering to fill the old regiments? The work is going on well, and we should fill all by volunteers for three years or the war. Have you not power to provide for subjecting to draft some classes exempt by State laws? All active firemen and retired firemen in the militia are exempt by State laws. All active firemen and retired firemen, and all officers who are or have been commissioned in the militia are exempt by our laws. It works great hardship. We have a very large number of these paper officers who ought not to be exempt. Make an order if you can, or give me the power.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

MADISON, WIS., *August 23, 1862—9 p. m.*
(Received 12.20 a. m. 24th.)

Hon. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

In reply to yours of this date, I would say that a special enrollment of militia was ordered and instructions sent out August 10, but some sections of this State have no railroads or telegraphs, and cannot be reached in less than a fortnight by mail. The returns were ordered to be made by 1st of September at furthest. It will take some time to collate returns when made. We cannot possibly carry into effect the order for September 3, but will do it as soon as possible thereafter. You do not yet give me the destination of our Twentieth Regiment.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 24, 1862.

Major GARDINER,
Mustering Officer, Augusta, Me.:

Muster into service and pay the bounty, &c., to any volunteers who may have enlisted prior to the 23d instant, although they may not have reached the rendezvous or been mustered in by that date.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to other mustering officers.)

NORWICH, CONN., *August 24, 1862—11 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

I have progressed so far in preparing for a draft of militia that I intend to execute your order on the 3d of September.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 24, 1862.

Governor ROBINSON,
Louisville, Ky.:

The condition of Kentucky heretofore has occasioned the evils you mention. All recruiting will hereafter be placed under your direction, and orders will be given to those to whom authority has been given to report to you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 24, 1862.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF KENTUCKY,
Frankfort, Ky.:

The following has been received from the Secretary of War:

Ordered, That all persons heretofore authorized by this Department to raise troops for the U. S. service in Kentucky are directed to report to Governor Robinson, and hereafter all recruiting in that State will be under his supervision and direction.

T. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 24, 1862.

Governor WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

The Department cannot change the order for the draft, but where from special circumstances in a State (as in respect to the election in your State) a short delay may be required the Department will not object to such change by the State Executive where it does not conflict with the public safety.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 24, 1862.

JOHN ARTHUR STEVENS,
New York:

DEAR SIR: I would be glad to have your aid as a special commissioner of this Department in relation to recruiting to fill up the old regiments from the State of New York. The period having expired to which the payment by the Government of bounty and one month's advance pay was limited, it is the desire of the Department to continue these payments to recruits for the old regiments. A list of the old regiments from New York showing the deficiency to be supplied according to the last official returns in the Adjutant-General's Office is herewith furnished you.* It is not absolutely accurate, because some of the deficiency is no doubt to be accounted for by persons absent by leave, who have gone back to the ranks since the date of the return, but it will prove an approximate basis of estimate. Absolute accuracy cannot be had, as from various causes the number fluctuates at each roll-call.

You are fully aware of the importance of filling up the ranks of the old regiments, and now that the Government bounty is stopped as to the new regiments and continued as to the old regiments, an inducement will exist to go into the ranks of the latter. I would be glad to have you visit Albany and confer with the Governor and State military authorities, and upon conference with them report to me what plan of operations will be best adapted for the immediate filling up of the regiments. In some instances officers of the Army have been detailed to recruit their regiments. The first great object is to have combined and concerted action on this subject, so that there shall be no confusion or conflict between those who are engaged in the operation. To that end, as speedily as possible, a list of the officers engaged in recruiting will be made out and directions given to conform to such general plan as may be adopted. The time for paying bounties for the recruits for old regiments has been limited to the 1st day of September, in hopes that the work might be accomplished within that period, but if necessity or the good of the service should require, it can be extended for a short period.

It is the desire of the Department in this, as in all other cases, to act in concert with the State authorities, and it therefore requests that a conference with them be had by you and report made before any specification is adopted. Until that time these general views, it is hoped, will be sufficient to guide your action in the premises.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ALBANY, N. Y., *August 24, 1862—12.15 a. m.*
(Received 12.45 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Your dispatch of this date received. The preliminary preparations for the draft, under General Orders, No. 99, have been made—that is to say, two citizens have been in each town and ward associated with the supervisors and assessors. Enrollment books have been printed

* Inclosure not found.

and placed in their hands. The enrollment is going on vigorously. It cannot be completed so as to form a fair and equitable basis for the draft, which is indispensable, and the required notice given earlier than September 15.

E. D. MORGAN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 24, 1862—10 p. m.*
(Received 10.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Can our five regiments of three-months' men be mustered out in time to subject them to draft? If not there will be difficulty in filling up under reorganization. If they cannot be mustered out immediately, might not a strong detail be sent home at once to recruit for reorganization? Eighty-fourth at Cumberland, Md.; Eighty-sixth at Clarksburg, Va.; Eighty-seventh at Harper's Ferry; Eighty-eighth at Camp Chase, Ohio.

C. W. HILL,
Adjutant-General of Ohio.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 24, 1862.

General JAMES CRAIG,
Fort Laramie:

You are authorized to raise 100 mounted men in the mountains and re-enlist the Utah troops for three months as requested in your telegram received to-day. It is impossible to send you re-enforcements. You will hereafter report to Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief, for instructions when required from Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 24, 1862.

Governor HOLBROOK,
Brattleborough, Vt.:

The Department cannot give a formal extension of its order of draft, but will endeavor to accommodate to meet necessities in particular cases so far as may be consistent with the service and natural exigencies. Answer is delayed to your telegram respecting officers owing to the movements now in progress which render it impossible for some days to relieve officers. Your wishes will be complied with as far as possible.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *August 25, 1862.*

Major-General GRANT,
Corinth, Miss.:

The Secretary of War directs that you seize, in the name of the United States, all cotton purchased or shipped by officers or men in

the military service of the United States, and turn the same over to the Quartermaster's Department, to be sold on account of whomsoever it may concern.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

(Same to Major-General Buell, Huntsville, Ala., and Major-General Curtis, Helena, Ark.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 25, 1862.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Memphis, Tenn.:

While it is our object at present to get possession of as much cotton as possible, such contraband articles as salt, military stores, medicines, &c., must be excluded. The interior trade must be under the entire control of the military commander. I will write you more fully to-day.*

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HARTFORD, CONN., *August 25, 1862—3.30 p. m.*
(Received 5.10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The Fourteenth Regiment, complete, just left. The Sixteenth follows Wednesday. The Fifteenth Thursday. The Seventeenth full, and can leave Friday. The Nineteenth full, and will be mustered Thursday. The Second Connecticut Battery full, and lacks forty-five horses. The Twentieth and Twenty-first Regiments nearly full, and can leave next week.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
August 25, 1862.

Hon. R. YATES,
Governor, Springfield, Ill.:

Yours denying that you have rejected the service of an officer sent you by us is received. Of course I do not question your word, and yet what I said was based upon direct evidence, and I the more readily gave credit to it because I had previously had so much trouble between officers sent to Illinois and the State government there. I certainly cannot conceive what it was I said which can be construed as injustice to Illinois. I knew by your dispatches that Illinois had raised an unexpectedly large number of troops, and my impatience was that none of them could be got forward. I supposed, too, and know nothing to the contrary yet, that the Government had made the same provision for Illinois as for Pennsylvania and Indiana.

A. LINCOLN.

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* See Series I, Vol. XVII, Part II, p. 186.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 25, 1862.

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

You will please report all of your troops, as fast as they are ready for the field, to the commander of the department, General Wright, except the three regiments ordered to Saint Louis by General Halleck and those in the field already sent to General Grant. All others are subject to the orders of General Wright.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *August 25, 1862—12.30 p. m.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Enrollment lists from many of the counties which were due the 1st instant are defective, and none have been returned from several counties. I have just ordered a new enrollment of the entire State, and therefore we may not be ready for a draft promptly on the 3d proximo. I suggest no drafting would be necessary to enable us to furnish the balance required of us for the old regiments. Volunteering by companies with their own officers would be rapid, but slow when raised in squads to fill old companies. There will be but little delay after the 4th.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *August 25, 1862—10.45 p. m.*
(Received 3 a. m. 26th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Capt. Geo. W. Hill, mustering and disbursing officer here, has 8,100 guns here. We want them to put into the hands of our troops who are leaving the State. He says he wants authority to give them up. Please do not let us be delayed on this account. We have over 50,000 men enrolled, and not to exceed 10,000 stand of good arms, the 8,100 inclusive. When and where am I to get the balance of arms required for them?

RICHD. YATES.
Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 25, 1862—11 a. m.*
(Received 2 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

The enrollment for the draft is nearly completed. The commissioners and their deputies meet on the 1st of September as boards in the various counties to correct the rolls and determine exemptions. The draft will be made on the 15th of September. It cannot be done sooner and be made accurate and satisfactory. In view of the condition of public sentiment in Indiana and other Western States, it is of the first importance that the draft be carefully and intelligently made.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 25, 1862.

His Excellency Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Your State has responded so promptly and liberally to the call of the President for troops that the Department is willing to afford you every facility for filling your quota. You are therefore authorized to continue recruiting for your six incomplete regiments until the 1st of September. Bounty and advance pay will be allowed. Do not relax your efforts to fill old regiments. Report as soon as you can ascertain the exact number of volunteers for new and old regiments under existing calls.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., *August 25, 1862.*
(Received 11.50 a. m.)

Brigadier-General BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: The enrollment is progressing as fast as possible, but it is impossible to be ready for draft in the State by the 3d of September. It will require in some parts of the State at least ten days longer time.

A. W. BRADFORD,
Governor of Maryland.

BOSTON, *August 25, 1862.*
(Received 8.33 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We have now recruited 13,801 men for three years under July requisition. Nothing done afternoons in Massachusetts but recruiting. Balance of quota sure. So will be militia quota if supplies are ready. I mean old Sixth Regiment of Baltimore memory to march 1st day of September.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

JACKSON, MICH., *August 25, 1862.*
(Received 12.25 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

We have only commenced proceedings to draft, and cannot possibly be ready before the 15th of September. Let us recruit for old regiments until that time, and we will fill them with the three-years' volunteers.

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *August 25, 1862—2.50 p. m.*
(Received 11.37 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The Indian war has scattered our troops. It is impossible for the present to muster and pay them by regiments. Order the officers

here, who are prepared to pay, to muster and pay by companies bounties and advance pay without regard to date, and revoke conflicting orders. Answer immediately.

ALEX. RAMSEY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 25, 1862.

Governor RAMSEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

What conflicting orders do you want revoked? I am aware of none. The Department will not muster and pay by companies, nor will the time for advanced pay and bounties be extended. It has already expired, except for recruits for old regiments.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SAINT PAUL, *August 25, 1862—2.30 p. m.*
(Received 7.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

SIR: Are the volunteers or special draft for old regiments a part of our quota of 5,360 men?

ALEX. RAMSEY,
Governor of Minnesota.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Omaha, Nebr. Ter., August 25, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have been informed that recruiting officers are now on the way here from the First Regiment Nebraska Volunteers, now in service in Arkansas. Full 400 men are needed to fill up that regiment, and quite a large number will be required to fill up the cavalry we have in service. These recruits I shall endeavor to raise at the earliest possible moment. I would here remark that a recruiting officer called upon me yesterday with papers from General Lane asking me to assist in raising a regiment of three-years' men for his brigade. I informed him that I thought it of more importance to raise and send recruits to the old regiments than to raise them for new ones, and that I must first fill up our old regiments, and then if we had the men to spare I would assist in raising men for General Lane's brigade. This recruiting officer thinks General Lane will not be satisfied with this course; thinks that the general's order should be filled first; but I feel confident you will approve of my course, for I know that a man sent to the old, faithful, and tried Nebraska First will be worth more to the country than one mustered into a new regiment here. Indeed, my own opinion is we have not the men to spare to fill up our own old regiments and make a new one for him. If after ours are filled it is possible to raise more men, as I have informed General Lane, I would render him any assistance in my power. I think that after raising the recruits alluded to for the old regiments we should be permitted to raise a regiment, if it can be done, for, say, nine or twelve months, to be kept for a defense of our own borders. They might perhaps with propriety be stationed at Fort Kearny,

and in that case the regulars at that point could be called to a more useful field.

Our frontier people are becoming much alarmed at the news of Indian hostilities in different parts of the country, and large numbers would volunteer for the service alluded to who would not enlist to go beyond our borders. Nebraska had at the last general election only about 6,000 votes, and at least one-fifth part of that number are already in the Army, and as the drain of young men to the gold mines has fully equaled the number who have settled in the Territory, the number of men is probably no larger now than then; so you can at once see that no very large army can be raised here, but for home purposes many would turn out who really could not well go permanently beyond our own borders. I would like to have your opinion on this subject, and if you think it better to try and raise troops for general service rather than our border defense, I will immediately make the attempt after filling our old regiments. On this other point I feel confident you will say I am right in first filling up old regiments.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. SAUNDERS,
Governor of Nebraska.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 25, 1862.

His Excellency E. D. MORGAN,
Governor of New York:

SIR: The 9,000 Springfield rifles, the quota due to your State, were designed to arm ten regiments, and should therefore have been divided by 900, sending for five regiments 4,500 and retaining 4,500 in New York to arm five more regiments. A regiment filled to the maximum, and every man in line, only carries 950 muskets. In practice, maximum regiments never carry to exceed 900 muskets, and where 1,000 muskets are issued fully 10 per cent. of them are found to be superfluous and are commonly sold for a trifle to grogshop keepers or pawnbrokers, or are given away. In this manner large numbers of arms are lost to the Government. The sick and those necessarily detailed on special duty, as cooks, wagoners, &c., reduce the musket bearers, so that when maximum regiments draw their arms here they can seldom produce more than from 800 to 870 men at the arsenal to be armed. Hence 900 muskets for each maximum regiment was deemed ample. Your attention is called to these facts in order that you may take such measures as will prevent an overissue of arms. The property return of each regiment should be transmitted to the Adjutant-General of the United States, that the officers may be held to a proper accountability for all the arms and accouterments received by them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 25, 1862—3.40 p. m.*
(Received 5.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Strange as the fact may be, we are without any exemption in Ohio, and that we may be able to keep the wheels of our State government

in motion I have to request that you issue an order exempting all State and county officers from draft. I further advise that there is great danger of seriously interfering with railroad transportation unless further exemptions are made of those employed in that service, and would recommend that you instruct all the commissioners to exempt from draft such employés of railroads as the several presidents thereof may state, upon honor, are indispensably necessary to the working of their roads.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 25, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

An order of exemption of State and county officers, so far as can be properly done, will be issued before the draft. The question as to railroad employés has been fully considered in conference with some of the principal railroad men, and it is thought better not to make an exemption from draft, but to relieve from duty such indispensable employés as may happen to be drafted. On reflection I think you will agree that this is the better course.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 25, 1862—8.40 p. m.*
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

As the military prisoners are about leaving Camp Chase, I advise that you direct me to disband the Eighty-fifth and Eighty-eighth Regiments State Guards, retaining three companies only, to guard political prisoners; and in the same order authorize me to recruit one regiment from them for general service for three years, giving till the 1st of September to do so.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 25, 1862.

Adjutant-General HILL,
Columbus, Ohio:

The three-months' regiments cannot be relieved at the present moment.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., *August 25, 1862.*
(Received 11 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Only 15,000 stand of arms were sent here. We will require 15,000 more immediately. I did not purchase any arms for the State,

although directed to do so by act of Legislature, because the Secretary of War requested me not, as arms would be provided and the State would be a new competitor in market. I collected and repaired the old arms in the State, and am directed to furnish them to volunteer organizations now forming all over the State. Very few of them of the caliber of the Springfield rifle. I am restrained by an act of Assembly from permitting volunteers leaving the State without arms. Will you not order 15,000 Springfield rifles here immediately, as we will send troops this week as rapidly as last week and week before, and the arms sent will run out to-morrow? I hope I make myself understood, and most of all that my fervent wish is to send troops quickly and in large numbers. Please answer to-day.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 25, 1862.

His Excellency A. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg:

A further supply of arms were ordered on Saturday to be sent to your State. You have had your full share of Springfield arms, and with the exception of 2,700 Enfield arms for three regiments the remainder will be Austrian guns for the thirty-eight regiments now ready.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *August 25, 1862.*

Governor SPRAGUE,
Providence, R. I.:

GOVERNOR: Orders have been issued in the Department of the Mississippi to give all facilities to cotton traders consistent with military police and operations, and with the rules adopted to prevent contraband trade. Government transportation is also given where not interfering with the supplying of the Army. Officers and men in the military service are not only forbidden to engage in trade, but commanding officers are directed to seize and sell all cotton purchased by them. No special authority will be given to any cotton purchaser, but all who are trustworthy will have the same facilities and protection.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, *August 25, 1862—9.40 a. m.*
(Received 10.40 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have interpreted your order of August 14, part second, that the organization only of the new regiments was required by the 22d instant. Our two new regiments have been organized for eight days, but the severe medical inspection was only concluded this morning, and the men will be ready for muster in a day or two. The regiments

are made up of superior men, and I hope there is no question about the payment of the bounty after muster, as it was an express understanding at the time of enlistment. Please reply at an early hour.

F. HOLBROOK,
Governor of Vermont.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 25, 1862.

Governor HOLBROOK,
Brattleborough, Vt.:

Your two new regiments will be accepted and allowed the pay and bounty.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MADISON, WIS., *August 25, 1862—12.15 p. m.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have already twice reported our Twentieth Regiment as mustered and ready. Where shall I send them?

E. SALOMON,
Governor.

MADISON, *August 25, 1862—2.30 p. m.*
(Received 7.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

It is reported that an extension of volunteering is granted to Illinois and Indiana to middle of September. If any extension is granted, I wish [it] for this State without further asking. As I have stated, we cannot draft before that time.

E. SALOMON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 25, 1862.*

Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

Send regiments as soon as organized to Benton Barracks, Saint Louis.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HARTFORD, *August 26, 1862—5.30 p. m.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

Hon. P. H. WATSON:

I can probably furnish our troops, if necessary for the Government, 5,000 muskets, Springfield and Enfield pattern, but will want accouterments, for which quartermaster-general will make requisition.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor BUCKINGHAM,
Hartford, Conn.:

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 7,145. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARTFORD, CONN., *August 26, 1862—10.30 p. m.*
(Received 11.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Errors have been committed in making returns of our enrollment, and I would like to have the draft postponed to the 15th instant. Reply.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor BURTON,
Dover, Del.:

Your quota of drafted men is 2,000. If your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed 1,440, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted. If you cannot make the draft on the 3d day of September, make it as soon thereafter as possible, yourself taking the responsibility of extending the time.

By order of the Secretary of War :

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

Brigadier-General KETCHUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: You have been specially assigned as assistant adjutant-general to proceed to the State of Illinois to organize, muster, and dispatch to the field the volunteer troops of that State. You will proceed to that State and confer with Governor Yates and the military authorities, and take such measures as shall with least delay render available to the Government of the United States the volunteer forces there. Your powers are ample, and you will report to this Department for instructions if needed.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

Adjt. Gen. ALLEN C. FULLER,
Springfield, Ill.:

Were lieutenants appointed for enlisting and mustering recruits in accordance with Order 75, and have they reported regularly? What hinders the prompt organization of regiments? You have eleven inspecting and mustering officers. Can the Government depend upon 50,000 volunteers for new regiments now enlisted in your State?

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 26,148. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted. If you cannot make the draft on the 3d day of September, make it as soon thereafter as possible, yourself taking the responsibility of extending the time.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 21,250. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted. If you cannot make the draft on the 3d day of September, make it as soon thereafter as possible, yourself taking the responsibility of extending the time.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor KIRKWOOD,
Iowa City:

Can we count on 18,000 volunteers for new regiments toward your entire quota of 21,140 volunteers and militia?

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor KIRKWOOD,
Davenport, Iowa:

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 10,570. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted. If you cannot make the draft on the 3d day of September, make it as soon thereafter as possible, yourself taking the responsibility of extending the time.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

General BLUNT,
Commanding the Department of Kansas, Leavenworth:

It has been represented to the Department that a draft of militia in Kansas may seriously interfere with the operations of the Government trains to the Western posts. The importance of preventing any interruption to army supplies is so great that if any of the employés of the trains should be drafted whose services are indispensable or difficult to be supplied, they should be discharged, and you will be authorized to do so.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FRANKFORT, KY., *August 26, 1862—11 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We are yet unadvised of the quota of Kentucky of the draft for the 300,000. Our preparations for the draft are progressing satisfactorily, and I will be obliged to you if you will direct the proper officer to communicate with the adjutant-general of Kentucky.

JAS. F. ROBINSON,
Governor of Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, *August 26, 1862—11 p. m.*
(Received 10.45 a. m. 27th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Boyle telegraphs me that an order has been made not to arm and equip regiments until mustered in. This will be disastrous to my efforts in Kentucky. Our recruiting camps are in the midst of an enemy. The presence of Government recruits is an invitation to attack. It is cruel to expose the brave fellows to attack and slaughter without any means of defense. Kentucky in September last gave her whole armament to the Government through General Anderson. Our arsenal is therefore empty. I invoke you, let Kentucky be excepted from the order. Let arms and quartermaster's stores be issued

upon requisition of our State authorities, and my word for it we will not abuse the authority, and we will rapidly fill up our levies.

J. F. ROBINSON,
Governor of Kentucky.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, August 26, 1862—5 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I am much in want of cavalry to capture or break up rebel bands forming throughout the State, and detachments from some of the not fully organized regiments are now employed in that way and doing good service. I believe General Ripley authorizes issues of arms, horse equipments, &c., only after troops are mustered into service. This works badly, as we can't arm and equip them till they are full. Would it not be proper to authorize the ordnance officer and quartermaster to issue supplies on the requisition of the State authorities to the extent of the force to be raised in Kentucky without waiting for their muster or any special approval from Ordnance Department? I earnestly recommend such authority. The rebels are getting recruits rapidly throughout the State and it can be stopped by cavalry parties only.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 9,609. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted. If you cannot make the draft on the 3d day of September, make it as soon thereafter as possible, yourself taking the responsibility of extending the time.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor BRADFORD,
Baltimore, Md.:

Your quota of drafted men is 6,000. If you cannot make the draft on the 3d day of September, make it as soon as you can thereafter, yourself taking the responsibility of extending the time.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 19,080. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted. If you cannot make the draft on the 3d day of September, make it as soon thereafter as possible, yourself taking the responsibility of extending the time.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor BLAIR,
Detroit, Mich.:

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 11,686. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted. If you cannot make the draft on the 3d day of September, make it as soon thereafter as possible, yourself taking the responsibility of extending the time.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 26, 1862.—For Ramsey to Lincoln, in regard to Indian outbreak and extension of time for draft in Minnesota, see Series I, Vol. XIII, p. 597.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

Governor RAMSEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

Your request to add one month for compliance with several orders of the Department in relation to volunteers and militia cannot be complied with by the Department. Other States make different pretexts for similar changes. While recognizing and fully appreciating the embarrassments arising from the Indian panic in your State, the evil would be enhanced in its proportions by changing the orders of the Department in the manner you propose.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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*This in reply to Ramsey of August 25 (2.30 p. m.), Series I, Vol. XIII, p. 596.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor RAMSEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 2,681. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted. If you cannot make the draft on the 3d day of September, make it as soon thereafter as possible, yourself taking the responsibility of extending the time.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 26, 1862.—For Ramsey to Stanton, recommending muster of citizens called out to suppress Indian outbreak, see Series I, Vol. XIII, p. 597.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor BERRY,
Concord, N. H.:

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 5,053. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted. If you cannot make the draft on the 3d day of September, make it as soon thereafter as possible, yourself taking the responsibility of extending the time.

By order of Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor OLDEN,
Trenton, N. J.:

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 10,478. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 59,755. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old

and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted. If you cannot make the draft on the 3d day of September, make it as soon thereafter as possible, yourself taking the responsibility of extending the draft.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 36,858. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 26, 1862—3.15 p. m.*
(Received 5.10 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Lieutenant-Colonel Grier, chief of mustering, and Capt. A. B. Dod, mustering officer, unite in saying that under the order of the President, dated August 14, 1862, relating to recruiting, there is no authority to muster either officers or soldiers into the service in new organizations of volunteers after the 22d instant, and they therefore decline any for the mustering in such cases. This rule will stop the work in nearly all of our regiments, as we have had only a small supply of mustering officers, and they came late. Many of the field and staffs of the first batch of new regiments are yet to be appointed, and out of caution only a few officers were appointed for the last batch. Governor asks authority to make appointments as far as he may find necessary to organize and officer the men enlisted within the order, and a direction that all such officers and men be mustered as within the order. Please reply by telegram.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Adjutant-General of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 26, 1862—9.15 p. m.*
(Received 10.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Hon. George E. Pugh proposes to raise an infantry regiment in Hamilton County in ten days. I deem it important to enlist him and his friends in the war, and therefore hope you will give me authority to accept it.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

Governor CURTIN:

No advanced pay or bounty can be allowed to any recruits for new regiments after the period specified in the order of Department heretofore issued. If the regiments are full by the 1st of September they will be accepted, but without bounty to the recruits enlisted after the specified date. The condition of enlistments in the different States requires the order of the Department to remain unchanged.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 45,321. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted. If you cannot make the draft on the 3d day of September, make it as soon thereafter as possible, yourself taking the responsibility of extending the time.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, *August 26, 1862—10 a. m.*
(Received 11 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Mr. Meredith wrote you suggesting that an order be made to authorize the commissioners in large cities to divide into smaller districts, if necessary, to facilitate and hasten the draft, and to appoint deputies, all to be approved by the Governor of the State. Will you please to make the order, as I am now appointing commissioners and surgeons. A good intelligent man can divide a city like Philadelphia, and appoint more intelligently than the Governor. I have appointments enough. Please answer to-day.

A. G. CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, *August 26, 1862—12 m.*
(Received 1.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I suggest that you authorize to [be] accepted regiments in Philadelphia, have men mustered in until 1st September, and instruct General Wool, commanding this military district, to consolidate all that do not reach minimum standard on that day. I am fully satisfied that many men will be saved to the service by such an order. Five of the regiments have from 500 to 650 men, and can, I think, be filled by that time. I make this request with great reluctance, as your order was made after due deliberation, but am justified by my full belief that it is justice to the public service. Please answer promptly.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor SPRAGUE,
Providence, R. I.:

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 2,712. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor HOLBROOK,
Brattleborough, Vt.:

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 4,898. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

Volunteers for old regiments will be received until September 1. The exemptions from draft are according to law. They cannot be changed, but the Department can discharge any that the public service requires after the draft. Volunteers for old and new regiments counted together if reported to this Department.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

Your quota of 300,000 drafted men is 11,904. The number of volunteers called for July 2 being the same, if your volunteers for old and new regiments mustered in from July 2 to September 1 exceed this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted. If you cannot make the draft on the 3d day of September, make it as soon thereafter as possible, yourself taking the responsibility of extending the time.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MADISON, WIS., *August 26, 1862—4.45 p. m.*
(Received 9.35 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

What course shall I take where in a township no man will serve as enrolling officer and the people refuse to give their names and abandon their houses when an officer comes to enroll them? Answer.

EDWD. SALOMON,
Governor.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 27, 1862.

Señor Don GABRIEL GARCIA Y TASSARA, &c.:

The undersigned, Acting Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Tassara's note of the 21st instant on the subject of an alleged unjustifiable proceeding on the part of the military authorities of the United States at New Orleans toward the firm of Messrs. Puig Brothers, and to inform him, in reply, that a copy of his communication has been submitted to the Secretary of War with the request that the matter may be promptly and properly investigated.

The undersigned offers to Mr. Tassara renewed assurances of his very high consideration.

F. W. SEWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 27, 1862.

Governor ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.,
Augusta, Me.:

In answer to applications for a postponement of the time for drafting militia, the Secretary of War directs me to say that in the present exigency of the country the Department cannot postpone the time fixed by the order heretofore issued, but must leave the responsibility of any delay with those who make it; that if in any State the draft be not made at the time specified in the order of August 14, it should be made as speedily thereafter as practicable.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Governors Nathaniel S. Berry, Concord, N. H.; Frederick Holbrook, Brattleborough, Vt.; William A. Buckingham, Hartford, Conn.; John A. Andrew, Boston, Mass.; William Sprague, Providence, R. I.; E. D. Morgan, Albany, N. Y.; Andrew G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa.; Charles S. Olden, Trenton, N. J.; William Burton, Dover, Del.; David Tod, Columbus, Ohio; O. P. Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.; Richard Yates, Springfield, Ill.; Alexander Ramsey, Saint Paul, Minn.; Austin Blair, Detroit, Mich.; Edward Salomon, Madison, Wis.; S. J. Kirkwood, Davenport, Iowa; A. W. Bradford, Annapolis, Md.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 27, 1862.

His Excellency Governor BUCKINGHAM,
Hartford, Conn.:

Supply the 5,000 Springfield and Enfield arms as you propose. Accouterments will be furnished by the Ordnance Department on your quartermaster-general's requisition.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

MILFORD, DEL., *August 27, 1862.*
(Received 11 a. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Your dispatch of the 26th instant is received. In reply I have to say that the enrolling is being made as expeditiously as possible. Several commissions have been returned, which have delayed the enrollment somewhat. At the earliest practicable day I shall direct the draft to be made—say by the 25th of September.

WM. BURTON,
Governor of Delaware.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *August 27, 1862—8.30 p. m.*
(Received 1 a. m. 28th.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

A few lieutenants were appointed under General Orders, No. 75. A part succeeded in raising their companies and the balance did not. As soon as possible I will report their names. In the meantime those who did not succeed will not be paid. In reply to the question as to what hinders the prompt organization of our regiments, I have the honor to inform you that the want of money, want of paymasters, and want of mustering officers until a very few days, and the continued want of tents, clothing, and almost everything but men, have been the principal cause of delay. The General Government can depend upon 50,000 volunteers from this State unless the thousands in our camps poorly provided for, and thousands of others, who are pressing upon us for quarters and supplies, become discouraged and demoralized.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *August 27—9.25 p. m.*
(Received 2.35 a. m. 28th.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

In your dispatch of August 5 you stated that any surplus furnished by a State above its proportion would be credited to the draft. Dispatch of the 8th you said that the quota was 26,148, but on account of excess before then furnished it would be but 9,170; to which draft of 26,148 would be total of entire quota under both calls of 35,320 On the same day said all volunteers enlisted before the draft would be credited on balance, as stated in last telegram. The same day said to my adjutant-general that all volunteers would be accepted until August 15. After that all that offered would be accepted for filling

up old regiments. On the 9th you said your telegram of the 8th was erroneous, and that it should have referred only to the militia, &c.; but the total quota for the State was not, as I understood, changed, but that in fixing the quota of volunteers the excess we had furnished would not be credited on the volunteer call, but on the militia call, leaving the aggregate under both calls, as before stated, 35,320. The State has been prevented from filling up their old regiments. The General Government having established, modified, and repealed, and again reinstated General Orders, No. 105, of 1861, under which very little has been done to fill up our old regiments, and now we are threatened with a draft for that purpose, I repeat, the State of Illinois has raised under the last two calls 50,000 volunteers for three years. I do not intend to be troublesome, but simply ask for information—How many more men does the General Government demand from this State as her just proportion, and does she require that number be drafted when they are ready to volunteer?

RICHD. YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

WASHINGTON, *August 27, 1862.*

His Excellency O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis:

Six thousand three hundred Springfield rifle muskets to arm nine regiments, and 5,400 European rifle muskets of superior quality to arm six regiments, with all the necessary accouterments, have been ordered to Indianapolis by first trains. Also cavalry equipments and pistols and sabers for a regiment. We have no carbines at this time, but will have them soon.

P. H. WATSON.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *August 27, 1862—4 p. m.*
(Received 9.15 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

You can, I think, safely count on the 18,000.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General.

LAWRENCE, KANS., *August 27, 1862.*
(Via Leavenworth 10.30 a. m. 28th. Received 5.30 p. m. 28th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I am desired by a large number of citizens to tender their services to you for nine months. Will they be received?

C. ROBINSON,
Governor.

BOSTON, MASS., *August 27, 1862—12.30 p. m.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Please authorize the U. S. mustering officers to muster in our militia as nine-months' men, as I may request. We have thousands

of militia enlisted for nine months. Can't get a quartermaster mustered in because regiment not organized. Can't get regiment organized because no way to get stores and means to encamp. Please allow mustering and supplies to go as in volunteer regiments, at my discretion. Reply immediately.

JNO. A. ANDREW.

DETROIT, *August 27, 1862.*
(Received 4 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Seventeenth Regiment leaves this evening, completely armed and equipped. The commandant, Colonel Withington, will telegraph from Harrisburg for orders to be received at Baltimore. The Twenty-fourth Regiment will leave to-morrow night, and the Twentieth on Monday night. Every effort is being made to forward the balance of the troops.

H. D. TERRY,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

[AUGUST 27, 1862.—For Lincoln to Ramsey, in regard to the extension of time for draft in Minnesota, see Series I, Vol. XIII, p. 599.]

SAINT LOUIS, *August 27, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The Thirteenth Regiment of Missouri Volunteers was formed at this place by the voluntary union of certain companies recruited in Ohio with certain other companies recruited in Missouri, with the agreement between those who were to hold the field offices that Colonel Wright should be the colonel of the regiment and Lieutenant-Colonel St. James should be the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and it was to have the designation of a Missouri regiment. Under this arrangement I commissioned the officers of the regiment, and all appeared to move well until the lieutenant-colonel, St. James, was killed at Shiloh. Then there was put in operation a scheme for filling all vacancies in the regiment by the appointment of officers from Ohio, and finally an order was obtained (how, I will not say) for turning over the whole regiment to the State of Ohio, and it has been made to assume the designation of the Twenty-second Ohio, when the original Ohio regiment of that number was disbanded for cowardice. The Missourians in the regiment are very much dissatisfied and are anxious to be in service bearing the name of their State. Their complaints are the more reasonable because the original formation of the regiment and the combination of companies from different States was with the express understanding that the whole body should be known as the Thirteenth Missouri Volunteers. I have no spirit for this practice of grasping at fame for my own State which has been so frequently shown by Governors of other States, but I cannot quietly consent to have men of Missouri retained in a position to which they object, and in which they are less likely to render good service, if I can help

it. I would forward to you the very numerous applications which I have received asking me to do something for the restoration of the men who are from this State to the service, in the name of the State. I will not, however, burden you with the reading of those papers. They are very numerous and strongly express the dissatisfaction of the writers. I would ask that the companies mustered in Missouri be turned over to the service in a Missouri regiment either now in the field or a new regiment, as you may think proper. There are regiments from Missouri very much reduced now near the location of this, whose ranks would be filled up by turning these companies over to them. I think, sir, you will find in the mode in which this regiment was originally formed, by agreement, a sufficient reason for restoring these Missouri companies to the service as Missouri troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. GAMBLE,
Governor of Missouri.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 27, 1862.

Governor OLDEN,
Trenton, N. J.:

Please forward your regiments immediately to Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 27, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

There will be no objection to receiving the regiment proposed to be raised in Hamilton County if raised under your authority, but no advanced pay or bounty can be allowed, because that having been stopped in all the other States except for recruits in old regiments, no preference or exception can be justly made. Numerous applications from different States to continue the pay and bounty for the purpose of raising or filling up new regiments have been denied, and it would be a breach of good faith to do it in one case and refuse it in all others, and would subject the Government to deserved reproach.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., *August 27, 1862—10 a. m.*
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

I have extended time until 15th of September to make draft. It is a large work in this State, but we can do it then. The arms ordered on Saturday have not arrived, and our regiments are ready and waiting on them. After the positive refusal of the Secretary, on my request, to give time, the exceptions made to some regiments are causing much trouble and force me to explain, which I will do and refer them all to Washington. Please say to the Secretary that the divisions asked for in Philadelphia can be made better by a prudent man than by me, and the subordinates could be better selected in the

same way. The reason why I asked that the division and names be submitted to me was to prevent too many districts or too many deputies. I wish to hasten the draft by some such arrangement. If desired, we can try first without any such arrangement. I think, taking population as a basis, we are charged some 12,000 too many men for the draft.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 27, 1862.

His Excellency Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

No exceptions to the rule have been made among your regiments in giving time, except to Colonel Ellmaker's. That was full to the minimum and was permitted to recruit to the maximum. Your quota of drafted men is correct.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, *August 27, 1862—3 p. m.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Major Lyon, the paymaster here, hesitates about paying the volunteers for nine months the month's pay in advance. Please have him telegraphed to pay at once. Do not hesitate. If it is not done we will have trouble here and you will at Washington. Answer immediately, as the regiments can leave in the morning if paid. I regret this trouble and delay, and hope you will have it corrected at once. Send on arms. We will be out to-morrow.

A. G. CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, PA., *August 27, 1862—5.55 p. m.*
(Received 7.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We have about 7,000 troops at our camp, most of them in readiness to leave in regiments, and other regiments are ordered here from various parts of the State. I ask that General Ketchum, or some officer of rank, be sent here to-night, to whom we can refer the many questions arising which the U. S. officers here are unwilling to assume the responsibility of disposing of. No arms have yet arrived. Send us as many Springfield and Minie rifles as you can possibly.

A. G. CURTIN.

PHILADELPHIA, *August 27, 1862.*
(Received 11.20 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

If it be possible to extend the time for recruiting until arrangements for drafting in Pennsylvania are completed it should be done. Many districts, if given a little time, will secure volunteers for their entire quota and thus avoid drafting altogether. Our people are anxious to have all the time possible. Please answer.

THOS. A. SCOTT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 27, 1862.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, Esq.,
Philadelphia:

The pay and bounty will be allowed until the time of drafting for recruits for the old regiments. The distinction is made between them and the new regiments in order to fill up the old regiments. The same credit to the fullest extent is in either case given to the State, district, or township.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 27, 1862.

Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

In the case supposed in your telegram of yesterday afternoon I do not know anything better than to "let them slide."

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MADISON, WIS., *August 27, 1862—11.45 a. m.*
(Received 6.45 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Your dispatch received. If it means to say that the number of troops to be raised, beginning with the call of July 2, is 23,808, and that besides this we are to have a special draft for what is necessary to fill our old regiments to maximum, I want you to understand this would amount to 29,712. You called on us July 8 for five regiments, as a part of our quota of the 300,000 volunteers; but in dispatch of August 6, in ordering the draft of 11,904 men, you expressly stated that the States should have credit for whatever surplus they had theretofore sent to the field. Our surplus was somewhere about 5,000, so that we supposed our first call provided for when we had the five regiments called for July 8 full. We have then gone on receiving and organizing volunteers, to be credited on our draft, assigning the quota of counties on the basis as above, as we understood it. Most of our counties have thus raised their quota, and very great dissatisfaction would arise if the figures given them, fully authorized by dispatches on file, are not adhered to now. What I want to know is, whether you call on us to supply 6,904 men on our first call, and give us no credit for surplus sent before July 2. I ought to have a distinct understanding on this point at once. All I ask is to fix our number definitely and justly and let me know it. Can I receive volunteers for old regiments after September 1 and until draft?

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

MADISON, WIS., *August 27, 1862—4.50 p. m.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch received. I assure the Department that I shall make the draft on the first day possible, but what I want is to be

allowed to receive volunteers for the old regiments up to the time when I get ready to draft. Our people are ready and anxious to do this, and we cannot draft before September 15. Please answer this point favorably and definitely. I have now five regiments in camp, which might leave for the field in a week if they had their necessary equipments. They have no haversacks or canteens, and I have eight more ready for camp, for which there are no stores whatever provided. In this connection I ask attention to my letters to General Meigs and repeated dispatches to the War Department for the appointment of Mr. Vandyke as U. S. quartermaster here. The new man sent here is unacquainted with the business, and unwilling to take the responsibility to help us in this matter. We are doing all that we can and ask the prompt co-operation of the Department.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 28, 1862.

His Excellency RICHARD YATES,
Governor, Springfield, Ill.:

My telegram of August 8 was written under a misapprehension of the Secretary's views. On the 9th I corrected it, but your inferences from the latter are wrong. No orders have been given for a draft to fill old regiments. It has been said that such an order would be given; that is all. Leave that matter, then, entirely out of sight in your present proceedings. If I were with you I could explain former telegrams, but cannot in a telegram. Setting them all aside, your quota of militia is 26,148, as stated heretofore. Your quota of 300,000 volunteers is the same, making 52,296. Deduct from this all volunteers for three years, enlisted and mustered from July 2 to September 1 for old and new regiments, and the remainder is the number to be drafted. In reply to your other telegram, it is not understood here how the want of paymasters, money, and mustering officers can prevent the organization of regiments, as the companies should be complete before their duties begin and may at once be formed into regiments. To furnish tents is simply impossible, but quartermasters will supply anything that the country affords for shelter. Every nerve is strained to obtain and furnish supplies, but your promptness in volunteering has outstripped all the estimates of the Department. The entire resources of the country are being used without stint to meet the emergency. Your anxiety about it cannot exceed that of this Department.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 28, 1862.
(Via Leavenworth.)

Governor ROBINSON,
Lawrence:

Volunteers for three years or during the war are the only ones received. Volunteers for nine months are not required at present.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 28, 1862.

His Excellency Governor ROBINSON,
Governor of Kansas:

SIR: Your communication of the 20th of August, with accompanying paper forwarded by Major Eldridge, has been received. In reply I send you a copy of the authority given to General Lane for recruiting volunteers in Kansas.* The extent of that authority and how far the action of General Lane comports with it you can judge of as well as any one else. It is deeply regretted that there is any discord or ill feeling between the Executive of Kansas and the military commander and General Lane at a time when all men should be united in their efforts against the enemy, and if any way appeared by which the Department could establish harmony and unity of action it would be promptly pursued.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 28, 1862.

Governor ROBINSON,
Frankfort, Ky.:

I regret that the Department cannot issue quartermaster's and ordnance stores to the State authorities and before the men are mustered in. If the rendezvous are exposed to danger, the place must be changed or sufficient guard supplied by the commander of the department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BOSTON, *August 28, 1862—3 p. m.*
(Received 3.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

In organizing nine-months' regiments we meet obstacles at every step which can be remedied by a word from you, but are otherwise insurmountable. Captain Goodhue, Eleventh Infantry, U. S. Army, U. S. mustering and disbursing officer here, refuses to muster them into service, either men or officers, until they present themselves for muster by regiments. Concerning this I telegraphed you yesterday. To-day he refuses to furnish transportation of nine-months' militia recruits to camp, and there remains no way to get them there unless they pay their fare out of their own means. We have more than 5,000 nine-months' militia ready to go into service immediately, who have abandoned their avocations, and ask only to be received at once, but are repressed and discouraged by these refusals. Why cannot the regulations as to muster and transportation of volunteers be applied also to militia? Why cannot mustering and disbursing officers be appointed by you who will co-operate heartily in the recruitment instead of inventing obstacles? If I were capable of discouragement I should be almost discouraged by the obstacles which block

* See July 22, Appendix to this volume.

my efforts at every turn. If the whole recruitment, transportation, and equipment were left to the State, as last year, we should be a month ahead of our present condition.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 28, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

If all the States were like Massachusetts and all Governors like hers, transportation and everything else might be left to State authorities. It must be done to all or none. Experience of last year produced too many frightful evils to renew the experiment. If the disbursing officers in one State trouble you so much I have eighteen times as much trouble. We must both, therefore, patiently endure what we cannot remedy. The rules will, however, be changed or modified as far as possible to cure the evils you suffer under.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 28, 1862.

His Excellency Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

Sixty-three hundred Enfield rifles with accouterments have been ordered to Elmira. This number is sufficient for arming seven maximum regiments.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 28, 1862—6 p. m.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Some few weeks since you authorized me to convert the Eighty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry (three-months' State guards) into a three-years' force for like duty. Some considerable progress has been made in it. The recent discharge of prisoners of war at Camp Chase renders so large a force unnecessary. I have, therefore, to advise that you authorize me to retain three companies to guard political prisoners and accept the balance for a regiment of three-years' troops, with authority to fill it up with new recruits, giving me until the 10th day of September.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

HARRISBURG, *August 28, 1862—5 p. m.*
(Received 5.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Fourteen regiments of nine-months' men have already gone forward from this State. Two nine-months' regiments will leave this evening and to-morrow morning. This includes all nine-months' men.

To-morrow evening a regiment of three-years' men will leave. Colonels Biddle's and Wister's incomplete regiments will be ordered here from Philadelphia on the 1st of September and completed. There will then remain in Camp Curtin, including a few companies to arrive from distant counties, companies to make six regiments, and they will be at once made up. I expect to find in Philadelphia the following regiments complete, or very nearly so: Colonels Tippin's, Collis', Prevost's, Ellmaker's, and Heenan's. The incomplete regiments will be those of Colonels Schreyber, Davis, Adams, and Johnson, and of these I will probably make one.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, VT., *August 28, 1862—12 m.*
(Received 1.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The quota of Vermont for old regiments will be filled by September 1, but the men are so scattered that we cannot concentrate them by that date. I desire authority that all of this quota who will enlist prior to September 1 receive their bounty and premium so soon as I can present them to the mustering officer, without reference to time, which will be at the earliest moment possible, being overrun with business in getting up at the same moment our quota of nine-months' men. We shall evidently be able to furnish both the quota of three-years' and nine-months' men without draft.

FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
Governor of Vermont.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 28, 1862.

His Excellency Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

Telegram of yesterday received. You are in error in estimating your quota of troops sent to the field before July 2. Instead of a surplus of 5,000 it was but about 600, and has been disregarded in all estimates. Disregard for the present any draft for filling old regiments. That is an affair distinct and separate from present proceedings, which are simply to fill your quota of volunteers and militia, amounting together to 23,808. From this number subtract the number of volunteers for three years mustered in from July 2 to September 1 for old and new regiments, and the remainder is the number to be drafted.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MADISON, WIS., *August 28, 1862—4.10 p. m.*
(Received 7.45 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Your dispatch received. There must be a very serious mistake in your figures relative to our quota. If 11,904 is our quota of 300,000, then our quota of the original 500,000 was 19,840. The muster-rolls

here show that we had sent prior to May 30 24,653—a surplus of 4,813. The number of about 20,000 as our quota was given at Washington by the Secretary of War to my private secretary, who, as the secretary of Governor Randall, was there on military business. We have always acted on that supposition. There can be no mistake about this on our part. The muster-rolls show the men you call upon. As your construction would make us draft a large number of men from a people already discontented because they are not allowed to volunteer, please revise your figures.

E. SALOMON,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 119. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 29, 1862.*

The following orders are published for the information and government of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 28, 1862.

ORDER RESPECTING TRADE REGULATIONS.

The attention of all officers and others connected with the Army of the United States is called to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury concerning commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States, or sections, dated August 28, 1862.

I. Commandants of departments, districts, and posts will render all such military aid as may become necessary in carrying out the provisions of said regulations and enforcing observance thereof to the extent directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, so far as can possibly be done without danger to the operations or safety of their respective commands.

II. There will be no interference with trade in or shipments of cotton, or other merchandise, conducted in pursuance of said regulations, within any territory occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States, unless absolutely necessary to the successful execution of military plans or movements therein. But in cases of the violation of the conditions of any clearance or permit granted under said regulations, and in cases of unlawful traffic, the guilty party or parties will be arrested and the facts promptly reported to the commandant of the department for orders.

III. No officer of the Army, or other person connected therewith, will seize cotton or other property of individuals unless exposed to destruction by the enemy, or needed for military purposes, or for confiscation under the act of Congress; and in all such cases of seizure the same shall be promptly reported to the commandant of the department wherein they are made for his orders therein.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 121. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 29, 1862.*

ORDER CONCERNING SUPPLIES TO DRAFTED MILITIA.

The commissioners for drafting in each county will, on the assembling of the draft at the county seat, appoint a lance corporal for every eight men, and a lance sergeant for every sixteen men, and will make fair and reasonable contracts for cooked provisions sufficient to subsist the men until their arrival at the camp of rendezvous and twenty-four hours thereafer; copies of these contracts and duplicate bills, certified by the commissioner and by the mustering officer, will be sent to the Commissary-General for payment.

The commissioner will accompany the men to the camp, taking the control of them, providing for their transportation by railroad or steam-boat when practicable, and where it is necessary to march he may provide a reasonable amount of transportation for the provisions and baggage of the men. The expenses of transportation will be paid by the Quartermaster's Department on duplicate bills, certified by the commissioner.

The chief mustering officer of each State will immediately, in conformity with the regulations of the Subsistence Department, advertise for separate proposals and make contracts for uncooked rations for each camp, and will also immediately make their requisitions on the Commissary-General for funds to meet all subsistence for drafted men while they remain at camp of rendezvous.

Until companies are organized the rations will be supplied on the returns of the commander of each camp, and his receipt will be the basis for a settlement with the contractor.

After organization into companies rations will be issued on returns signed by the company commanders, and approved by the commandant of the camp.

After being organized into regiments rations will be supplied to the regimental quartermaster on regimental returns signed by him and approved by the colonel, the regimental quartermaster being charged with their distribution to the companies.

Cooking utensils and such other camp equipage and blankets as can be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department will be supplied as soon as possible by the U. S. quartermasters hereinafter named, on the requisitions of the commandants of camps of rendezvous within their respective districts, and will be issued by such commandants to the men, as follows: Each man receiving a blanket will receipt for the same, which receipt will be turned over by the commandant of the camp of rendezvous to the quartermaster of his regiment as soon as he shall be appointed, and he shall make the proper entry on his account.

Camp equipage issued before the organization of companies will be receipted for by the lance sergeant of the squad, and taken up by the quartermaster of the regiment on his return as soon as the regiment is organized. When issued after the organization of a company it will be receipted for by the captain and taken up in like manner.

It will be the duty of the officer of the U. S. Quartermaster's Department to forward to the several camps of rendezvous as soon as possible camp and garrison equipage necessary for the first organization. Arrangements now in progress will provide the uniform clothing, which will not be issued to the soldiers until the organization of regiments is completed.

As the sudden call for volunteers and militia has exhausted the supply of blankets fit for military purposes in the market, and it will take some time to procure by manufacture or importation a sufficient supply, all citizens who may volunteer or be drafted are advised to take with them to the rendezvous, if possible, a good stout woolen blanket. The regulation military blanket is 84 by 66 inches and weighs five pounds.

As all clothing, blankets, and shoes issued by the United States to its troops are charged at average cost, and no soldier who furnishes his own blanket is required to draw one, it is to his interest to supply himself and thereby avoid much discomfort, as it is impossible for the United States to supply all the troops immediately.

The camps of rendezvous in the different States will be supplied by the U. S. quartermaster, as follows: Camps in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Captain McKim, assistant quartermaster, Boston; Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey (part of), Colonel Vinton, deputy quartermaster-general, New York; New Jersey (part of), Pennsylvania, Delaware, Colonel Crosman, deputy quartermaster-general, Philadelphia. Camps near Harrisburg will be supplied by requisition upon Capt. E. C. Wilson, assistant quartermaster, at Harrisburg. Those near Pittsburg by Maj. A. Montgomery, quartermaster, U. S. Army, at Pittsburg; Ohio, Capt. J. H. Dickerson, assistant quartermaster, Cincinnati; Indiana, Capt. James A. Ekin, assistant quartermaster, Indianapolis; Illinois, Wisconsin, Capt. J. A. Potter, assistant quartermaster, Chicago; Kentucky, Col. Thomas Swords, assistant quartermaster-general, Louisville; Michigan, Capt. G. W. Lee, assistant quartermaster, Detroit; Iowa, Capt. H. B. Hendershott, Second Artillery, Davenport; Minnesota, Capt. T. M. Saunders, Third Artillery, Saint Paul. Camps near Saint Louis will be supplied by Maj. Robert Allen, chief quartermaster of the Department of the Mississippi.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 29, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT,
Cincinnati:

Great evils attend the issue of ordnance upon requisitions of State authorities, and it is sanctioned by no law or regulation. You must either take the responsibility of making specific requisitions yourself, for the propriety of which you will hold yourself responsible, or you should qualify your order to Lieutenant Edson to the effect that when he receives a requisition from State authority he shall first communicate it to the Department for approval before filling it.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *August 29, 1862—7.30 p. m.*
(Received 10.05 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I will countermand the order to Lieutenant Edson, which was in accordance with usage in many States, and what I understood to be General Halleck's views. I say, however, that unless carried out we risk the loss of many recruits from Kentucky regiments. They are being formed in districts liable to raids, and they can't defend themselves without arms, even if fully organized. I am sensible of evils to which you refer, but in the condition in which the State of Kentucky now is I am sure they are the lesser. The rebels sent off bodies of recruits within thirty miles of Louisville while I was there.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Indianapolis, Ind., August 29, 1862—11 a. m.
(Received 2.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

To enable us to determine the number of men to be drafted in this State it is necessary that we should know the excess of men furnished by this State over and above its proportion. We could do this if we had the actual number of three-years' men called into service prior to July 2. That number is variously estimated from 500,000 to 700,000. Indiana furnished under that call over 55,000, as shown by the statement of the adjutant-general, filed in your Department, and made up from the rolls in his office. Of three-months' men, under the first call, she furnished 4,698, and in June she furnished 4,140 men, for thirty, sixty, and ninety days. What credit is to be made for these men, sent out in June and July? If under the first call 500,000 men were actually called out, the quota of Indiana under that call would be 29,125. This calculation takes the free States and the free persons in Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and one-third of Virginia as the basis. If the number was 600,000, then the quota of Indiana would be 34,950. If 700,000, it would be 40,775, in addition to the quota under that call. I desire to know what credit will be allowed for the 4,140 men called out in June and July, as above stated. It is further necessary to know the number of men now required to fill up the old regiments. A number of those regiments have been filled; others are partially supplied, and the number yet required is not known here. As long as volunteers were called for we were unwilling to consider quotas, and desired no limit but our capacity to furnish men; but the idea of drafting is offensive to our people, and should not be extended so as to require us to furnish more than our proportion of the whole number called for under the several calls. It is not the fault of our people that the old regiments are not all full. Every regiment is full that has had recruiting officers here for the past three weeks.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, *August 29, 1862—6 p. m.*
(Received 10.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

A mistake certainly exists in the number required to fill up our old regiments; 10,000 are more than will be required. Less than twenty regiments have detailed recruiting officers, but these have succeeded soon. Had the details been made the regiments would now be full.

LAZ. NOBLE,
Adjutant-General of Indiana.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *August 29, 1862—8.15 a. m.*
(Received 10.40 a. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I will be compelled to postpone the draft beyond September 3 because I have not yet full returns of volunteers enlisted before the

23d instant. All our new regiments will not be mustered in by September 1, owing to distance, slowness of transportation, and want of barracks and blankets, but will be as soon as they can be got together. If our quotas of both calls for 300,000 men are filled by volunteers on the 23d will the drafted men go into the old regiments? Are we not entitled to a credit for excess of volunteers now in service in the old regiments?

SAML. J. KIRKWOOD.

FRANKFORT, KY., *August 29, 1862—5.30 p. m.*
(Received 9.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Paymaster Larned advised me that he has instructions not to pay advance pay or bounty ($25) to twelve-months' men. This decision if adhered to will destroy the one-year regiments now ready for muster. I beg to call your attention to your order of July 23 last authorizing John B. Temple to raise three regiments of cavalry for one year. I pray you respond as early as practicable, as the question is of vital importance to our service here.

J. F. ROBINSON,
Governor of Kentucky.

HARRISBURG, *August 29, 1862—12 m.*
(Received 1.50 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

The One hundred and forty-first Regiment, which leaves this evening, is a fine body of men from that part of the State having no military organization, and there is but one man in it that has any military knowledge whatever. This regiment is without a field officer, and it is very important that a military officer be appointed colonel. The Governor desires Maj. Henry Madill, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and I request that in this special case the rule be departed from and the Governor be authorized to commission him. Some of the companies of the regiment come from Major Madill's county. The One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment, Colonel Sumwalt, will leave to-morrow morning and a Bucktail regiment will leave in the evening. Two regiments will be organized and sent forward every day until all the companies are consolidated. I leave for Philadelphia to-night.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 29, 1862.

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Your telegram received. Major Madill may be commissioned for the reasons stated. I am glad you are getting along so well, but you should remain at Harrisburg and Philadelphia until the work is done, for as soon as you leave the spot new troubles will arise. Hurry on the troops; there is reason for it.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., *August 29, 1862—9.50 p. m.*
(Received 10.55 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Telegram received. It is necessary that I go to Philadelphia tomorrow, but as soon as I organize the regiments at that place and put them en route, will return to this city. Maj. Roy Stone, Thirteenth Reserve Corps, was detailed on the recruiting service. By great activity has raised one entire regiment of Bucktails, which this afternoon was organized. The major marches with the regiment, and the Governor desires to commission him as colonel. Can he be authorized to do so?

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 29, 1862.

His Excellency Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

Can you raise any cavalry immediately? How many regiments could you raise in twenty days?

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS,
[*Corinth, Miss.,*] *August 29, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Independent forces can be organized here and from here east to Decatur. Shall they be accepted and received into the service? I am only in favor of it when they go into our old organizations.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

MADISON, WIS., *August 29, 1862.*
(Received 9.25 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Your dispatch received. I had calculated on the call of 500,000 men. Not one whit had been furnished, but the Adjutant-General's records are defective. The duplicate rolls here show we had furnished before July 2 nineteen regiments infantry and three of cavalry, twelve batteries artillery, one detached company cavalry, and one of sharpshooters, making in the aggregate 24,653 men. This is a surplus of 2,900. You have promised to credit us this, and I have so published to the people. The neglect of army officers to fill our regiments should not operate to our disadvantage.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

(Translation.)

SHARON SPRINGS, *August 30, 1862.*

The Honorable Mr. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States of America, &c.:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter, dated Washington, 20th of this month,* relative to the seizure made at the consulate of the Netherlands in New Orleans and to the report on this subject which has been made by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson. I have likewise had the honor to receive the extract from the report which was annexed to your letter. I shall hasten to transmit the two documents to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the King, with a request to furnish me with the necessary instructions, in order that I may fully answer the letter which you have just done me the honor to address to me. Meanwhile I avail myself of the power which you have been pleased to confer on me of selecting the person to whom will be delivered the sum of $800,000 in silver by indicating the person under whose charge that sum was found; that is to say, Mr. Amedée Couturie.

As to what concerns the other articles seized I have not been able to find, either in the report of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson or in the correspondence exchanged between him and Mr. Couturie, the slightest trace of any refusal by the latter to receive back the various boxes seized. I have, however, perceived that there was a disagreement between them as to the opening of one of the boxes and as to the delivery of the eighteen bonds of the cities of New Orleans and Mobile; but I have also perceived that, very far from refusing to receive all the boxes which are mentioned in the "statement" of the consul dated the 13th of May, he asked them back in their entirety in his letter of the 24th of July, addressed to Mr. Reverdy Johnson. I have, moreover, not found in all the correspondence which has been communicated to me any want of respect shown by Mr. Couturie toward the authorities of the United States, although he may have differed from them as to the way of understanding his duties. For instance, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson seems to have thought that it was the consul's duty to go in quest of or to send for that which had been improperly seized at his house. I cannot, any more than the consul, share this opinion. In my judgment, the least that could be done after an unwarranted seizure was to have the articles which had been seized sent back to the place in which they had been found.

After receiving your letter of the 5th of June, and finding in it an allusion to a denial of the deposit and to a refusal of information on the part of the consul at the time of the appearance of the military authority of the United States in the consulate of the Netherlands, I questioned Mr. Couturie in this regard by letter of the 9th of June (which he only received in duplicate on the 26th of July). He answered me that he had not at all refused to give information, and he sent me a note supplementary to his "statement of facts"—a note which I have the honor to transmit to you herewith. However, I must leave entirely to the King's Government to judge of the conduct of the consul.

In my opinion, all questions between organs or agents of different governments ought to be discussed with the most perfect sincerity and greatest politeness, and every offensive expression carefully avoided. I therefore request you, sir, to be pleased to believe that the word "outrage," which appears to have displeased you in my

* See p. 503.

letter of the 28th of July, was not applied, as you seem to have supposed, to all which had taken place—to "these transactions," as you say. The word had not in my pen the sense which it might have had in English; it only regarded the grave offenses committed against the consul by calling him a "fellow," searching his pockets, and writing to him that he had "prostituted his flag to a base purpose." It is only these acts, sir, acts which the Government of the United States (I am happy to acknowledge) has hastened to decline to be responsible for, that I have taken the liberty of characterizing as "outrage." It was for such acts, sir, that the King's Government (as I had the honor to represent to you in my letter of the 28th of July) flattered itself that a friendly Government would not refuse to give it ultimate satisfaction. It is a general custom, as no person better knows than you, sir, that not only grave offenses are censured, but that the authors of them are punished.

Now, when the President and Government of the United States have made their decisions conformable to the conclusions of the excellent report of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, according to which the $800,000 seized by order of Major-General Butler was an amount of silver legitimately delivered on deposit to the consul of the Netherlands; now, when the good faith of the consul is acknowledged; now more than ever is flagrant the insult offered, according to the orders or with the approval of Major-General Butler, to the consul of the Netherlands, to whom, in answer to his just complaint, he wrote or caused to be written the letter of which I find myself compelled to transmit to you herewith a copy.*

It is with great regret that I come back to this letter, for you will do me the justice, sir, to believe that everything which can exasperate is as far from my sentiments as from my intentions. To conciliate is one of my most cherished duties, but I cannot sacrifice the dignity of international relations, and I respectfully request you to be pleased to consider again whether it is just that the author of such a letter should remain in official relations with foreign consuls.

In your letter of the 20th of this month you have been pleased to remark that the Government of the United States does not conceal "that the dissatisfaction with Major-General Butler's precipitancy and harshness in the transactions concerned was among the causes for transferring the administration of public affairs at New Orleans to General Shepley." You have been pleased to bring to mind that you had previously made known to me (in your letter of the 5th of June) that "the President has also appointed a military governor of the State of Louisiana, who has been instructed to pay due respect to all consular rights and privileges;" but, as various newspapers in the United States have continued to make mention of new orders or new regulations of Major-General Butler relative to confiscations or penalties imposed on citizens of New Orleans, and as one, namely, the New York Times—a journal which, if I mistake not, is generally respected and valued—has published in its number of Tuesday, the 26th of this month, two letters of Major-General Butler—the first to the consul of France, in answer to an official letter that the latter had addressed to "the assistant military commandant of New Orleans;" the second to the consul of Spain, concerning a quarantine imposed on a Spanish frigate; one dated on the 14th and the other on the 16th of this month—it would seem that Brigadier-General Shepley has not accepted

* See p. 124.

the appointment of which you have done me the honor to speak to me; that Major-General Butler yet acts as military governor, and that foreign consuls are still in official connection with him. If this supposition is erroneous, if the letters published in the New York Times are apocryphal, you will much oblige me, sir, by having the goodness to apprise me thereof; for it cannot, I think, be indifferent to the King's Government to know whether the consul of the Netherlands (Mr. Couturie or another) would remain or not, in case of having official connections with Major-General Butler.

In conclusion, sir, neither the King's Government nor the royal legation have any motive for sustaining beyond justice either Mr. Couturie or any other Netherlandish consul; and whether it be a question of Mr. Couturie or of another functionary of the Netherlands whose conduct shall be censurable, no personal consideration will ever restrain the Royal Government from listening to the sentiments of its own dignity and from the consideration due to foreign governments; it will hasten always to remove from service every person who shall have seriously violated his duty or gratuitously offended an authority or functionary of a friendly Government.

I have the honor, sir, to renew to you the assurances of my high consideration.

ROEST VAN LIMBURG.

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

NOTE.] NEW ORLEANS, *August 11, 1862.*

The second paragraph of the communication of the Secretary of State of the United States to the minister of the Netherlands, dated the 5th of June last, is thus conceived: "The statements," &c.

In his letter of the 9th of June the minister, referring to this passage, says to the consul: "I invite you to write to me about it."

A few lines are sufficient to explain all.

Mr. Couturie is a wine and liquor merchant. His stores and countingroom are at No. 33 Gravier street. The Netherlandish consulate, where the silver and all the articles seized and carried off by order of General Butler were found, was on premises No. 109 Canal street. The localities are distinct, and the distance which separates the two establishments is near about equal to that between the White House and Willard's Hotel at Washington.

On the 10th of May last, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Couturie was at the consulate. Hitherto he had no idea or suspicion of the lamentable acts which were going soon to blaze out. Hearing a voice in the office say that a Federal officer had come to see Mr. Couturie, he stepped forward, saying that he was Mr. Couturie, consul of the Netherlands. The Federal officer exhibited no order from General Butler; he put no question concerning the articles which might be found in the keeping of the consul; he asked no information or explanation on any subject, but confined himself to saying and doing what has been stated in the report of the consul.

These are the preliminary facts, plainly reported; the rest are stated in the consular report. Mr. Couturie asserts that if information of the character of that spoken of in the communication of the Secretary of State had been asked of him in the name of General Butler, or on the part of any other established authority, he would have hastened to furnish it, because no reason or cause can be imagined for refusing it, since acts of deposit were recorded in the books of the consulate.

Mr. Couturie would have done, assuredly, with an earnestness at least equal, before the very lamentable occurrence of the 10th of May, what he did a few days afterward of his own motion.

These preliminary facts being thus set forth in relief, there necessarily flows therefrom the conclusion that Mr. Couturie has not incurred the slightest blame of having exaggerated to himself the privileges and immunities of the Netherlandish consul and consulate. And if any mention has not hitherto been made of the absence of previous demand for information on the part of General Butler concerning the articles deposited in the consulate, it is because a report is naturally only a narrative of facts which have actually taken place. Negative facts cannot find a place in it sometimes, except by way of explanation, elucidation, or justification.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *August 30, 1862—11.30 a. m.*
(Received 7.20 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

I find here a want of system and a want of supplies; no tents for the troops. As soon as practicable I will systematize matters and bring order out of chaos.

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 30, 1862.

His Excellency Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

In reply to your telegram of yesterday the Secretary of War directs me to say that the Department has no interest nor inclination to dispute with State authorities concerning their respective quotas, and that having furnished the best information in its power in relation to the fair proportion, it remains with the Governor of each State to furnish the troops at his pleasure. That, however distasteful a draft may be in Indiana, it is a mode of defending the Government authorized by law, required for the national safety, and strongly urged by Governors and citizens of many States, and is not an arbitrary exaction of the Department. He therefore leaves the matter to your patriotism and discretion.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 30, 1862.

His Excellency Governor KIRKWOOD,
Davenport, Iowa:

If your quota of 600,000 men, viz, 21,140, is filled by volunteers, enlisted between July 2 and September 1, there will be no draft unless ordered hereafter. The order for a draft to fill old regiments has not yet been issued, but only a notice of such draft.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 30, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

You are mistaken in regard to the usage of issuing ordnance stores. But upon your representation that the service requires such issues in Kentucky your order to Captain Edson need not be countermanded, and he will be instructed to make issues upon the requisition of the State authority in accordance with that order.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 30, 1862.

Governor ROBINSON,
Frankfort, Ky.:

The twelve-months' recruits in Kentucky will be allowed the $25 bounty and advance pay, and instructions will be given the disbursing officer accordingly. Yielding to the peculiar exigency in your State, I shall also authorize ordnance stores to be issued on requisition of State authorities by Captain Edson, but request that care be taken to avoid double issues, and also to see that the arms issued are properly disposed of. The disposition of the Department is to afford you every possible aid.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 30, 1862.

His Excellency Governor ROBINSON,
Frankfort, Ky.:

Your quota of drafted men cannot be fixed until we know the number of volunteers you have furnished since July 1. Please state how many you have and will probably have by the 15th of September.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 30, 1862.

His Excellency A. W. BRADFORD,
Annapolis, Md.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of 28th instant* I am directed to say that no order has yet been issued for a draft to fill the old regiments, but only a notice of such draft. It may be ordered after the draft now ordered is made. The peculiar situation of your State is appreciated by the Secretary, and in view of it he has directed me to say that the draft of militia ordered for September 3 will be but 6,000 men

*Omitted.

for Maryland. Should a draft be ordered to fill the old regiments your remark will receive due consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 30, 1862.

Mayor OPDYKE,
New York:

General Pope fought a great battle yesterday with the combined rebel forces at Centerville on the field of the battle last year. The enemy were driven at all points and large number of prisoners captured. He renewed the battle this morning and the fight is still going on. The loss in killed and wounded is very heavy. Volunteer surgeons will be much needed. Please forward all you can, directing them to report to the Surgeon-General.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Governor Andrew, Boston.)

MANSFIELD, OHIO, *August 30, 1862.*
(Received 11.45 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

By postponing the draft until the 15th of September I think I can fill our regiments in the field, and thus furnish Ohio's quota without resorting to draft. Shall I do so?

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

PHILADELPHIA, *August 30, 1862—8.50 p. m.*
(Received 9.15 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

I have completed the organization of four regiments. Prevost's and Tippin's will leave for Washington to-morrow, and Collis' and Ellmaker's will leave on Monday. Heenan's and Biddle's will be ready to start on Tuesday. Wister's incomplete regiment of Bucktails I will send to Harrisburg on Monday, there to be completed. This includes all the volunteers in this city. The regiments of Collis and Prevost only have arms. There are no arms at the arsenal. A weekly delivery is made by Mr. Ames of about 1,000.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, *August 30, 1862.*
(Received 11.15 a. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

We have had applications for authority to raise cavalry, but, there being no requisition from the War Department, have declined receiving companies. I think we can safely undertake to raise three regiments within the time indicated by your dispatch.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 30, 1862.

His Excellency Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

You are authorized to raise three regiments of cavalry within twenty days. Advance pay and bounty will be paid as heretofore.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 30, 1862.

His Excellency Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

This Department has no desire to make rigid exactions from the States, nor to dispute with State authorities about the number to be drafted. It furnishes the best information in its power, and leaves the rest to the patriotism and discretion of the Governors. No doubt is entertained of your desire to bring your State up to the full measure of her duty in defending the Government, and your proceedings, therefore, in accordance with your published notices to the people will be sanctioned by this Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MADISON, WIS., *August 30, 1862.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Your reply entirely satisfactory. We shall do our whole duty to Government. I notice that volunteering for new regiments is still going on in New York and elsewhere. In reply to repeated dispatches I have been told that volunteering for new regiments must cease on the 22d, and for old regiments September 1. I have stated that we cannot get ready to draft for a fortnight and more, and have begged to be allowed to keep on receiving volunteers for old regiments till we get ready to draft. Why cannot this be done, and is it not better for Government?

E. SALOMON.

MADISON, WIS., *August 30, 1862—4.40 p. m.*
(Received 7.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Please order without a moment's delay a supply of ammunition, say 75,000 rounds each of .58 and .69 caliber, from nearest arsenal—Indianapolis, I think. I have sent all I had to Minnesota and to localities in this State. State threatened by Indians. Send by express. Please give me authority to use the troops in camp if necessary for the purpose.

E. SALOMON,
Governor.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *August 31, 1862—2 p. m.*
(Received 1.30 a. m. September 1.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Colonel Morrison has no money to pay either premium or bounty, and Lieutenant Hill has only $4,000 to pay premium and $5,000 to pay bounty. Notes of $1 and $2 required to pay premium. Eight regiments ordered to be paid with funds found here. Money required at once.

W. S. KETCHUM,
Acting Inspector-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 31, 1862—3 p. m.*
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Hon. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

In your telegram of August 5 you state that the whole number of troops sent by the several States will be estimated and apportioned, and any surplus furnished by a State above its proportion will be credited to the draft. It does not appear from any information which has reached me that this has been done, so far as Indiana is concerned. In your telegram of August 9 you fix our quota of 300,000 militia at 21,250, and in telegram of August 10 you state that the quota under call of July 2 will be the same, making 42,500 altogether, and that the militia quota is without reference to the force already sent into the field. In a subsequent telegram to the adjutant-general of Indiana the quota to fill up old regiments was stated to be 22,200, which, if not filled up by volunteers by September 1, the Secretary of War, in his order of August 14, says shall be filled by special draft yet to be ordered. My application for information, August 29, was not designed to controvert any decision made in your Department, and ought not to be so construed. I desired information that would enable me to know our just proportion under the draft, and only alluded to the distaste to Indiana to drafting, which I presume exists everywhere, to show my reason for asking that information. What I claimed was that in determining our quota we should be credited with the surplus volunteers furnished above our proportion, which you stated in your telegram of August 5 should be done. In subsequent telegrams I understood you to say it will not be done. The draft system is intended to operate equally among the States, so that each may furnish its relative proportion. If under any call Indiana has furnished more than her proportion, should she not be credited with the excess? This is all I ask. We not only desire, but will insist on furnishing our full quota, and ask no exemption from the common burden. Our draft will be made on September 15.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

ALBANY, *August 31, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The One hundred and twenty-second Regiment left Syracuse for Washington, via Albany, at 10 a. m. to-day. We hope to give you at least ten additional regiments this week.

THOS. HILLHOUSE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 31, 1862.

General HILLHOUSE,
Albany, N. Y.:

Your telegram received, and I am glad of the promise of ten regiments during the week. They are much needed, for the exigency is pressing.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 1, 1862.

Major-General GRANT,
Corinth, Miss.:

You are authorized to enlist in Tennessee into old regiments.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Springfield, Ill.:

Make requisitions for such ammunition as you need upon Major Callender, Saint Louis Arsenal; Lieutenant Edson, Louisville depot of ordnance stores, or Captain Sturm, of ordnance depot, Indianapolis, as may be most convenient. Be particular to specify the different calibers of the muskets for which you want ammunition and the number of rounds of each caliber. The scabbards will be forwarded immediately.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[SEPTEMBER 1, 1862.—For Butler to Stanton, referring to enlistments of volunteers (white and colored) at New Orleans, see Series I, Vol. XV, p. 559.]

BOSTON, *September 1, 1862—1.55 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

In obedience to your telegram, received 5 o'clock Saturday p. m., eleven surgeons started immediately. Thirty more left Massachusetts yesterday, all regularly detailed by our surgeon-general, under your order, and all surgeons of high character and ability; also nine carloads hospital stores left here last night.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 1, 1862.

Governor ANDREW, *Boston:*

Thanks for your humane provision of surgeons. As the battlefield remains in possession of the enemy, only a portion of the wounded can be provided for, so that you need not send any more.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 1, 1862.

His Excellency Governor TOD:

The order for time of drafting cannot be changed by this Department. If you postpone it you must take the responsibility. This has been the rule with all the States.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PHILADELPHIA, *September 1, 1862.*
(Received 2 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

My presence in this city was absolutely necessary. As it is I find great difficulty in sending forward the troops. Had I attended to the excuses offered I doubt whether a regiment would have been ready for several days to come. Prevost's regiment left at 3 a. m. and Collis' at 8 a. m. These two are armed. Tippin's will leave at noon and Ellmaker's at 6 p. m. Heenan's will leave to-morrow afternoon. These three regiments are unarmed. Biddle's may not get off until Tuesday evening. This regiment will be armed from Frankford Arsenal. Wister's incomplete regiment goes to Harrisburg to-day, and this disposes of all the volunteer regiments in this city. I shall return to Harrisburg to-morrow.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, *September 1, 1862—10.20 a. m.*
(Received 11 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Unless I am authorized to appoint additional or assistant commissioners and surgeons in Philadelphia and several counties it will be impossible to be ready for draft in season. Please authorize it. I have selected the very best men in the several counties as commissioners, and will nominate them to you bodily to act as provost-marshals, in accordance with General Orders, No. 99. Please signify your approval and they can be announced in an order.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 2, 1862.

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding, &c., New Orleans:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith for your information copies of several communications addressed by the Department of State to the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands in this city, growing out of the conflict between the military authorities and the consuls of those countries at New Orleans.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Brigadier-General Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana.)

[Inclosure No. 1.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 24, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM STUART, &c.:

SIR: Having been informally apprised that Mr. Coppell, Her Britannic Majesty's acting consul at New Orleans, had deemed it advisable to relinquish his official functions in consequence of a letter addressed to him by Major-General Butler, issued, it is presumed, through some misapprehension, I do not think the facts of the case justified General Butler in writing that letter. I will thank you, therefore, to request that gentleman to resume his consular character, the supposed cause of the abandonment of which is regretted. The Secretary of War has been requested to issue proper orders upon the subject to General Butler.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

WASHINGTON, *June 25, 1862.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, informing me that you had learned that Mr. Coppell, the British acting consul at New Orleans, had relinquished his official functions in consequence of a letter written to him through some presumed misapprehension by General Butler, and requesting me to instruct Mr. Coppell to resume his consular character, inasmuch as you do not think the facts of the case justified the general in writing that letter, and as the supposed cause of Mr. Coppell's abandonment of his consulate is regretted. It will be my duty to take the earliest opportunity of submitting this note to Her Majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs. Under the circumstances, however, which you describe, I shall take upon myself to authorize Mr. Coppell to resume his official functions.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

W. STUART.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 20, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM STUART, &c.:

SIR: In the matter of the seizure in New Orleans of certain sugars, made by the order of Major-General Butler and claimed by certain Greek, English, and other foreign merchants, I have the honor to state that the same, under the authority of the President, was investigated by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson during his recent mission to New Orleans, and that he has reported to this Department that the sugars should be restored. This report having been approved by the President, directions will be given to the major-general or to the commanding officer of the United States at New Orleans to restore the sugars to the claimants. A copy of so much of Mr. Johnson's report as relates to the transaction is herewith inclosed for your information.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure No. 4.—Translation.]

LEGATION OF FRANCE IN THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, August 8, 1862.

The Viscount Treilhard presents his compliments to Mr. Seward, and has the honor to communicate to him the papers hereto annexed, referring to a Frenchman whose funds are held in custody in consequence of a conflict of authority between Mr. Reverdy Johnson and General Butler.

(Translation.)

CONSULATE OF FRANCE AT NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, July 24, 1862.

Count H. MERCIER,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France in the United States, Washington:

Mr. MINISTER: I have the honor to send you the two papers inclosed herewith, relating to the affair of Mr. Edouard Dupasseur.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson, to whom this affair has been submitted, had given the opinion that the funds deposited were the legitimate property of Mr. Dupasseur, and should be restored to him; but this withdrawal was again prevented by a formal order from General Butler, who has refused to give a reason therefor.

This new decision in the withdrawal of the funds belonging to Mr. Dupasseur may occasion to him considerable injury, in consequence of the loss of interest and of the possible depreciation of the specie, both in gold and silver.

Be pleased, Mr. Minister, to accept the assurances of my high consideration.

COUNT MEJAN.

P. S.—The funds referred to belong to MM. Edouard Dupasseur & Co., and not to Mr. Dupasseur alone.

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

NEW ORLEANS, *July 24, 1862.*

Count MEJAN,
Consul of France at New Orleans:

SIR: On the 14th of April last we purchased of the Citizens' Bank an amount of coin amounting to $716,196, which we settled for by our drafts, at four months' sight, upon sundry bankers in Paris and upon our house in Havre.

With your consent we deposited this coin at the consulate of France, and caused the bill of sale of the bank, receipted for by the cashier, to be sworn to at your chancellerie as French property. About one month since we were summoned, in your presence, to appear before General Butler, who interrogated us upon this purchase of coin. We replied to him that we had only intended making a purely commercial transaction, advantageous to us because it offered us a profit of from 3 to 4 per cent., and that, as he had appeared to suspect, this money was in no way intended to purchase arms in Europe, but really to pay the drafts which we had drawn against it. We added, furthermore, that we had never run the blockade, nor made any contract with the Confederate Government or with its officers. General Butler requested us, and also yourself, not to take this coin from the consulate until the arrival of the Hon.

Reverdy Johnson, the commissioner of the United States, who was to settle the matter, to which we acceded.

Last week we were interrogated by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who made a record of our answers. We communicated to him and gave him copies of the letters addressed to our different bankers and to our house in relation to this transaction, and also as to its entry in our books; we added thereto a statement of facts, of which you will find inclosed a true copy. We went this morning to see Mr. Reverdy Johnson and to ask him for his decision. He replied to us that he had no authority to release this coin here, but that immediately on his arrival at Washington he would make his report—a report which, according to his own words, he left us to infer would be favorable. We asked him at the same time why General Butler had prevented us from withdrawing this coin from the consulate. He replied to us that he did not know.

Such are the facts, Mr. Consul, which we take the liberty to relate to you, asking the favor of you to have the goodness to submit them to the ambassador of France at Washington.

We protest in the most solemn manner against any insinuation or suspicion whatever which should tend to have the Government of the United States to suppose that this coin is destined to any other object than the one of covering the drafts which we have drawn to meet it. We repeat that we have only intended to make a purely commercial transaction, and cannot account for the reasons which have caused its seizure.

We beg you to insist with the ambassador that this coin be returned to us immediately, for not only does any delay in its transmission seriously injure our interests, but further exposes us to the dangers inherent to the state of war and the complications which may arise therefrom.

We have the honor to be, count, your very obedient servants,

E. DUPASSEUR & CO.

[Sub-inclosure.]

Edouard Dupasseur, one of the claimants, makes the following statement under oath, to be submitted to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, commissioner of the United States:

On the 21st day of April last I sold to the Citizens' Bank the following drafts, viz:

	Francs.	
On Ad. Marcuard & Co., Paris	280,000	
	260,000	
	240,000	
	220,000	
		1,000,000
On B. Fould & Co., Paris	280,000	
	260,000	
	240,000	
	220,000	
		1,000,000
On Thélier & Henrotte, Paris	280,000	
	260,000	
	240,000	
	220,000	
		1,000,000
On Dupasseur, Lecoq Frères & Co., Paris	300,000	
	280,980	
		580,980
		3,580,980

Three million five hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and eighty francs, producing, at the rate of exchange of 5 francs the dollar, $716,196, payable in specie, which I received in payment from the bank, as follows:

5,480 Mexican doubloons	$85,488
800 South American doubloons	12,320
Sovereigns, 20-franc pieces, 10 guilders, pound sterling	3,388
American gold	95,000
Silver dollars	520,000
Total	716,196

Being a French subject, I deposited said coin at the office of the French consul for safe-keeping, and had the invoice made to me by the bank sworn as French property.

The drafts I gave to the bank were drawn at four months sight, and by special agreement were not to be accepted until this coin was shipped, so [as] to give me ample time to pay the same out of the proceeds of the coin. The operation was purely a commercial one, and perfectly safe and sound for me. I expected and still expect, when the coin is shipped, to make 3 to 4 per cent., depending in great measure on the price of silver in Europe at the time of the arrival of this specie.

The operation as regard to the bank was equally advantageous, firstly, in placing their coin in Europe; secondly, in giving at the rate of exchange of this, say, a handsome profit from 10 to 12 per cent., while liquidating at the same time their liabilities.

I do further swear and declare that I have never been running the blockade, or making any description of contract whatever with the Confederate Government or any of its officers, for the purpose of supplying it with arms or ammunition of war. On the contrary, I have always maintained a perfect neutrality, as I was bound to do as a French subject.

I remain, very respectfully,

EDOUARD DUPASSEUR.

(Pour copie conforme.)

(Translation.)

MEMORANDUM.] JULY 31, 1862.

The consul of France at New Orleans, acting in conformity with the French ordinances on the subject, has received at recent times a certain number of deposits of specie, made with him by French subjects. He could not fail, in conformity always with such ordinances, to exhaust, before receiving said deposits, all possible means of information for attaining the fullest and most circumstantial knowledge about the character and origin of these deposits. Those means being exhausted, he would be exposed to severe rebuke from his Government by declining to receive those deposits in his chancery, which would have been equivalent to refusal of protection to them, and in effect, the exceptional circumstances in which New Orleans is at present temporarily placed, sufficiently explains why some Frenchmen ought to wish to place their valuables in a sure deposit and under the protection of the flag of their country.

Mr. Mejan has been called before General Butler, who has interrogated him on the subject of these deposits.

Without denying their existence he has refused to give any details in respect to them, because he did not recognize what right General Butler could have to interrogate him, and because, in complying with

his request, he would have been faithless to the trust which his countrymen had placed in him and would place himself in contravention of the precise terms of the consular convention of 1853—those especially of article 3, according to which the papers in the consular chanceries cannot in any case be searched. General Butler then told him that if he would not give his word of honor not to allow any deposit of any importance to be taken away he would send a guard to watch the consulate. In this dilemma Mr. Mejan, desiring to continue to act in the most conciliatory spirit but forgetting that he was subscribing to an obligation which he had no right to assume, and thereby placing himself in a most delicate position toward his countrymen, whose funds he had no power to detain when they should come to demand them again, gave this word of honor.

Mr. Mejan has in a later communication expressed to General Butler his regret at having pledged his word. It is of consequence that he should be promptly relieved, and Mr. Reverdy Johnson could receive, in this particular, instructions from the Government of the United States, and end in a spirit of conciliation an incidental matter from which very serious difficulties might result to the consul of France in relations with his countrymen, and entanglements, to be regretted, with the authorities at New Orleans.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 9, 1862.

Viscount TREILHARD, &c.:

Mr. Seward presents his compliments to Viscount Treilhard and has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the papers which accompanied his note of yesterday in regard to a Frenchman whose funds are held in custody in consequence of a conflict of authority between Mr. Reverdy Johnson and General Butler. In reply Mr. Seward begs leave to inform the Viscount Treilhard that no decision can be arrived at in the case until the report of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, who is daily expected here, shall have been received.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 20, 1862.

Viscount TREILHARD, &c.:

SIR: You have already been informed that the complaint made by your legation to this Department concerning a request or requirement made by Major-General Butler, commanding at New Orleans, upon Count Mejan, the French consul there, that he would retain $716,196 which he said was deposited with him by Messrs. Dupasseur & Co., was by me referred to the examination of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who had been appointed by the President as a commissioner for this Department.

I have now the honor to inform you that Mr. Johnson has performed the duty confided to him and has submitted his report thereupon. I think it proper to furnish you with so much of Mr. Johnson's general report as relates to that transaction, and I have further to state that it has been approved by the President. In accordance with the conclusion of the report I have the honor to advise you that instructions will at once be given to Major-General Butler, the acting military

authority at New Orleans, to relinquish all claim on behalf of the United States upon the funds in question, so that Count Mejan will be at liberty to pay it to whomsoever may be entitled to receive the same.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 20, 1862.

Mr. ROEST VAN LIMBURG, &c.:

SIR: The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who, as you have heretofore been informed, was appointed by this Department a commissioner to proceed to New Orleans and investigate, among other affairs, the transaction which occurred there affecting the consul of the Netherlands and certain subjects of the King of the Netherlands, under the direction of Major-General Butler, has performed that duty. He submitted his reports concerning the same and they have been approved by the President.

I have thought it not improper to furnish you, for the information of your Government, a complete copy of so much of those reports as relates to the transactions hereinabove mentioned.

As a result of the approval of Mr. Johnson's proceeding in the premises, I have now the honor to inform you that the $800,000 in coin which was taken by Colonel Shepley under direction of Major-General Butler, from the possession of Amedée Couturie, the consul of the Netherlands at New Orleans, and which was claimed to have been deposited with him to the use of Messrs. Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, and which is more particularly described in the correspondence which has heretofore taken place between yourself and this Department, will be restored by the major-general or other U. S. officer commanding at New Orleans to either Mr. Couturie, the consul of the Netherlands, or to Mr. Forstall, as the agent of Messrs Hope & Co., or to the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, whichsoever of them you may designate. I refer the designation of it to yourself, because your Government has intervened in regard to the transaction, whereby its consent to the designation has become necessary, and it will, of course, be conclusive.

Secondly, I proceed to speak of the articles of property other than coin, described specifically by part No. 2, in a statement of the said consul, Mr. Couturie, dated May 13, 1862, and which was submitted to this Department by you, as follows:

One tin box (to which we give the name of bank box in this city), locked, containing:

First. Ten bonds of the consolidated debt of the city of New Orleans, per $1,000 each, making the nominal value of $10,000.

Second. Eight bonds of the city of Mobile of the value of $1,000 each, the nominal value of which is $8,000, claimed by Mr. Couturie to have been deposited with me on the 12th day of April last by Edmund J. Forstall, esq., in the capacity of agent, and as the property of Messrs. Hope & Co.

Third. Divers papers, being titles and deeds, the consular correspondence of Mr. Couturie and his exequatur. No. 3. Six other tin boxes marked with the name of Amedée Couturie, containing private deeds, silverware, &c., which boxes are claimed to be the property of divers persons for whom he was acting as agent.

Fourth. Two or more tin boxes, the property of the Hope Insurance Company, of the city of New Orleans, which occupied a portion of the premises in which the consulate was located.

The extract from Mr. Johnson's report will show you that under his direction all this property would have been delivered to Mr. Couturie if he had not declined to accept it for reasons specified by him in a letter to Mr. Johnson. Upon his thus declining the eighteen bonds were delivered by Major-General Butler, under Mr. Johnson's directions, to Mr. Forstall, as agent for Messrs. Hope & Co. A copy of his receipt for the same is herewith transmitted to you, and the original will be handed to you or given to whomsoever you may indicate. The other articles named in said statement No. 2 will be delivered, by Major-General Butler or other officer commanding at New Orleans, to Mr. Couturie, unless you shall designate some other person to receive them.

In your note of the 28th of July last you informed me that your Government shared the satisfaction which you had expressed when on a previous occasion I announced to you that the President and Government of the United States viewed the conduct of the military authorities at New Orleans, in regard to the transactions in which Mr. Couturie, the consul of the Netherlands, was concerned, as a violation of the law of nations, and that they disapproved of it, and disapproved the sanction which had been given to it by Major-General Butler. You added, however, that your Government flattered itself that the United States would go further, and that in the view of the Government of the Netherlands the gravity and publicity of the outrage (as you were pleased to call these transactions) demand that the Government of the United States give public evidence of its regret, for example, by manifesting by some public act its dissatisfaction with Major-General Butler.

You further add that the Government of the Netherlands, considering, until proof is made to the contrary, that Mr. Couturie, its consul, has acted in good faith, expects that the Government of the United States will not refuse to do likewise, and that it will please consequently to invite the consul, who, on the avowal of the American Government itself, has been very ill-used, to resume his consular functions.

I cannot avoid thinking that these requests were made by your Government under a mistaken idea that the United States, for some reason, desired in some way to cover or conceal from the world the proceedings which they have taken in regard to these questions. If this be true, your Government has fallen into a serious error. The whole of these proceedings have been direct, frank, and unreserved. The United States, as you are aware, did not only express their regret for the transaction, and their dissatisfaction with General Butler in the premises, in the language you have quoted, but they also sent an agent to ascertain the extent of injuries which were complained of, to the end that they might promptly be redressed, and that restitution might be made. That redress has now been made, and that restitution, ordering immediately upon the facts on which it depended, having been established. Moreover, you were advised in my former communication that, simultaneously with the appointment of Mr. Johnson as commissioner, Major-General Butler was relieved of his functions as military governor of New Orleans, and Brigadier-General Shepley was appointed military governor of that city. The military authorities were at the same time directed to invite Mr. Couturie to resume his consular functions. Their proceedings fully appear in the official correspondence which has taken place between yourself and this Department. This correspondence is not a private

but a public one, which your Government is at entire liberty to promulgate without reserve whenever it shall please to do so, and whether your Government shall think proper to so promulgate it or not, it will, according to our national habit, be communicated without any reservation to Congress on their assembling here on the first Monday of December next. Nor is it at all a matter of reserve on the part of this Government that the dissatisfaction with Major-General Butler's precipitancy and harshness in the transactions concerned were among the causes for transferring the administration of public affairs at New Orleans to General Shepley.

It is very true, sir, as you remark, that Mr. Couturie has been very ill-used, and upon that ground General Shepley will be directed to invite him to resume his consular functions at New Orleans, if, indeed, he has not done so already under previous instructions. But I must, nevertheless, accompany this invitation with the declaration that, in the judgment of this Government, Mr. Couturie has acted throughout the transactions which have been reviewed, and even throughout the investigation of them which has taken place, in a manner that was very indiscreet, and calculated, though, I presume, not intended, to embarrass the relations between your country and our own, and that unless his conduct hereafter shall exhibit more of consideration for the authority of the United States it must not be expected that the President will be content with his remaining in the consulate at New Orleans.

I trust, sir, that your Government will be satisfied that the United States have resolved the questions which have been discussed in a spirit not merely of good faith, but also of friendship and good will, toward their ancient and esteemed friend, the Netherlands.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my very high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September 2, 1862—1 a. m.*
(Received 3.30 a. m. 3d.)

General HALLECK:

The order to muster only at regimental rendezvous is destroying our regiments. They cannot be moved from points where recruited, and unarmed, without danger of capture. The camps at Russellville and Henderson have 600 men each of the same regiment. They were promised pay and bounty. The failure to fulfill is demoralizing them, and I am advised that they are on the verge of mutiny. If you will order your mustering officer to muster them I will advance the money.

J. F. ROBINSON,
Governor of Kentucky.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 2, 1862.

His Excellency ISRAEL WASHBURN,
Governor of Maine:

SIR: In reply to yours of the 28th ultimo,* urging several considerations why the quota of men to be drafted from your State should be

* Omitted.

reduced, I am directed to say that these considerations are fully appreciated by the Department. They have been urged by other States, and part of them by still more. The following is an extract from a reply made a few days since in a similar case:

> The Secretary of War directs me to say that the Department has no interest nor inclination to dispute with the State authorities concerning their respective quotas, and that having furnished the best information in its power in relation to a fair proportion, it remains with the Governor of each State to furnish troops at his pleasure. * * * He therefore leaves the matter to your patriotism and discretion.

You will see from this extract the position held by the Department on this subject.

Not having any specific data upon which to base any change in the quota assigned to your State, it can only leave the whole matter to your "patriotism and discretion."

It may not be out of place to say that of the troops sent into the field by the loyal States before the 1st of July the number sent by Maine was over 4,000 short of her proportion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Baltimore, Md., September 2, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In several of the counties of this State the enrolling officers are menaced with personal violence and are applying to me for protection. Many are consequently declining to act and others acting in constant fear of the loss of life or property. In one case the grain stacks of the enroller have been fired. It seems to me, therefore, to be essentially necessary that a small military force should be placed at once at the disposal of the provost-marshal of the State to enable him to afford the necessary support to the enrolling officers. I do not think that the whole force required need exceed 500 men. For several days past the necessity of some such provision has been obvious, and with the view of procuring it I sent for the provost-marshal on the morning of the 30th ultimo. After conferring with him in reference to the particular points where such a force was most wanted, I addressed a letter to Major-General Wool calling his attention to the necessity of such a provision and respectfully requesting him to detail some troops for the purpose. I inclose herewith a copy of that letter, to which I have not yet received any reply. The provost-marshal reported to me in the course of the same day the particulars of his interview with General Wool, a copy of which I also inclose. Having failed to receive any response from General Wool, and inferring from the tenor of his remarks to Mr. McPhail that he declines to accede to my request, I submit the subject to your consideration. It is with reluctance that I trouble you with a matter of this kind when I know you are engrossed with subjects of far greater importance; but, believing that the enrollment cannot be completed in Maryland without such a military assistance, and that we owe it to the safety of the officers engaged in it to provide them such a support, I have no resort—the

commander of this department declining to supply it—but to bring the subject to your attention.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

A. W. BRADFORD,
Governor.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Baltimore, Md., August 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL,
Commanding Eighth Army Corps:

SIR: Information from various parts of the State convinces me that the draft of militia about to be made, as well as the enrollment now in progress, cannot be satisfactorily accomplished unless the enrolling officers are supported by a sufficient military force. Threats of personal violence, as I am informed, are repeatedly made, and many of the enrolling officers are declining, chiefly, as I believe, in consequence of such threats. I have conversed with the provost-marshal on the subject, who is ready to act promptly; but it is necessary that he should be provided with a sufficient provost guard. We have agreed upon the counties to which it is most important that such a force should be now sent, and none of them would require more than a company—some of them less—and the provost-marshal will make known to you the particular places requiring such a force and the number that will suffice. I would therefore most respectfully request that from some of the troops at your command you will detail, with as litttle delay as possible, a sufficient force for the object I have indicated.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

A. W. BRADFORD,
Governor.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Baltimore, August 30, 1862.

Hon. A. W. BRADFORD,
Governor of Maryland:

SIR: I presented your letter to General Wool this morning. He asked me its contents. I told him its purport. He said, "I have no soldiers; I am sending them all away." I asked him if he would reply to you by letter. He replied, "I answer all my letters." I said, "Then you will reply to the Governor in writing." He said, "Yes;" but did not read your letter whilst I was present.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. L. McPHAIL,
Provost-Marshal, Maryland.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 2, 1862.

Brigadier-General STRONG,
New York:

You are specially assigned to the duty of forwarding troops and recruits from New York to this city. You will report daily your operations.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 2, 1862—10 a. m.*
(Received 2.25 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I leave for Cincinnati this morning, where I will remain until quiet is restored.

D. TOD.

HARRISBURG, *September 2, 1862.*
(Received 9.45 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

There ought to be twelve commissioners and surgeons in Philadelphia, giving 50,000 population to each. Unless the number is increased the draft cannot be made there in season. General Orders, No. 99, states that Secretary of War will appoint provost-marshals to compel attendance of drafted men on nomination of Governor. I suggested the men I have appointed commissioners to be appointed marshals for that purpose. Order No. 121, just received, seems to assign the duty to commissioners. If provost-marshals are still to be appointed I would name the commissioners. Answer about Philadelphia.

A. G. CURTIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 2, 1862.

Maj. B. H. HILL,
Superintendent Recruiting Service, Wheeling, Va.:

The organization of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Regiments Virginia Infantry is authorized to be completed. Advance pay, bounty, and premium will continue to be paid to recruits for them until September 20. In artillery companies muster the maximum number of officers and non-commissioned officers.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MADISON, WIS., *September 2, 1862—10.15 a. m.*
(Received 2.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

There is very great apprehension in the northwestern and central portions of this State on account of Indians. Appeals are daily made to me for arms and ammunition. Families are leaving their homes for fear of the wandering bands. I am well satisfied that these Indians have been tampered with by rebel agents. The people must be protected. Prevention is better than cure. I have furnished to different localities all the State arms—some 800—that we have, and must send more. More arms must be forwarded immediately, as only about 8,000 stand have been sent, and we have fully 13,000 men assigned to new regiments formed and forming. Send a supply without delay. I telegraphed for ammunition August 30 to you. Has any been sent? Our Lake Superior settlements, surrounded by large numbers of Indians, are entirely defenseless. One or more companies should be sent there

at once with arms for the people. Will the Government attend to these matters, or give me authority to act for the best? I shall need to call for transportation on the Government officers. Please answer. The call is urgent. With a judicious and speedy distribution of arms and ammunition it will be necessary to keep very few of our troops in the State—perhaps one regiment, and this for a short time—as I am organizing home guards.

E. SALOMON,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 124. } *Washington, September 3, 1862.*

The Hon. Joseph Holt has been appointed by the President Judge-Advocate-General of the Army, with the rank of colonel. He will enter upon his duties without delay.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *September 3, 1862—12.30 a. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Governor of this State has called on me for troops to enforce an enrollment of the militia. I informed him, through Provost-Marshal McPhail; I have not had time to reply to him by letter. My command occupies my attention day and night. I have more than 100 stations which claim attention, besides other onerous duties. I have not men to spare at this time for the purposes required by the Governor. It would take half my command to perform what he and McPhail require. Governor Curtin has called on me for men to enforce enrollment. If a State cannot enforce its own laws without U. S. soldiers we may as well give up at once. The odium ought not to be thrown on the U. S. troops; there is no necessity so for doing. If the State of Maryland cannot enforce enrollment let it be put under martial law. I do not want men who are to be forced into the service. We have now more treason in the Army than we can well get along with. This is no fiction.

JNO. E. WOOL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 3, 1862.*

Governor ROBINSON,
Louisville, Ky.:

The War Department declines to change the regulation in regard to mustering. Nearly every State is making the same application, and it would be impossible to supply mustering officers for separate detachments. If soldiers are ready to mutiny before they reach the rendezvous for mustering, they would be of little use afterward.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 3, 1862.

His Excellency H. R. GAMBLE,
Governor of Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

SIR: In reply to yours of August 27, relative to the transfer of the Thirteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteers and asking that the companies mustered in Missouri be transferred to a Missouri regiment, I am directed to say that this transfer was made in conformity with General Orders, No. 18, current series, which was made without any reference to this case. The order is certainly reasonable and proper. It is impossible to make the transfer asked without producing confusion in the records of the regiment and injury to the interests of the service.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 3, 1862.

Hon. A. SAUNDERS,
Governor of Nebraska:

SIR: In reply to yours of 25th ultimo I am directed to say that your views concerning the paramount necessity of filling up the old regiments coincide with those of this Department. It is not considered desirable to raise a regiment for home service as you suggest, and can not, therefore, be authorized.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

TRENTON, N. J., *September 3, 1862—10 a. m.*
(Received 12 m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

The call made upon the State for three-years' men is full. The last regiment leaves the State this week. The call for militia, over 10,000, is full and ready to move when mustered and equipped. No draft is necessary. It is my wish to have these troops accepted as nine-months' volunteers if possible. Answer.

CHAS. S. OLDEN,
Governor of New Jersey.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 3, 1862.

His Excellency Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

List of provost-marshals received. The Secretary does not propose to appoint so many. No more than two have been appointed to a State hitherto. He suggests six for Ohio—say one at Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Steubenville, and Columbus each, or in those parts of the State.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MADISON, WIS., *September 3, 1862—6.50 p. m.*
(Received 10.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Please answer my dispatch of September 2 relative to provision against Indian disturbances. We must have some ammunition. Order some sent here by express, if possible, from Indianapolis. We have not a cartridge. Please answer.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 4, 1862.

Mr. ROEST VAN LIMBURG, &c.:

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving Your Excellency's note of the 30th of August, in which you designate Amedée Couturie, of New Orleans, as the person who shall receive the $800,000 of coin which was taken from that person by direction of Major-General Butler, and which it has now been decided by this Government as a lawful deposit with him made by the agent of and for the account of Messrs. Hope & Co., of Amsterdam.

I have the honor further to state that instructions will be immediately given by this Government to Major-General Butler, or General Shepley, Military Governor at New Orleans, or other authorities there having possession of the coin, to deliver the same to the said Amedée Couturie and take his acknowledgment for the same.

I regret that I do not find in your note a designation of any person to receive other articles which were taken from Mr. Couturie by direction of Major-General Butler, and which this Government has decided shall be delivered to such person as you shall designate, as you were informed by a note written by me to Your Excellency on the 20th day of August last.

Having submitted your note to the President, I am authorized to say that he accepts, with entire satisfaction, the explanation of the sense in which the word "outrage" was used in your previous communication of the 28th of July, and that your remarks are entirely liberal and generous.

In regard to the transfer of the administration of civil affairs at New Orleans from Major-General Butler to General Shepley, you admit that I wrote you on the 5th of June last that the President made a military governor of the State of Louisiana, who had been instructed to pay due respect to all consular rights and privileges. You then call my attention to the point that certain newspapers, among which is the New York Times, so late as the 26th of last month published letters and other documents showing that Major-General Butler was still exercising civil functions at New Orleans so late as the 14th and the 16th of August, and you ask me to state whether these facts are authentic.

I find not the least difficulty in answering this inquiry. The commission to General Shepley as military governor of Louisiana had been already issued and forwarded to him at New Orleans when I communicated the fact to you on the 5th of June last. Postal and commercial communications with New Orleans had been entirely cut off by the civil war for a year previous to the capture of that city by Major-General Butler, and they had not been at all restored when my

letter to you was written. There was a considerable and unavoidable delay of the commission on its way to General Shepley. When it reached him at New Orleans he thought it necessary, in view of the military situation existing there, to come to this capital for conference with the Government, and for other purposes, before assuming the functions to which he was invited. Having done so, he returned to New Orleans and assumed the trust to which he had been appointed at a day later than the 16th of August, and he is now exercising the same.

I need not say these delays unavoidably resulted from a novel situation of affairs, and were not looked for nor even foreseen by the President. After this explanation it does not seem important that I should remark at present on the other topics discussed in your note. I shall, however, cheerfully recur to them if it shall seem necessary when you shall have favored me with the expected views of your Government concerning the general subject embraced in our correspondence as it is affected by the communication I had the honor to make to you on the 20th day of August last.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my very high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 4, 1862.

Governor ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.,
Augusta, Me.:

SIR: Recruiting for old regiments will continue, and advance pay and bounty will be paid until further orders.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Governors Nathaniel S. Berry, Concord, N. H.; Frederick Holbrook, Brattleborough, Vt.; William A. Buckingham, Hartford, Conn.; John A. Andrew, Boston, Mass.; William Sprague, Providence, R. I.; E. D. Morgan, Albany, N. Y.; Andrew G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa.; Charles S. Olden, Trenton, N. J.; William Burton, Dover, Del.; David Tod, Columbus, Ohio; O. P. Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.; Alexander Ramsey, Saint Paul, Minn.; Austin Blair, Detroit, Mich.; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Davenport, Iowa; A. W. Bradford, Annapolis, Md.; F. H. Peirpoint, Wheeling, Va.; H. R. Gamble, Saint Louis, Mo.; James F. Robinson, Louisville, Ky.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 4, 1862.

His Excellency O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana:

Every minister who has pastoral charge of a church or congregation shall be exempt from military service by draft.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(The same to His Excellency David Tod, Governor of Ohio.)

INDIANAPOLIS, *September 4, 1862.*
(Received 3.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: I hope you will see that the six batteries you ordered are forwarded immediately. I am in haste for them. Send me 5,000 stand of arms if possible.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 4, 1862.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

The guns for your batteries are on the way, if they have not reached you already. The gun carriages reached Saint Louis last night. Three complete batteries were to be shipped to-day at Saint Louis.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CINCINNATI, *September 4, 1862—11.15 p. m.*
(Received 10 a. m. 5th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The Austrian rifles sent here are of the most worthless character. One regiment to which they were issued one week ago has already returned over 400 as utterly worthless, and the best cannot be depended on. Competent men have examined them and say they are not worth $2 apiece, taking the average. The men have no confidence in them whatever, and it is a very great hardship that men should have to go into the battle with them. I do not want to go into the market to buy arms, but I am unwilling to send our men into the field with such guns.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 4, 1862.

Governor KIRKWOOD,
Des Moines, Iowa:

You are authorized to commission any officers that you deem qualified for the service, being yourself responsible to your own people if you place them under command of unfit officers.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *September 4, 1862—3.35 p. m.*
(Received 8.17 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Upward of 21,000 volunteers have enlisted in Iowa under last calls for new regiments, and probably 1,500 for old regiments.

N. B. BAKER.

NEW YORK, *September 4, 1862.*
(Received 12.35 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Will you consent that General Frémont and General Mitchel, each or either, shall organize in this State a separate corps of 50,000, composed of citizens of this and other States, and allow the men received to be counted as part of the quota of the State from which they come upon some of the calls for troops heretofore made by the President? If you consent, we shall hope to induce the general to undertake the organization.

GEORGE OPDYKE,
Chairman National War Committee.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 4, 1862—9 p. m.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Recruiting for old regiments is progressing satisfactorily. For the want of suitable accommodations at this point for the recruits, I have ordered the recruits to report at the camp of rendezvous nearest their location. Colonel Grier is rather too old for the duty thrown upon him.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 4, 1862—11.15 a. m.*
(Received 2 p. m.)

General BUCKINGHAM:

The provost-marshals named were intended as assistants. There should be one in each county where drafting is to take place. Will these assistants be appointed by the Secretary of War, the six provost-marshals, or by myself?

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 4, 1862—7.40 p. m.*
(Received 10.50 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Twenty new Ohio regiments have gone to the field; three of them not quite full. Some of them had to leave before they could be mustered or paid. Several others nearly ready, and will have twenty ready to go in a few days.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Adjutant-General of Ohio.

HARRISBURG, *September 4, 1862.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Have you arms for the three regiments of cavalry? Offers are making of carbines, sabers, pistols, &c., and I wish to answer if the Government wants any. Will horses be purchased in this State? I wish to have answers to questions on these subjects.

A. G. CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, *September 4, 1862.*
(Received 10.35 a. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

I desire you to send me authority immediately to enlist an Irish regiment at Pittsburg for General Corcoran. All arrangements are made for that purpose, and I am confident the regiment will be ready in twenty days, if that time is given. A regiment of the same kind having been ordered in Philadelphia, it would seem to be eminently proper that one should be raised in Pittsburg of the same kind.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 4, 1862.

Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

In order to justify this Department in sending ammunition to Wisconsin some satisfactory evidence should be furnished of a reasonable necessity. None has yet been received that there is any Indian force in that State.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 5, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me to respectfully acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 4th instant, and to state that in conformity with the request therein made Major-General Butler has been instructed to restore to Amedée Couturie, of New Orleans, the coin taken from his possession that officer claimed as the property of Messrs. Hope & Co., of Amsterdam.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *September 5, 1862.*
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Sixty-one regiments reported. Twenty-three mustered, nine gone, four armed and under orders, ten waiting for arms. I armed two regiments with captured arms, and expect to arm more in the same way. Only 4,600 guns here; invoiced, but not arrived, 28,000.

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 5, 1862.

His Excellency O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis:

The United States is buying all the good arms in the market, both in this country and in Europe, at fair prices. Some of the holders

are refusing to deliver, in the hope that the Governors of the States will come into competition with the United States in the market and raise the price. Not a gun more could be purchased if all the Governors were in the market and the price doubled. We expect in the course of a week to receive from Europe a large number of good arms, now afloat, and to buy quite a large number now in market, of which Indiana shall promptly receive her full proportion.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 5, 1862.

His Excellency Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

My telegram of August 26 gives your full quota. No draft has yet been ordered to fill old regiments. Let your attention be confined to the number stated, viz, 42,500 in all. I hope your volunteers for old and new regiments will equal this number and relieve you from draft under present orders.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 5, 1862.

Adjt. Gen. N. B. BAKER,
Davenport, Iowa:

See my telegram of August 26. If you place in the field 22,000 under last calls for volunteers and militia you need not draft.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 5, 1862.

His Excellency ISRAEL WASHBURN,
Governor of Maine, Augusta, Me.:

SIR: In reply to yours of the 2d instant * inquiring whether the action of examining surgeons in cases of disability of drafted men will be final as regards such disability, I am directed to say that surgeons have no right to reject men. They simply certify to the physical condition of the man. It is for the commissioners to judge of the sufficiency of the reason for which exemption is claimed. Commissioners should be instructed to reject no one who can fight and do other military duty.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Omitted.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 5, 1862.

His Excellency ISRAEL WASHBURN,
Governor of Maine, Augusta, Me.:

SIR: In reply to yours of the 2d instant, inquiring whether volunteer companies and regiments raised in lieu of drafted men will be organized on the basis of General Orders, No. 15, of 1861, I am directed to say that the act of July 17, 1862, provides "that the militia when so called into service shall be organized in the mode prescribed by law for volunteers."

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 5, 1862.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Esq.,
Mayor of New York:

Your telegram of yesterday has received consideration of this Department. General Mitchel, having been assigned to command the Southern Department, must immediately join his command. Raising volunteers in New York has been assigned to the Governor of that State, who is faithfully performing his duty, and there appears to be no reason for interfering with him. To authorize military officers of high rank to raise and organize army corps would be productive of military disorganization. This Department, therefore, cannot consent that any major-general shall organize a separate corps.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 5, 1862.

His Excellency Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

The Ordnance Department will have arms for the three Pennsylvania cavalry regiments by the time they are recruited. The United States is buying all the serviceable arms in market offered at a fair price. If you go into the market in competition you will raise the price, but not a single additional arm will be procured.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, *September 5, 1862—5.20 p. m.*
(Received 6.45 p. m.)

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

I have never purchased any arms, and do not wish to now. I only intended to inquire if the Government was prepared to arm cavalry, and to refer persons having arms to sell to it.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

MADISON, WIS., *September 5, 1862—11 a. m.*
(Received 1.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your dispatch received. As Executive of the State you must allow me to be the judge of the necessity for ammunition. There are thousands of Indians in the interior of our State. I am positively advised of the presence of emissaries among them from other tribes, and there is good reason to believe these emissaries to be in the interest of the rebels on Lake Superior. There are thousands more of Indians. The people are agitated by the account of the Minnesota troubles. They are organizing for their own defense and calling for arms and ammunition. Your delays are cruel. Delegations are here daily asking for help, and I cannot help them. I again beg that a supply of ammunition, principally of caliber .58, be sent me by express the first moment possible. If we are prepared we shall have no trouble. It not we may have it any day.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 5, 1862.

Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

You are entirely mistaken in supposing that you are the exclusive judge as to whether arms and ammunition of the General Government are to be sent to your State. The President must be the judge. You have not until now stated any fact for the judgment of the President, but contented yourself with giving imperious orders. The Department has borne, and will continue to bear, them patiently, and will act upon any facts you may communicate. Orders have been given to send ammunition. The arms it appears you have seized.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 126. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, September 6, 1862.*

I. The following is the organization of regiments and companies of the Volunteer Army of the United States:

1. *Regiment of infantry* (*ten companies*).—One colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant (an extra lieutenant), 1 quartermaster (an extra lieutenant), 1 surgeon, 2 assistant surgeons, 1 chaplain, 1 sergeant-major, 1 regimental quartermaster-sergeant, 1 regimental commissary-sergeant, 1 hospital steward.

Company of infantry.—One captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 1 wagoner, and 64 privates minimum, 82 privates maximum.

2. *Regiment of cavalry* (*twelve companies or troops*).—One colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 1 surgeon, 1 assistant surgeon, 1 regimental adjutant (an extra lieutenant), 1 regimental quartermaster (an extra lieutenant), 1 regimental commissary (an extra lieutenant), 1 chaplain, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 commissary-sergeant, 2 hospital stewards, 1 saddler-sergeant, 1 chief farrier or blacksmith.

Company or troop of cavalry.—One captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 commissary-sergeant, 5 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 teamsters, 2 farriers or blacksmiths, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, and 78 privates.

There being no bands now allowed, the chief trumpeter authorized by law will not be mustered into service. If any have been so mustered they will upon receipt of this order be mustered out.

The law does not authorize musicians for companies. To remedy this defect two musicians may be enlisted for each company. They will be rated and paid as privates.

3. *Regiment of artillery* (*twelve batteries*). One colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major for every four batteries, 1 adjutant (not an extra lieutenant), 1 quartermaster (not an extra lieutenant), 1 chaplain, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 commissary-sergeant, 1 hospital steward.

Battery of artillery.—1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 2 artificers, 1 wagoner, and 122 privates.

To the above organization of a battery, one first and one second lieutenant, two sergeants, and four corporals may be added, at the President's discretion.

The field officers, chaplain, and regimental staff—commissioned and non-commissioned—will not be mustered or received into service without special authority from the War Department. As a general rule, artillery will be called for and received by batteries, thus rendering the field and staff unnecessary.

II. Chaplains must meet the requirements of section 8 of the act of July 17, 1862, as follows:

> No person shall be appointed a chaplain in the United States Army who is not a regularly ordained minister of some religious denomination, and who does not present testimonials of his present good standing as such minister, with a recommendation for his appointment as an army chaplain from some authorized ecclesiastical body, or not less than five accredited ministers belonging to said religious denomination.

After chaplains are appointed, under section 9 of the act of July 22, 1861, they must be mustered into service by an officer of the Regular Army, and thereafter borne on the field and staff roll of the regiment.

Mustering officers before mustering chaplains into service will require from them a copy of the proceedings on which the appointment is based. The said copy, if found conformable to the requirements of the law, will be indorsed by the mustering officer, and by him forwarded to the Adjutant-General's Office for file with the muster-in roll.

III. The foregoing organization must be strictly adhered to by all concerned. Commanding officers of departments, armies, and army corps will, without delay, direct an inspection to be made of their commands to ascertain if the regiments and units thereof conform to this organization, and all deviation from it will be promptly corrected. Supernumerary officers, if any, will be mustered out of service from the date of receipt of this order. Reports of the inspection will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

No commissioned officer or enlisted man of any grade in excess of the legal organization will be recognized. And any commander who may acknowledge or receive as in service any such officer or enlisted man, will be brought to trial for neglect of duty and disobedience of orders. No person acting in the capacity of a supernumerary will under any circumstances be permitted to receive pay and allowances

from the Government, and paymasters making payment to such supernumeraries will be held individually accountable for amounts so paid.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *September 6, 1862—11 a. m.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Has the order of Marshal Millward to railroad companies, as published yesterday, been duly authorized? How are people along the various lines to travel in pursuit of business, as there is no officer at many places to grant such passes as the orders seem to indicate as necessary? It will cause much trouble if enforced as we now understand it. For instance, within the first twenty-four miles of Philadelphia on our line we pass through part of four counties, and no officer in either of them at railway stations to provide the great number of business people residing there, but doing business in the city, with passes. This trouble will arise all over the State. Please advise.

THOS. A. SCOTT,
Vice-President.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 6, 1862.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, Esq.,
Philadelphia:

I know nothing of any order by Marshal Millward; have authorized none and have directed him to revoke it. Please send me a copy.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *September 6, 1862—1.45 p. m.*
(Received 2 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your message received. The following is a copy of order as issued.

THOS. A. SCOTT,
Vice-President.

NOTICE—TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The following circular has been sent to the officers of the various railroad companies in this city in reference to persons passing over the railroads without a proper pass:

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Philadelphia, September 5, 1862.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE RAILROAD:

Your attention is called to the following extract from the orders and instructions of the War Department. You will be held responsible as aiding and abetting the evasion of the draft by permitting the violation of this order in allowing persons not in possession of a proper pass to travel over your line I have such information of the repeated violation of this order by citizens of this district that I am determined to hold all persons violating it strictly responsible.

Very respectfully,

WM. MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal.

Extract from order of War Department dated August 8, 1862:

"II. Any person liable to draft who shall absent himself from his county or State before such draft is made will be arrested by any provost-marshal, or other United States or State officer, wherever he may be found, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and conveyed to the nearest military post or depot, and placed on military duty for the term of the draft; and the expenses of his own arrest and conveyance to such post or depot, and also the sum of five dollars as a reward to the officer who shall make such arrest, shall be deducted from his pay."

And also to the instructions of the War Department of August 11, 1862:

"Second. Any person detained may be released by giving bond to the United States, with sufficient security, in the sum of $1,000, conditioned for the performance of military duty, if he should be drafted, or the providing of a proper substitute."

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 6, 1862.

Marshal MILLWARD,
Philadelphia:

You have not been authorized by this Department to make any order respecting railroads. If you have made any you will revoke it immediately, and are directed to make no orders or arrests under color of any authority of the War Department unless you are first expressly directed to do so by me.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OMAHA, NEBR., *September 6, 1862—3.30 p. m.*
(Received 6.05 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

You must permit us to raise part or full regiment of militia cavalry and infantry for nine months. Do this, [and we] will defend this entire border against Indians and relieve all troops now in Territory.

A. S. PADDOCK,
Secretary and Acting Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 6, 1862.

His Excellency Governor OLDEN,
Trenton, N. J.:

There are arms in the Washington Arsenal for the ten regiments from your State. Can you send the troops here to be armed, thereby saving the time and expense of sending the arms to New Jersey to be brought directly back?

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

ALBANY, N. Y., *September 6, 1862.*
(Received 4.40 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

One hundred and nineteenth New York, Colonel Peissner; One hundred and twenty-third (Salem), Colonel McDougall; One hundred and twenty-eighth (Hudson), Colonel Cowles; One hundred

and thirty-fifth (Yonkers), Colonel Morris, pass through New York to-day. One hundred and twenty-fourth (Goshen), Colonel Ellis; One hundred and twenty-seventh (Staten Island), Colonel Gurney, pass through New York to-morrow. One hundred and thirty-first New York, Colonel Turnbull, leaves on Monday. In addition to the above, One hundred and sixteenth (Buffalo), Colonel Chapin; One hundred and fourteenth (Norwich), Colonel Smith, leave Elmira to-day via Harrisburg. One hundred and twelfth (Jamestown) Colonel Drake; One hundred and thirtieth (Portage), Colonel Fullerton, leave to-morrow and Monday via same route. All the above will be armed and equipped. Several regiments will be ready to leave New York immediately succeeding Monday, 8th instant. I have no equipments for them. See my letter of 4th instant.*

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor.

HARRISBURG, *September 6, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

My DEAR STANTON: The State is being armed to help you. You have about 13,000 of our guns at Washington. They were of the best kind, and went with our regiments to Washington. They are needed here instantly. A special messenger has been sent for them, but the formalities of vouching may occasion delay. Pray, if that be so, dispense with the formalities and send the arms at once. If there should be any mistake the State will account for them.

In haste.

Alway faithfully, yours,

W. M. MEREDITH.

This will be handed you by General Irwin, who is entirely reliable.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, VT., *September 6, 1862—7.15 p. m.*
(Received 8.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The Tenth Vermont Regiment left for Washington at noon to-day, and the Eleventh Regiment is to move for Washington at 9 a. m. to-morrow. Allow me most earnestly to request that these noble regiments have their present inferior guns exchanged for the best you have before they are called to any active service. The regiments richly merit it and I feel that I ought to urge.

FREDK. HOLBROOK,
Governor of Vermont.

MADISON, WIS., *September 6, 1862—5.50 p. m.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch received. If you will read my dispatch of 2d carefully you will see that the tone of your last dispatch is entirely unjustifiable. I have for four days begged for ammunition. I gave all the reasons possible in a telegraphic dispatch, in my first one going

*Related to an individual officer.

into all details possible. I have seized no arms whatever. Your own Department has charge of the Indians, and should know there are thousands of Indians legally and actually in this State. I do not propose to wait until butchery commences, as in Minnesota, but to arm people for defense, and thus enable them to take care of themselves, so that our troops can leave for the South and the East. I invite your attention again to my dispatch, and shall appeal to the President, as you suggest. I wish authority to use some of the new troops raised here, if necessary, to protect our people. See my former dispatch.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

ARSENAL, *September 7, 1862—5 p. m.*
(Received 6.40 p. m.)

Hon. P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

I am now sending to the depot the arms for Governor Curtin, and shall hope to get off not less than 7,000 this evening. The packing is the only thing which delays, as it would destroy the arms to go loose in the cars. The remainder shall be forwarded with all possible dispatch. We have had our hands more than full to-day.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, *September 7, 1862—11.20 a. m.*
(Received 12.20 p. m. 8th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Governor orders regiments into the field, therefore I report when notified. Matters progressing harmoniously. One regiment gone to Cairo. Thirty regiments mustered; seventeen armed. Twelve dispatched on 31st ultimo. I suggested small Treasury notes to pay bounty. None received.

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON CITY, *September 7, 1862.*

Mr. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

I heartily thank you for the generous sympathy which you expressed to me this morning for the struggling Union men of Kentucky. I will leave this evening to return and do all in my power to assist in driving the rebels from my native State, and you can aid us greatly by forwarding as fast as possible arms, directed to the Governor of Kentucky, and to be deposited either at Cincinnati or Indianapolis. When I left there were six or seven regiments of cavalry and three or four of infantry organized, but there were no arms for them and no officer to muster them in. Major Seawell is too old and too slow. He does not do as much business in a week as he should do in a day. Larz Anderson, of Cincinnati, has two sons in the army, one a colonel commanding a regiment and the other an acting aide of General Nelson. I recommend the latter as an additional mustering-in officer with

Major Seawell. At all events let us have an active, capable young man who will do the work speedily. We wish our State delivered of the rebels at the earliest day. Whilst they are there the work of demoralization will go on, and the longer they stay with increasing rapidity. What we want, to make short work with them, is an active and dispatchful mustering-in officer and 12,000 complete sets of additional arms, 6,000 of which to be cavalry and 6,000 infantry arms, of the very best classes and quality to be had. Send them in three installments of 4,000 each—one immediately, one in two, and one four weeks. If you have not the best quality and class, send the best you have; and if you have not all we want, send what you have. Time and events are hurrying us, and by giving your immediate and energetic attention to the requests of this letter you will receive the gratitude not only of me, but of the Union men of Kentucky.

Very respectfully, yours,

GARRETT DAVIS.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 7, 1862—10.15 p. m.*
(Received 12.45 p. m. 8th.)

His Excellency President LINCOLN:

Col. Clinton B. Fisk has raised the first new regiment. I wish you would authorize him to raise a brigade, to be commanded by himself.

H. R. GAMBLE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 7, 1862.

His Excellency Governor OLDEN,
Trenton, N. J.:

In reply to your telegram of the 3d instant, nine-months' men can only be received as militia. Organization same as volunteers. No bounty or advance pay. Supplied as soon as possible.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1862.

His Excellency Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

You are authorized to raise two more regiments of cavalry.

By order of Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 7, 1862.

Governor HOLBROOK,
Brattleborough, Vt.:

Your regiments shall have the best arms the Government have on hand upon their arrival or before they go to the field.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 7, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to ask your attention to the frightful state of disorder existing in the arrangement for removing the wounded from the field of battle. The scarcity of ambulances, the want of organization, the drunkenness and incompetency of the drivers, the total absence of ambulance attendants are now working their legitimate results—results which I feel I have no right to keep from the knowledge of the Department. The whole system should be under the charge of the Medical Department. An ambulance corps should be organized and set in instant operation. I have already laid before you a plan for such an organization, which I think covers the whole ground, but which I am sorry to find does not meet with the approval of the General-in-Chief. I am not wedded to it. I only ask that some system may be adopted by which the removal of the sick from the field of battle may be speedily accomplished, and the suffering to which they are now subjected be in the future as far as possible avoided. Up to this date 600 wounded still remain on the battle-field in consequence of an insufficiency of ambulances and the want of a proper system for regulating their removal in the Army of Virginia. Many have died of starvation; many more will die in consequence of exhaustion, and all have endured torments which might have been avoided. I ask, sir, that you will give me your aid in this matter; that you will interpose to prevent a recurrence of such consequences as have followed the recent battle—consequences which will inevitably ensue on the next important engagement if nothing is done to obviate them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 8, 1862.

Commodore C. VANDERBILT,
New York:

The Vanderbilt is to be fitted out for cruising in the West Indies to run down the privateers that our Navy cannot catch. You are authorized to fit her up as well and as speedily as possible for the service. As she will have to sail under naval colors, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, Captain Fox will correspond with you about fitting her out and arming her. The Navy are very anxious to obtain the aid of the Vanderbilt, for without it they cannot maintain the blockade against the Nashville, Ovieta, No. 290, and other fast vessels.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 8, 1862.

Instructions to U. S. marshals, military commandants, provost-marshals, police officers, sheriffs, &c.

The quota of volunteers and enrollment of militia having been completed in several States, the necessity for stringent enforcement of the

orders of the War Department in respect to volunteering and drafting no longer exists. Arrests for violation of these orders and for disloyal practices will hereafter be made only upon my express warrant, or by direction of the military commander or Governor of the State in which such arrests may be made, and restrictions upon travel imposed by those orders are rescinded.

L. C. TURNER,
Judge-Advocate.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 8, 1862.

General KETCHUM,
Springfield, Ill.:

Your telegram received. Small Treasury notes will be forwarded.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 8, 1862.

His Excellency ISRAEL WASHBURN,
Governor of Maine:

SIR: In reply to yours of the 6th instant* I am directed to say that the number of volunteers from your State for three years enlisted prior to July 2 appears from the records in the Adjutant-General's Office to be 13,076. The last muster-roll, however, is dated December 3, 1861. Any troops sent to the field between that date and July 2 should be added. Errors may and probably do exist in the returns made to this Department, and it is intended that there shall be no controversy between it and State authorities on the subject of furnishing troops. The best information in possession of the Department is furnished to the Governors to enable them to fix their quotas, and then the whole matter is left in their hands, with a confident reliance on their patriotism and discretion that the honor of each State shall be fully protected in sharing the sacrifices and burdens of the war.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALBANY, *September 8, 1862—3 p. m.*
(Received 4 p. m.)

Hon E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Gillmore telegraphs from New York the Adjutant-General of the Army directs that the artillery companies be mustered in as infantry. There are 2,500 men enlisted as artillerists in the Eighteenth Senatorial District of the State on the presumption that the Government would require an additional force of this kind. They are now being organized into companies and battalions. To

* Omitted.

change the condition of the enlistments would be attended with serious if not insurmountable difficulties. With this explanation we await the decision of the Secretary of War.

THOS. HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 8, 1862.

Adjutant-General HILLHOUSE,
Albany:

You will go on organizing the artillery as you propose without regard to the order you mention, which was given without my authority.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 8, 1862.

SIMEON DRAPER,
New York City, N. Y.:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, in which you state that you have information that a number of deserters now in Canada are desirous to return to their regiments on assurance of being permitted to do so without suffering the penalty due to their crime. In reply the Secretary instructs me to inform you that on reference to the Adjutant-General he reports as follows:

It has been the rule rarely departed from to make no terms with deserters. If they return and surrender themselves unconditionally, clemency is often extended to them, but no promises should be given them, or pledge of any sort. The crime is too serious in its consequences to be made light of even for the sake of securing the return to the ranks of a few effective men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, VT., *September 8, 1862—11 a. m.*
(Received 12.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

On the 18th of August I made requisition on General Ripley for arms and accouterments for five regiments of nine-months' troops, being the quota of Vermont under last call, and on 1st of September telegraphed him on the subject, but have no reply. These troops will be ready in all this week to come into camp. Here they will all be volunteers. They are now located about the State in accounted and organized companies. We need the arms at once, and we are promptly and heartily responding to your call for troops. I trust we shall promptly have arms. When will they be sent here?

FREDK. HOLBROOK,
Governor.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 9, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I inclose for your information the accompanying extract from a dispatch to this Department from the legation of the United States at Rome, dated the 19th of last month, and commend to your attention the subject of it, viz, an offer on the part [of] Col. Don Francisco Valle, late of the Spanish infantry, of a regiment of 2,000 men, chiefly Catalans, for the service of the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure.]

U. S. LEGATION,
Rome, August 19, 1862.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Col. Don Francisco Valle, late of the Spanish infantry, has called upon me with an offer of a regiment of 2,000 men, chiefly Catalans, for the service of the United States, being only desirous of being assured that he would be repaid the passage money by the bounty, &c.

I have not hesitated to assure him that on presenting his men at any military post in the United States he would receive the same terms as other recruiting officers, but that the Government could not recognize enlistments abroad as such. That by making an agreement with his men to that effect he could claim on this account so much of their bounty as was necessary to repay the expenses of their passage, and that there was no doubt that the Government of the United States would continue the present organization of the troops as far as was consistent with the Regulations of the U. S. Army.

* * * * * * *

Yours, most respectfully,

W. J. STILLMAN,
U. S. Consul, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 9, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit a translation of a communication which has been received at this Department from his excellency, Mr. Tassara, the minister from Spain, preferring complaints alleged by Spanish subjects against Major-General Butler's administration of the quarantine laws at New Orleans, and to call your attention to allegations in effect of a capricious discrimination to the prejudice of Spanish vessels trading at New Orleans. This Department does not doubt that Major-General Butler is acting with perfect justice and impartiality. But it is bound to acknowledge that the Spanish Government seems to be acting in a very conciliatory and liberal spirit toward the United States. I will thank you, therefore, to transmit a copy of Mr. Tassara's communication, together with a copy of this letter, to Major-General Butler, and to ask him for such detailed

explanations of the subjects as will enable me to give a full and satisfactory answer to the Spanish minister.

I would submit also for General Butler's or General Shepley's consideration the expediency of allowing the Spanish tobacco ships mentioned by Mr. Tassara their clearances as soon as may be compatible with the public health.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

LEGATION OF SPAIN IN WASHINGTON,
Washington, September 3, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States, &c.:

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Her Catholic Majesty, deplores to find himself under the necessity to again call the attention of the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States upon the arbitrariness of which, in regard to quarantines, the Spanish vessels at New Orleans are being subjected.

The transport ships of war of the Spanish Navy, Pinta and Maria Galante, coming from Havana, in ballast, have arrived at New Orleans, for the purpose of taking on board a part of the tobaccos which the Spanish Government has purchased in that city, and notwithstanding the health of their crews has been most excellent during the voyage, a quarantine of thirty days to both has been imposed without regard to the time of passage.

The consul of Her Majesty had officially addressed himself to General Butler to know if the serious injuries which would arise from so extraordinary detention could be avoided, but up to the departure of the mail of the 23d of August no attention had been paid to his remonstrance.

It must be observed (held in mind) that at the same time that these hard quarantines are imposed upon the Spanish vessels North American vessels coming from the same place are being admitted without any detention whatever, and also some foreign vessels, who observe it (the quarantine) during only two or three days.

In the note which the undersigned addressed to the Honorable Secretary of State on the 7th of August last, respecting the quarantine of the Cardenas, mention was made of three vessels, to wit, the Marie Felicité, a French vessel, the English schooner Virginia Antoinette and the North American steamer Roanoke, which, although coming from Havana, had been treated with less severity.

To these cases may now be added the ship Wild Cat, coming from Matanzas, which was detained but for two days, and the ship Statesman, from the same port, which was admitted after eight days.

In a correspondence which has taken place between General Butler and the commander of the Spanish war steamer Blasco de Garay, in relation to the scarcity of provisions on board this vessel, and in which the question of quarantines has been incidentally treated, General Butler says the following:

The question of the duration of the quarantines and of the operations which are to be made to preserve us from contagion I have submitted to the judgment of the proper medical officers of the Lazaretto.

I have never interfered by my orders with his dispositions. If he thinks that in a given case ten days suffice, ten days shall be imposed; if forty in another, it shall be forty, and if in another one hundred days, it must be one hundred. I think, however, that the medical officer can make a difference with regard to the duration of the quarantine between a vessel which has only touched at the Havana and another which has loaded and taken her crew on board there. This must be borne in mind in order to explain the difference of the duration of the quarantines.

Above all it must be observed that, as is public and notorious, the state of New Orleans, in point of salubrity, is not to-day better, if indeed it is not already worse, than that of the island of Cuba; but setting apart this consideration, and even admitting the differences which General Butler establishes either himself directly or the medical officer of the Lazaretto, who fixes the duration of the quarantines, it is very singular that the Pinta and the Maria Galante, as previously to the Cardenas, which arrived at New Orleans in the most satisfactory state of salubrity, a quarantine of thirty days should have been systematically imposed upon them, while to other vessels, under other flags which, at most, could come under the same conditions, it has not been deemed necessary to impose them one of more than two days. Furthermore, it must be remarked that one of these vessels, the Pinta, had had a passage of twenty-one days when she presented herself at the Lazaretto.

The undersigned therefore finds himself under the necessity of addressing himself in the most formal manner to the Honorable Secretary of State, requesting him to be pleased to inform him what are the rules which, with regard to quarantines, obtain in New Orleans, and especially the difference which appears to be intended to establish with respect to Spanish vessels.

In the present case the circumstance even arises that the Pinta and the Maria Galante are the vessels which, with the knowledge of the Government of the United States, have come to take on board quantities of tobaccos, which, to the injury of the Spanish exchequer, have been for a long time detained in New Orleans, and the Honorable Secretary of State will judge whether he should or should not give the order, already too late, that they be immediately dispatched. In any event he must understand that in the island of Cuba the most rigorous reciprocity will be observed with regard to the vessels of the United States which may arrive at those ports.

To use the phrase of General Butler: "If it is thought that in a given case ten days suffice, ten days will be imposed; if forty in another, it shall be forty, and if in another one hundred, it shall be one hundred"—the same in the island of Cuba as at New Orleans.

In the correspondence with the commander of the Blasco de Garay and in other communications to the consul of New Orleans, General Butler expresses himself in terms of the greatest friendship toward the Spanish nation. His acts, however, are in contradiction with his words, and neither the Government of Spain nor the undersigned, in consequence of the responsibility which he has therein, can see with indifference the unjustifiable arbitrariness with which the Spanish vessels are being treated in New Orleans, particularly the contrast being so great between this conduct and that which is being observed toward the vessels of the United States both in Cuba and in Spain.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Honorable Secretary of State the assurance of his most high consideration.

GABRIEL G. Y TASSARA.

BOSTON, *September 9, 1862—5 p. m.*
(Received 5.05 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Please allow nine-months' men to be mustered by companies; then I can combine companies into regiments. This will hasten organizations, and is very important.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

ALBANY, N. Y., *September 9, 1862.*
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Troops should not move now without arms, ammunition, and cartridge-boxes. Have orders been given to Captain Crispin and Major Whiteley?

E. D. MORGAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 9, 1862.

His Excellency Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

The accouterments have been forwarded to-day from New York to Elmira, as you requested. Major Whiteley has been directed to supply accouterments on your requisition for any regiment actually organized and armed. The reason of this limitation is that for about three weeks our supply of accouterments will be less than the demand, and must be issued where most needed. After that we shall have an abundant supply and they will be issued freely.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

(Translation.)

NEW YORK, *September 10, 1862.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States of America, &c.:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive the letter, under date of the 4th of this month, through which you have been pleased to inform me that instructions would be given immediately to return to Mr. Amedée Couturie the $800,000 in coin. With respect to the question of ascertaining to whom the other articles seized at his house should be restored, I have the honor to request you, sir, to be pleased to cause them also to be returned to Mr. Couturie, whom I have invited to receive them, as well as the $800,000.

I beg you, sir, to be pleased to accept my thanks for the explanations which you have been pleased to give me with respect to the protraction of the civil functions of Major-General Butler in New Orleans, and from them I am inspired with the hope that the justice of the President and Government of the United States will hereafter exempt the foreign consuls from official relations with him. I would be happy to be enabled to thank you for it, and to find in it a new bond for the maintenance of the relations for so long a period sincerely friendly between our two countries.

I have already communicated your last letter to the Government of the King, from whom I await further instructions, which, meeting with favorable dispositions on the part of the Government of the United States, will enable us, I trust, to terminate this deplorable affair in such a manner as we both had hoped we should at our first interview upon this subject.

I have the honor, sir, to renew to you the assurances of my high consideration.

ROEST VAN LIMBURG.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 10, 1862.

Messrs. HEWITT, COOPER & Co.,
New York:

GENTLEMEN: This Department deems it highly important to procure a supply of gun-barrel iron of American manufacture, possessing the essential qualities of sufficient tenacity, evenness of texture, easy welding, and proper hardness and density, in as high a degree as the Marshall iron, now imported from England, and hitherto used exclusively at the National Armory. You state that you have ascertained that you can produce at your manufactory in New Jersey an adequate supply of barrel iron which possesses the before-named essential requisites, and wanting only the ornamental qualities of freedom from specks and high silvery luster which characterize the Marshall iron, and you offer to manufacture and sell to the United States 2,000 tons of such iron of the standard shape and size now in use at the National Armory, at 8 cents a pound, delivered in New York. I hereby request you to make 2,000 tons of iron of the quality before mentioned, and deliver the same as fast as the public service may require, it being understood that you are not to receive pay for any iron not fully equal to the standard of quality before described, nor for any excess of waste or of defective iron beyond the proportion which has resulted in working the Marshall iron. It is further understood that if you shall succeed in producing any portion of the 2,000 tons of iron with the essential qualities before named, and in addition as free from specks and as high and silvery luster, and capable of as fine finish as the Marshall iron, for such portion of the 2,000 tons you shall receive the same price as paid for the Marshall iron. The object of this Department in giving this order is to hold out to you as a known responsible party with great experience, enterprise, science, and means, an adequate inducement to undertake the production, if possible, of a domestic supply in sufficient quantity of a quality of iron indispensable to the public service, so as to render this country independent of the supply from abroad, which at any moment might be interrupted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 10, 1862.

Maj. A. B. DYER,
Superintendent of Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass.:

SIR: On learning that Mr. Hewitt was about going to Europe to procure an additional supply of gun-barrel iron of the Marshall

brand, the Secretary of War sent for him to come to Washington, and after a full discussion of the subject decided it to be better to defer his visit to Europe, and any further orders for foreign gun-barrel iron, until the result is known of a full and complete trial of the Trenton iron, which it is understood you have recently undertaken. If a supply of iron can be had in this country which is equal in all essential qualities to the Marshall iron, and inferior only in freedom from specks and a high silvery luster when polished, we may well dispense with these merely ornamental qualities for the sake of rendering ourselves independent of foreign nations for the supply of an article so important as gun-barrel iron. Moreover, if it is probable that such an article can be procured at home, it is the plain duty of the Government to encourage its production and to raise it to the exclusion of the foreign article. The Secretary of War is highly gratified to learn that you have so opportunely undertaken a series of experiments to determine whether Trenton iron can be used to fabricate gun-barrels, and he desires you to prosecute the experiments to completion without delay and report the result to this Department. He further desires that in conducting experiments and estimating results you will seek mainly to develop the useful qualities of the iron, treating freedom from specks, silvery luster, susceptibility of high polish and other merely ornamental qualities as entitled to little or no consideration, provided the essential useful qualities of sufficient tenacity, evenness of texture, easy welding, and proper hardness and density are present. The Secretary of War is the more desirous that a full trial should now be made of the Trenton iron because he is convinced that the daily increasing experience of Cooper, Hewitt & Co., their liberal expenditure of means, and the enterprise, science, and skill which they command, stimulated by their high public spirit and patriotism, will soon overcome every obstacle to the production of American gun-barrel iron of a quality equal, if not superior, to any now made by any foreign nation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 10, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th instant, submitting a correspondence which has taken place between the minister of Spain and your Department, touching a complaint made by him of oppression and exactions by Major-General Butler upon the Spanish house of Messrs. Avendano Brothers, at New Orleans, and requesting that copies of the correspondence may be sent to Major-General Butler and Governor Shepley for such explanations as will enable your Department to answer the complaint in question.

The Secretary further instructs me to say that your request will receive due and prompt attention.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to transmit herewith a copy of a letter, dated the 9th instant, received from the Department of State, together with a copy of the translation of the Spanish minister's communication, to which reference is therein made.*

In view of the complaints alleged by the minister from Spain against the administration of the quarantine laws at New Orleans, the Secretary of War requests that you will as early as practicable submit to this Department full explanations of the questions involved, and at the same time, as suggested by the Secretary of State, consider "the expediency of allowing" the Spanish tobacco ships mentioned by Mr. Tassara their clearances as soon as may be compatible with the public health.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 10, 1862.

Señor Don GABRIEL GARCIA Y TASSARA, &c.:

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Tassara's note of the 3d instant, preferring complaints alleged by the Spanish consul at New Orleans against Major-General Butler's administration of the quarantine laws there, in the cases of the Pinta and Maria Galante, transport ships of war of the Spanish Navy.

In reply the undersigned has the honor to inform Mr. Tassara that a copy of his communication has been sent to the Secretary of War, with the request that he would cause the subjects involved to be promptly investigated.

So far as this Government knows, or has any reason to believe, Major-General Butler's administration of the quarantine laws has been impartial in regard to all vessels of whatever nationality. Certainly the Government will allow no invidious discrimination, and least of all, a discrimination to the inconvenience of the Spanish vessels, and Major-General Butler and Governor Shepley will immediately be so instructed.

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to offer to Mr. Tassara renewed assurances of his very high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, September 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HENRY W. HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief Army of the United States:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 23d of August, directing an immediate investigation of the charges against Charles Heidsieck, and a report of the cause of his arrest and detention, I beg leave to submit the following:

Soon after my coming to this city it became a matter of necessity to

* See pp. 528, 529.

allow a boat to ply between this city and Mobile, for the purpose of bringing flour, the property of this city, which had been purchased by the Committee of Relief and stored there. It was one of the expressed and published conditions that no information or passengers should be conveyed between the two places.

To evade and violate this condition Charles Heidsieck was permitted by the agent to smuggle himself on board the boat, in the pretended capacity of barkeeper or under-steward, and made several trips between the cities, carrying letters and papers and bearing communications between rebels and their sympathizers in the two cities, besides carrying on a contraband trade in wines. After the exigency ceased and the boat was stopped running a permit and a flag of truce were given to a small boat to bring over the city agent, who had gone there to settle up the affairs of the agency. On the return of that boat Heidsieck again smuggled himself on board, under the pretense of being the bearer of dispatches from the consul of France at Mobile and the consul of France at New Orleans, which meant that he brought some hundreds of letters, partly under cover, to the consul of France at New Orleans.

The above facts being established by his own confession to me, as well as by information from others, I directed his confinement at Fort Jackson, where the exigencies of the public service require me to confine some 500 Union soldiers to guard that important point. The health of the *soi-disant* barkeeper was exposed to the same dangers, and no other, that the Union officers and soldiers were; but learning that cases of yellow fever had occurred at quarantine near by, I caused Heidsieck and the other prisoners not confined at hard labor to be removed to Fort Pickens; but upon the intercession of his friends here, and the assurance that this barkeeper of a steam-boat was a gentleman of the highest respectability and honor, I offered to discharge him upon the condition that he should immediately leave for France, whose protection he has claimed, which I trust that every other man who behaves as he does will do.

I know of no other fact which would be of interest to the commanding general.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 10, 1862.

His Excellency Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

Companies of nine-months' men may be mustered into the service separately, but must be attached to some regiment as mustered, in order to perfect muster-rolls.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 11, 1862.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding at New Orleans, La.:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me to transmit to you the inclosed copies of a correspondence which has taken place between

the minister of Spain and the Department of State touching your action in regard to the house of Messrs. Avendano Brothers at New Orleans, and to request such explanations as will enable the Secretary of State to answer the complaint in question.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 9 [11], 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your information a correspondence which has taken place between his excellency the minister of Spain and this Department touching a complaint made by him of oppression and exactions practiced by Major-General Butler upon the Spanish house of Avendano Brothers at New Orleans. Will you do me the favor to remit copies of the correspondence to Major-General Butler, and also if you think proper to Governor Shepley, and to ask for such explanations upon the subject as will enable this Department to answer the complaint in question?

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Sub-inclosure No. 1.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 9, 1862.

Señor Don GABRIEL GARCIA Y TASSARA, &c.:

SIR: The note which your excellency addressed to me on the 26th of August last, during my absence from this city, has only just now been received. It prefers a complaint by your Government made in behalf of the Spanish house of Avendano Brothers at New Orleans for severities and exactions alleged to have been committed there by Major-General Butler while in the military command of that city. More especially it alleges that, without sufficient cause or grounds, General Butler exacted of the aforesaid house, under threats of violence, a bill of exchange for £1,900, equal to $9,600.

This complaint is a very grave one. The President, of course, is not prepared to believe that it is justly made. You may, however, without hesitation, assure your Government that an investigation of it will be made with the least possible delay, and that ample redress will be promptly given if Major-General Butler shall fail to justify his proceedings in the transaction.

This Government is above all things desirous to direct its proceedings in suppressing the present insurrection in such a manner as to do no wrong to individuals, and especially to the subjects of friendly nations.

The present seems to be a proper occasion for me to inform you that Brigadier-General Shepley, who some time ago was appointed Military Governor of Louisiana, has now assumed that office and is charged with the conduct of civil affairs in that State.

It may sometimes happen that differences of opinion may arise between this Government and that of Spain upon the merits of complaints made by the subjects of Spain against the American authorities, or complaints made by citizens of the United States against the

authorities of Spain. In view of such a possibility, I beg leave to suggest the expediency of establishing a joint commission for their settlement, to be composed of commissioners mutually agreed upon by the two Governments. A similar proposition has been made by the United States to Great Britain, and it is understood that there is a probability of its acceptance.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer to you, sir, a renewed assurance of my very high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Sub-inclosure No. 2.—Translation.]

LEGATION OF SPAIN IN WASHINGTON,
Washington, September 11, 1862.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States, &c.:

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Her Catholic Majesty, has had the honor to receive the note of the Honorable Secretary of State of the 9th instant, in reply to that of the 3d from this legation, remonstrating against the outrage committed in New Orleans upon the Spanish house of Avendano Brothers.

The case is in truth serious, and the undersigned hopes that, as the Honorable Secretary of State assures him, the Government of the United States, once convinced of the ground of the remonstrance, will hasten to do justice. The appointment of the new Governor of Louisiana will, without doubt, contribute to the settlement of affairs in New Orleans.

The Honorable Secretary of State adds in his note:

> It may sometimes happen that difference of opinion may arise between this Government and that of Spain upon the merits of complaints made by the subjects of Spain against the American authorities, or complaints made by citizens of the United States against the authorities of Spain In view of such a possibility, I beg leave to suggest the expediency of establishing a joint commission for their settlement, to be composed of commissioners mutually agreed upon by the two Governments.

The undersigned will submit this proposition to his Government. To do so, however, with a full understanding, he would request the Honorable Secretary of State to be pleased to inform him whether the proposed commission should comprehend the settlement of all the claims pending between the two Governments, or only that of some of them—such as those recently arising in New Orleans. The Honorable Secretary of State knows very well that, with a view of carrying into effect a general settlement, there was concluded some time since a convention at Madrid which subsequently was not approved by the Senate of the United States. Furthermore, the Government of Her Catholic Majesty will always be prepared to do all that may contribute to adjust these differences and to strengthen the relations between the two Governments.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Honorable Secretary of State the assurance of his most high consideration.

GABRIEL G. Y TASSARA.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, September 11, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The loyal population of our State, excited by current events, are manifesting a strong desire for immediate militia organization,

and their great anxiety is to be able to procure arms. Unfortunately we have but very few at command. Although the purpose of those proposing thus to organize looks chiefly to domestic emergencies, yet those emergencies are just now so intimately connected with the national cause that it would seem to be important in every aspect that we should avail ourselves of the spirit now aroused, and arm as many as possible of our loyal people. In the hope that you may be able to spare us infantry arms and equipments, say, for 4,000 or 5,000 men, I have requested General Shriver to bear you this, and if you have that number or less in any of the arsenals or depositories which can be spared, I would respectfully but urgently request your authority to receive them, and we would at once provide for their transportation and delivery.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. BRADFORD.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 11, 1862—10.30 a. m.*

(Received 12.15 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

In my efforts to popularize volunteering I have been compelled to appoint many officers who I fear are unfit for their positions. This difficulty can be cured only by an examining board. Please organize one for my regiments in Kentucky at as early day as possible.

DAVID TOD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., September 11, 1862.

Governor TOD,

Columbus, Ohio:

I am pretty much of your opinion about some of your officers, and will try to do them justice by a board.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., September 11, 1862.

His Excellency ANDREW G. CURTIN,

Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.:

SIR: The application made to me by your adjutant-general for authority to call out the militia of the State of Pennsylvania has received careful consideration. It is my anxious desire to afford, as far as possible, the means and powers of the Federal Government to protect the State of Pennsylvania from invasion by the rebel forces, and since, in your judgment, the militia of the State are required, and have been called upon by you, to organize for home defense and protection, I sanction the call that you have made, and will receive them into the service and pay of the United States to the extent that they can be armed, equipped, and usefully employed. The arms and equipments now belonging to the General Government will be needed for the troops called out for the national armies, so that arms can only be furnished for the quota of militia furnished by the draft of nine-months' men, heretofore ordered. But as arms may be supplied by the militia under your call, these, with the 30,000 in your arsenal,

will probably be sufficient for the purpose contemplated by your call. You will be authorized to provide such equipments as may be required, according to the regulations of the United States service, which, upon being turned over to the United States Quartermaster's Department, will be paid for at regulation prices, or the rates allowed by the department for such articles. Railroad transportation will also be paid for, as in other cases. Such general officers will be supplied as the exigencies of the service will permit.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, VT., *September 11, 1862—5 p. m.*
(Received 6.45 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Recruits required for old companies Vermont cavalry will soon all be raised; also, two new companies as authorized by law for addition to cavalry regiments, approved July 17, 1862. Our difficulty is this: That the laws of Vermont authorize and require all military companies to elect their company officers. In this view cannot you allow these two additional companies of cavalry to elect their officers? Will you authorize mustering and disbursing officers for Vermont to pay these companies advance pay and bounty, same as to other three-years' troops? Please answer.

F. HOLBROOK,
Governor of Vermont.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 12, 1862.

LAFAYETTE C. BAKER:

You are hereby appointed special provost-marshal for the War Department, and are authorized to exercise the powers and do and perform the functions pertaining to that office during the pleasure of the President.

You will report to the Secretary of War for instructions.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DES MOINES, IOWA, *September 12, 1862—10 a. m.*
(Received 4.40 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

We have now twenty-two regiments of infantry. I ask as a special favor of the Department permission to furnish a battery of artillery.

SAML. J. KIRKWOOD.

ALBANY, *September 12, 1862—11 p. m.*
(Received 1.40 a. m. 13th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

SIR: I respectfully request authority to accept volunteers for nine-months' service to count [on] the call for drafted militia.

E. D. MORGAN.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
New York, September 12, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: From information received at this office, I have reason to apprehend at any moment the visit to this port of one or more rebel iron-clad war steamers from Europe. To meet the danger, we have only ungarrisoned forts, mounting a less number of guns than is desirable, and not one of them rifled.

I have written to Governor Morgan, requesting that one of our city militia regiments (about 260 strong) be detailed to man the forts. The Governor promises to give the matter immediate attention, and I presume will accede to my suggestion, or otherwise provide for manning the fortifications.

The proper order from your Department to the Governor might expedite matters. I have also conferred with Brig. Gen. Harvey Brown, commandant in our harbor, on the subject.

I now apply to you for whatever aid you may be able to afford us in the way of strengthening our defenses, especially by sending us, if you can, additional guns, some of them rifled, for the fortifications.

A few experienced gunners also would be very desirable, if not indispensable, to instruct the inexperienced men who will occupy the forts.

I regret to have to trouble you with this matter at the present time when the enemy is in the vicinity of our capital, but the safety of New York is of too much consequence to the Union to allow of your not fully appreciating the propriety of this application.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE OPDYKE,
Mayor.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 13, 1862.

Mr. ROEST VAN LIMBURG, &c.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 10th instant, in which, after referring to the restoration of $800,000 in coin to Mr. Amedée Couturie, you request me to cause the other articles seized at his house also to be restored to him, and to state in reply that the Secretary of War will be accordingly asked to give directions in the proper quarter to that effect.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, *September 13, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. E. D. MORGAN,
Albany:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs that a garrison of one company each be placed in Forts Richmond and Schuyler, New York Harbor.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *September 13, 1862—10.30 a. m.*
(Received 12.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Will you accept three battalions of light cavalry of four companies each, making a regiment in all, for service during the war? Most of the companies would desire to furnish their own horses, and it is thought that the organization can be completed in twenty days or less. Such a force is much needed for service on our border in Kentucky, and also in Tennessee.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 13, 1862.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

The Department would accept the three battalions of cavalry mentioned in your telegram. The horses would be received upon passing inspection at an appraisement by the Quartermaster's Department. It has proved a bad arrangement for cavalry to own their own horses; they do no work, and are apt to take an early start.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 13, 1862.

Governor KIRKWOOD,
Des Moines, Iowa:

This Department will accept a battery of artillery from your State if organized in twenty days from this date. The ordnance will be supplied by the Department when the company is ready.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Louisville, Ky., September 13, 1862—5 p. m.
(Received 8 p. m.)

Honorable Mr. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

I am in the office of the Governor of Kentucky. He desires to know if any of the arms—12,000—promised for Kentucky have been sent. To whom and where. Please answer to the Governor.

GARRETT DAVIS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 13, 1862

Hon. GARRETT DAVIS,
Louisville, Ky.:

Before your recent visit to Washington and since May last there have been delivered to the authorities of Kentucky 12,618 muskets

and rifles, 1,380 carbines, 4,509 revolvers, 5,000 sabers, and 7,507 horse equipments. Since you left we have sent to Governor Robinson, care of Lieutenant Edson, Louisville, 4,000 muskets and 1,000 revolvers with accouterments.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
Boston, September 13, 1862.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR: I beg leave to call your attention to a communication sent to you recently by the Governors of the sea-board States (a copy of which is herewith inclosed) in regard to the inequality of the militia draft among the States, caused by withholding any allowance for men sent into the naval service.

The Hon. T. D. Eliot, member of Congress, and the Hon. Isaac C. Taber, mayor of New Bedford, are authorized to confer with you upon this subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

[Inclosure.]

BOSTON, *August 29, 1862.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: We unite in respectfully but most urgently presenting to your attention the inequality of the distribution of the militia draft among the States, caused by withholding any allowance for men sent into the naval service. The New England States have many thousand of volunteers in the National Navy, belonging chiefly to their sea-coast counties, which are nevertheless to be subject to the same draft as the counties of the inland States. So great is this inequality that if the draft is to be vigorously imposed on some of our sea-ports without making this allowance it will absorb the whole population of those towns within the limits of military age.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.,
Governor of Maine.
NATHANIEL S. BERRY,
Governor of New Hampshire.
JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.
WILLIAM SPRAGUE,
Governor of Rhode Island.

BOSTON, *August 29, 1862.*

Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, adds his name to the telegram addressed to you to-day.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, *September 13, 1862.*

General BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Secretary:

There are 20,000 long English Enfield rifles which can be had of parties here at day's notice. They will pass Government inspection. If the Government wants them, please say what it will give. Please notify at once.

WM. SCHOULER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 13, 1862.

General WILLIAM SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General, Boston, Mass.:

Ascertain at what price the Enfield rifles can be purchased. Let me know.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 13, 1862.

Col. WILLIAM SCHOULER,
Boston, Mass.:

What kind of Enfield rifles are the 20,000 now in Boston? Are they hand-made Birmingham guns or machine made by the London Arms Company? The Government is purchasing all that class of guns that can be had at a fair price, but such arms differ in quality and value. This lot is probably worth about $16 each.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 13, 1862.

His Excellency Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

Volunteers for nine months will be accepted in lieu of drafted men, but without bounty or advance pay.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 13, 1862—1.50 p. m.*
(Received 4.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Governors Curtin and Yates have invited a meeting of the loyal Governors, to which I have of course assented. It will probably take place early next week at Pittsburg or Altoona. Have you any suggestions to make?

D. TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 13, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

I have no suggestion to make in respect to the meeting mentioned in your telegram and hope its counsels may be wise and productive of good.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 130. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 14, 1862.

I. The attention of all officers, and especially of commanders of departments and army corps, is called to the absolute necessity of reducing the baggage trains of troops in the field. The mobility of our armies is destroyed by the vast trains which attend them, and which they are required to guard. This evil requires a prompt remedy. Officers will hereafter be allowed to carry into the field only the ordinary mess-chest and a valise or carpet-bag. No trunks or boxes will be permitted in the baggage trains. Privates frequently carry carpet-bags and boxes in the regimental wagons. This must be immediately stopped. Inspectors, quartermasters, and wagon-masters will see that such articles are ejected from the wagons and cars wherever found; and regimental and company officers who permit these abuses will be reported, through the proper channels, for dismissal from service. Commanders of departments and army corps will direct frequent inspections to be made of baggage trains, and especially of officers' baggage, and see that this order is strictly enforced in their respective commands.

II. Another cause of the increase of trains is the carrying of sutlers' goods in regimental or quartermaster wagons, under the guise of quartermaster and commissary stores. Hereafter any officer or wagon-master who permits this abuse will be duly punished, and the sutler whose goods are so carried will be placed without the lines of the army and his appointment revoked.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ALBANY, N. Y., *September 14, 1862.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

It may be necessary to put a portion of our State militia in a situation to render assistance at a moment's notice. Please direct Major Thornton to deliver as required, upon my requisition, arms and ammunition. He has a large supply of ammunition, and 2,000 or 3,000 flint-lock muskets, which he is now altering to percussion.

E. D. MORGAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 15, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, inclosing the translation of a note from the Dutch minister, advising you that he had invited Mr. Amedée Couturie to receive the articles other than the $800,000 in coin seized at his house by the military authorities in New Orleans. The Secretary further directs me to say that your request, that instructions be issued in accordance therewith in the proper quarter, has been complied with.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding at New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that he has been advised by the Secretary of State that the Dutch minister has invited Mr. Amedée Couturie to receive the articles other than the $800,000 in coin seized at his house by the military authorities of New Orleans, and to request that you will accordingly cause the same to be delivered to Mr. Couturie.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Indorsement.]

All matters have been delivered to Mr. Couturie except small box of papers, which have been delivered to their owner, and the matter adjusted, I believe, to his satisfaction.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 15, 1862.

Governor BUCKINGHAM,
Norwich, Conn.:

Please forward the Second Connecticut Battery and any other troops you have as quickly as possible.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NORWICH, CONN., *September 15, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The Twentieth and Twenty-first Regiments went forward on Wednesday. The Nineteenth, Colonel Wessells, left to-day, which is one

regiment over our quota for three years. Will forward the battery and nine-months' men with little delay.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1862.

Governor BUCKINGHAM,
Norwich, Conn.:

Accept my thanks for your telegram. Will you draft or give volunteers, and when? A battle and victory on our side between Hagerstown and Harper's Ferry took place yesterday. Details not yet received.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARTFORD, CONN., *September 15, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Most of our quota will be volunteers. A draft has been made to fill the deficiency.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *September 15, 1862—3 p. m.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

SIR: It is of vital importance that a battalion of mounted men be raised in this State for nine-months' service. Authority for this is asked, with the conditions that the men furnish their own horses and receive no bounty or advance pay.

Respectfully,

J. H. LANE,
Commissioner of Recruiting.

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Louisville, Ky., September 15, 1862—12.15 p. m.
(Received 3 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I thank you sincerely for your prompt reply to my telegram of Saturday.* I am compelled to trouble you again. Three battalions, composing parts of regiments—the Sixth, Tenth, and Eleventh Cavalry—being recruited, were full, having each the requisite number of men. They were not mustered because of the want of mustering officers. Meantime they were ordered into service by U. S. officers, and have each lost in killed and wounded and prisoners several men, reducing them below the standard. The mustering officer now fears to muster them in because of the deficiency. This is very cruel and unjust to both officers and men. In the present great peril to our

* Relating to a supply of cavalry horses. Omitted as of no historical value.

cause we need the services of all our soldiers. They have been reduced below the standard by no fault of theirs. I pray you, my dear sir, to order the muster of all battalions or regiments which, being full, were reduced by the casualties of war before muster. I will undertake to see that no advantage shall be taken of this privilege if granted. An immediate reply is respectfully solicited.

JAMES F. ROBINSON,
Governor of Kentucky.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1862.

Governor ROBINSON,
Louisville, Ky.:

It is not only right that troops who have been in actual service should be mustered in as if their ranks were full, but also that the families of those who have fallen should receive the same benefit as if there had been an actual muster. Orders will accordingly be given to the mustering officer to muster in all who have been in actual service as of the date in which they entered actual service. This I understand to be the wish expressed in your telegram of this date. Accounts have just reached us of a great battle and brilliant victory over the rebels near Hagerstown by our forces against General Lee.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, *September 15, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We have guns, &c., for ten batteries and can fill them [in] a very short time. Will you give orders for the purchase of the horses immediately?

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

BOSTON, MASS., *September 15, 1862.*
(Received 4.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Obliged to postpone draft again, both by slowness of supplies and partial incompleteness of enrollment. Troops come in faster than camp supplies. Authorize me to postpone to October 1 at discretion. We are doing well. People hearty.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., *September 15, 1862—11.50 p. m.*
(Received 9.10 a. m. 16th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Seven regiments are ordered to move via Elmira on or before 23d instant. Arms and accouterments are there for only three regiments. Will you now order 3,600 arms and sets of accouterments there?

E. D. MORGAN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 15, 1862.*
(Received 10 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have postponed the draft until the 1st of October, by which time I expect to raise Ohio's quota in full by voluntary enlistment. It is important, however, that the pay and bounty be continued to the recruits for both new and old regiments until that time. Can this be had?

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT, U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS,
Washington, September 16, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

GENERAL: Since my interview with you this morning I have been giving some thought to the subject of our conversation and have concluded to venture some suggestions.

As at present informed, the Department of Military Railroads, excepting perhaps for the immediate vicinity of the capital, is without a head. If you or the Secretary of War should desire to be informed as to what roads are in possession of the United States, how far they are in operation, by whom operated, what their condition, what the amount of rolling-stock, what prices are paid for materials and supplies, whether a judicious economy or a lavish expenditure characterizes their operation, it would be impossible to procure any direct information on any of these subjects, and abuses of great magnitude may exist without the power of discovering them.

To procure information, put it in shape to be readily accessible, secure system and uniformity in administration, correct abuses, and promote efficiency, the following arrangements appear to be proper:

First. The construction and transportation on the military railroads of the United States to be intrusted to a distinct bureau or department under control of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States.

Second. The head of the department to be an aide to the General-in-Chief with the rank of brigadier-general.

Third. All the military railroads of the United States to be brought under a uniform organization.

Fourth. Regular reports to be made to headquarters of the miles of road in operation, condition of roads, amount and condition of rolling-stock, requirements in construction and transportation, expenditures, lists and pay of employés, purchases—specifying prices in detail and embracing such other particulars as the chief of the department may prescribe, from which reports and abstracts can be prepared exhibiting the comparative economy of operation.

Fifth. The present director of military railroads to be an officer in the department of construction and transportation of U. S. military railroads and as such to have the direction under the chief of the department of all matters appertaining to the office details. He shall make such reports as may be required from time to time and shall examine, supervise, compare, and prepare abstracts from all reports made to the department by the officers in charge of U. S. military railroads.

The above will give a general idea of the proposed arrangements, the details of which can be rendered more complete. It will harmonize perfectly with Colonel McCallum's duties and position and will be satisfactory to him.

Very respectfully submitted.

H. HAUPT.

BOSTON, *September 16, 1862.*

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

The rifles, if not exceeding 25,000, part each London and Birmingham, price $16.50. They are to pass inspection or no sale. Answer what I shall do.

WM. SCHOULER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 16, 1862.

Col. WILLIAM SCHOULER,
Boston, Mass.:

The Government will take the guns at the price named if they are imported and delivered within one week at Boston and pass inspection.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 16, 1862—1 p. m.*
(Received 4.20 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

The Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, and Eighty-eighth, all three-months' regiments, are at Camp Chase awaiting their pay, to be mustered out, and, although proper requisitions were made, not a dollar of money here to pay them. If you have any regard for me, let me beg your prompt interference.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 16, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

Your telegram to General Buckingham in respect to pay of three-months' regiments received. It is impossible to pay faster than money can be had from the Treasury. I have more millions now in the Treasury unanswered than you would like to hear of. I can scarcely get money enough to pay the bounty. Pray do not be impatient for a delay that cannot be helped.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 16, 1862.

His Excellency DAVID TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

Advance pay and bounty will be paid to volunteers for old regiments indefinitely, but not for new regiments.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 16, 1862.

Hon. J. H. LANE,
Leavenworth, Kans.:

In reply to your telegram of yesterday requesting authority to raise a battalion of mounted men for nine months, I am directed to say that authority cannot be granted.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 132. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 17, 1862.

I. *Ordered*, That medical purveyors be required to give bond in the sum of $75,000.

II. The following regulations have been adopted to govern the allowances to officers under sections 1 and 2, act of July 17, 1862, "To define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the Army:"

1. When forage in kind cannot be furnished by the proper department, officers entitled to forage may commute it for the number of horses specified in section 2 upon the certificate of the quartermaster, when there is one, or of the commanding officer when there is no quartermaster, that forage in kind cannot be furnished. When the officer is on detached duty, his own certificate to the fact, with the additional statement that there is no commanding officer or quartermaster serving with him, will entitle him to the commutation.

2. Officers on leave of absence are not entitled to forage or to commutation therefor.

3. Officers of the Army and of volunteers detailed for duty in the Engineers or other branches of the staff are not, as a matter of course, entitled to the pay, emoluments, and allowances of cavalry officers; but, when ordered by the proper authority to be mounted, and when so mounted at their own expense, they are entitled.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 17, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: Your note of the 9th instant, with the communication from the U. S. legation at Rome, relative to the offer of Col. Don Fran-

cisco Valle of a regiment of 2,000 men, chiefly Catalans, has been referred to the General-in-Chief, who reports as follows:

I cannot see that any action of the military authorities can be had on the within proposition. No troops can be raised abroad; they can come to the United States only as emigrants, and on arriving here can only be organized and received into service in the manner prescribed by law.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 17, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I transmit herewith a copy in translation of three notes addressed to this Department on the 28th of June, 7th of August, and 26th of August last, respectively, and have the honor to request that you will cause an investigation to be made of the facts in connection with the occurrences to which the minister refers as having taken place in the month of June last at New Orleans on the arrival and departure of the Spanish steamer Cardenas and the U. S. steamer Roanoke. An early report of the result of the investigation would be acceptable.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure No. 1.—Translation.]

SPANISH LEGATION,
Washington, June 28, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States:

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Her Catholic Majesty, has the honor to call the attention of the Honorable Secretary of State to occurrences, intimately connected together, in which very lately the Spanish consul at New Orleans has interposed.

In consequence of the proclamation of the President of the United States declaring the port of New Orleans to be open, the Spanish steamer Cardenas left the Havana for that place on the 31st May last with freight and passengers, arriving at her destination on the 4th instant without her passage being hindered either at Fort Jackson or at the Lazaretto, and, on the other hand, without having had from the consul of the United States at the Havana any notification whatever about quarantine.

But after a short time she received an order to go back to Fort Jackson, which she did, but not till after landing her passengers, about which no difficulty was made.

In this situation the Spanish consul sent on the 10th to General Butler a communication remonstrating against the order, founding it on the old sanitary legislation of the State of Louisiana, according to which quarantine was not imposed on vessels coming from Cuba unless the usual proclamation had been first made declaring what ports were considered as infected, and vessels which had been cleared without notice of the proclamation were admitted to free pratique.

The consul added that in this case, besides the circumstance of the vessel having commenced her voyage at a period earlier than that expressed by the said regulation for the application of the provisions it contains, might be alleged the favorable opinion of the Board of Health, such opinion being that the Cardenas had arrived in the best condition, and that there was no reason for sending her back (unless something new had turned out on board), as is shown by the circumstance that she had been allowed to land her passengers.

Mr. Callejon notices another peculiarity, to wit: That the captain was not notified how long he should remain in quarantine; on this account calling the attention of General Butler to the losses which were accruing by such unexpected detention, since, besides the risk of spoiling the cargo, which consisted of fresh fruits, there was a scarcity of provisions, they having been provided only for the time reckoned upon for the passage, and there being no means of renewal where they were at the time.

Not having received any reply, the consul on the 12th sent another dispatch, of which a copy is annexed, transcribing literally that of the 10th and placing afresh, in prominence, the considerations which militated in favor of the Cardenas.

He concluded by stating that on that date expired the term of ten days which, in the greatest strictness, it had been usual to impose on vessels coming from Cuba, and that, for this and other reasons which had been stated, it was hoped orders would be given for the admission of the steamer.

The measure taken with the Cardenas appears the more arbitrary as it makes a contrast with the course pursued with the North American steamer Roanoke. That vessel, after touching also at Havana, had been also admitted at the port of New Orleans without, like the Cardenas, being obliged to return to the Fort Jackson to perform quarantine. This consideration, without doubt, is only secondary in presence of the graver incident, to which the clearing of the Roanoke for the Havana gave place, between General Butler and the Spanish consul.

Differing from the case of the Cardenas from the Havana, the Roanoke sailed from New Orleans after the 1st of June, a date at which, according to all instructions and practice of the Spanish consulate at that port, the state of public health is noted on the papers, and on clearing her it was the consul's duty to note that he could not give her a clean bill of health. The consignee replied that he would not take the paper which was given to him if it did not fix the number of days of quarantine which should be imposed on her at Havana, to which the consul rejoined that those which were to be imposed on the Cardenas not having yet been fixed, and there having always been observed strict reciprocity between New Orleans and the ports of Cuba, it was not possible for him to do it; that probably the same number of days would be imposed on the Roanoke as would be imposed on the Cardenas.

The consignee went to see General Butler, and the consul being called by that authority, he required of him that he should issue to the Roanoke a clean bill. The consul refused to do so; a conversation ensuing, in which, according to an official communication before him, the undersigned finds himself under the necessity of calling the attention of the Honorable Secretary of State to the following points:

First. An order of General Butler to the consul of Spain conceived in these terms:

The consul of Spain will issue to the steamer Roanoke a clearance like that which at this season of the year would be given to any vessel whose (dotacion) complement of crew might raise a question (disputava) of good health.

Second. The threat of the same General Butler to the same consul of Spain to ship him off on the Cardenas and send him to the Havana.

Third. The intimation made by the same General Butler to the same consul of Spain to tell the Captain-General of Cuba that he would give him much pleasure by not sending any more Spanish vessels to New Orleans.

As respects the order itself, the Secretary of State knows that General Butler has no power to give orders to a foreign consul in matters of such exclusively consular attribution as the clearing of a vessel for a port of his nation, and that the consul could only regard it as not received. In regard to the terms in which it is conceived, it could be deduced from them that the (dotacion) crew list of the Roanoke at the time raised no question of health, which would add more weight to the requisition of General Butler.

Fortunately, from the communications of the consul, it seems to follow that it was not so. For every reason, even if the crew of the vessel was enjoying full health, the consul was under obligation to note upon the clearance the state of public health at New Orleans, without, in so doing, doing anything else than to issue to the Roanoke "a clearance like that he would give at this season of the year to any vessel which might leave New Orleans after the 1st of June."

It was General Butler who pretended that under his command this year a new thing should be done.

As for the threat of sending the consul of Spain to the Havana because he refused to issue the clearance which was required of him—that is to say, for complying with the sanitary regulations of Cuba—General Butler might have been able without doubt to carry it into effect by a great abuse of power, and the consul himself might have believed himself compelled to leave his post under the force of such unsuitable and unreasonable language.

The undersigned, nevertheless, always desirous to maintain perfect harmony with the Government of the United States, approves the conduct of Mr. Callejon, it being, as is true, that, legally and internationally speaking, his continuance in New Orleans depends on higher authority than that of the military authority of that department.

Respecting, finally, the other expressions which were to be transmitted to the Captain-General of Cuba, General Butler is doubtless ignorant that the Governors of the provinces of Spain have no power to hinder the dispatch of Spanish or foreign vessels, in accordance with the laws, and seems to be ignorant that the commander of the military departments of the United States have not, either, the authority to hinder the vessels referred to, and lawfully dispatched, from being received in the ports of his country open to commerce, as is that of New Orleans.

Lastly. At the interview cited Mr. Callejon asked that some reason should be given for the quarantine of the steamer Cardenas, and that General Butler postponed reply, the matter remaining in the same condition as before.

Under these considerations the undersigned doubts not the Honorable Secretary of State will disapprove of the conduct of the commanding general at New Orleans, entertaining the right to expect, that in relation to the steamer Cardenas, if perchance not already

done, she be released from a quarantine which in any case would already be too long, and having besides damages which the illegal act done to her may have occasioned; and fixing the rules to which vessels coming to New Orleans must be liable, with due reciprocity in the island of Cuba and least prejudice to commerce.

In what relates to the Roanoke, and the conversation with the consul of Spain, that that authority be made to understand that he must respect the sanitary regulations of the island of Cuba; that he treat with more consideration the consuls of friendly nations, and refrain from expressions which are not suited either to give security to trade or to maintain friendly relations between the authorities of that island and those of the United States.

The undersigned avails of this occasion to renew to the Honorable Secretary of State the assurances of his highest consideration.

GABRIEL G. Y TASSARA.

JUNE 12, 1862.

General BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Commander-in-Chief of the Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: On the 10th instant I sent to you the communication which I copy to the letter:

In virtue of the decree of the President of the United States opening this port to general commerce from the 1st June forth, the Spanish steamer Cardenas left the Havana for this port on the 31st May last with freight and passengers, duly cleared by the American consul at that point. The said steamer arrived, without any change, at the wharf here on the 4th instant, in the afternoon, without any hindrance being offered either at Fort Jackson or at the Lazaretto, and the captain being entirely ignorant that vessels coming from Cuba would be subject to quarantine; but shortly after his arrival a direction of yours ordered him to go back to Fort Jackson to remain there until further order, and the captain complied therewith. I understand the object of this order to be to compel the steamer Cardenas to perform due quarantine; but as the captain had informed me that neither here nor there has he been informed of the time which he must remain at that point, and that the Board of Health organized by the State of Louisiana, to which I have recurred, has informed me that such board has no authorized agent at the Lazaretto, for which reason, doubtless, no notice has been taken either at that point or at this port, and that in its opinion the steamer Cardenas has not only come to this port under the best conditions for not undergoing the penalty imposed, but ought to come up, because nothing new has happened on board, and she had been allowed to land thirty or more passengers. I fear the steamer Cardenas may experience longer detention than is proper, and losses and damages consequent upon it, such as the loss of the cargo of fruit, to which it may greatly conduce, the increasing wages of forty-three seamen which make the crew, and want of provisions for these people, as she only laid in stock enough at Havana for the time it might take to come to this port.

The regulation of health which was adopted at the Lazaretto by the aforementioned State Board of Health only imposed ten days' quarantine on arrival from Cuba, reckoned from the day of sailing, when the vessel had no sickness on board, and even such time was preceded by proclamation by the Government declaring what points were held to be infected, admitting to free pratique vessels which had been cleared without notice of it.

On the steamer Cardenas nothing new occurred during the passage, either among passengers or crew. The American consul at Havana gave her no notice, and, as shown to you, she received none at Fort Jackson or the Lazaretto; for these reasons, and considering that nothing new has occurred to this date, and that on this day the ten days' quarantine are completed, which the aforesaid Board of Health has established for vessels coming from Havana, I hope you will deign to give your orders that the said steamer Cardenas be admitted to free pratique, whereby there would be entire conformity of action with what is the practice in the island of Cuba toward American vessels.

Relying on the authoritative opinion which I have mentioned, and in hope on your impartiality and justice, to which the Government of the Queen of Spain has good right, I do not doubt you will consider these reasons for saving the steamer Cardenas from the great damage which longer detention would occasion, and considering that

the steamer Roanoke from New York and Havana has been admitted to free pratique. At the same time I ask you to be so good as to make known to me the regulations which will have to be observed hereafter at the Lazaretto on this river by vessels coming from points which may be considered as infected, and their designation, as that especially affects Spanish commerce. Unless you decide this very shortly it will be understood that in all points of view the measure taken with the Spanish steamer Cardenas is unjust—

First. Because she left Havana at a date earlier than that which the old legislation of this State pointed out as obliging vessels coming from thence to perform quarantine.

Second. Because that legislation has not been modified by you before or since.

Third. Because no notice having been given, nor time fixed for which she should remain under supervision, it is not known if she should stay or go back to her destination, which condition of uncertainty is very damaging, as you are aware, not being able to renew her supplies at that point, nor to receive the least assistance from parties enabled to give it, in case of necessity; and fourth, that besides the thirty and more passengers who were permitted to land, free entry has been allowed the American steamer Roanoke from New York and Havana, and I cannot believe that there is a distinct legislation for each nationality.

For all these reasons, and being a matter which does not admit of delay on account of the very serious damages those interested in the Spanish steamer Cardenas are suffering, and intending to render an account to my Government of this act which I do not think agrees with the justice and impartiality which I have a right to expect from you, I ask you again to deign reply as soon as possible to my said communication, so that Spanish commerce may know what to expect, and not suffer fresh surprises which may prejudice its interests.

JUAN CALLEJON.

[Inclosure No. 2.—Translation.]

SPANISH LEGATION,
Washington, August 7, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States:

For the better clearing up of what occurred to the steamer Cardenas, as referred to in your communication at large of the 28th of last month, the undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Her Catholic Majesty, has the honor to inclose a copy of the protest made before the Spanish consul at New Orleans by Captain Burguero.

From the said document it follows, among other things, that the steamer being compelled to return to Fort Jackson, as was done on the 5th June, did not receive a visit from the physician until the 18th, and only on the 24th was she permitted to enter the port—that is to say, twenty-five days after her departure from the Havana. In this interval the brigantine Marie Felicité, which arrived, leaving the same port on the 13th June, obtained permit to ascend the river on the 21st. On the 13th the English schooner Virginia Antoinette, also from Havana, whence she sailed on the same day as the Cardenas, anchored in sight of Fort Jackson, and on the 18th obtained the like permit as the French brig Marie Felicité, and lastly the mail steamer Roanoke arrived on the 10th and went up to port without detention.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to reiterate to the Honorable Secretary of State the assurance of his highest consideration.

GABRIEL G. Y TASSARA.

[Sub-inclosure.—Translation.]

At the city of New Orleans, on the 25th day of June, in the year 1862, before me, Don Juan Callejon, consul of Her Catholic Majesty at this place and its dependencies, appeared Don José Ramon Burguero, of

the matriculation of Coruña, captain of the Spanish steamer Cardenas, the latter of Havana, accompanied by two witnesses, that declaration should be made, and deposed that on the 31st day of May, of 1862, he departed from Havana with his vessel on the course for this port, and with the regular clearance from the Spanish authorities and from the consul of the United States at the Havana, pursuing his voyage with fair weather until the 3d of June, on which, at 5 o'clock in afternoon, he came in sight of the light-house at the Pass à l'Outre of the Mississippi River, and proceeded up the stream. It was 8.30 of the same evening he came to the outpost of the customhouse, where, in normal times, note was taken of the place whence sailed, of the cargoes of vessels, and from whence advices were sent by telegraph to the consignees thereof. There he stopped the engine, blew the steam whistle, and seeing that no one was coming near him, followed up the river to Forts Jackson and Saint Philip, where also he slowed and stopped the engine, blowing the steam whistle as before. No one gave any hindrance to his passing, and the steamer followed her course to the Lazaretto, where he repeated the same doings as he had done at the customs station and at the forts. No one replied, but an officer called Dikman, of the U. S. Army, and who probably belonged to that detached post, asked of the captain the favor to take him up to the city, favor which the captain allowed, and at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th arrived here at this place and made fast to one of the wharves. Before getting through with this work the vessel was invaded by a crowd of people from the city. Even at 6 o'clock there had not come on board any authority to receive her. Then the captain notified the consignees of the Cardenas, Messrs. Avendano Brothers, and agreed with them to present himself on the following day, as it was no longer within business hours at the customhouse or at this Her Majesty's consulate. But at 8 o'clock at night an officer came on board, accompanied by the aforementioned Captain Dikman, and after having the townspeople who had come on board go ashore he asked the captain in a rough way if he had a permit from the commander at the forts to pass up. The captain answered in the negative, relating to him at the same time the circumstances already narrated. Then the officer, whose name is Stafford, wrote an order by which he directed that the Cardenas must go down and anchor below the two forts until otherwise ordered; which order is not given here because destroyed a few moments after being made by the same person who wrote it, who gave it to the captain verbally, ordering the debarkation of the passengers, firing up, and going away immediately.

This was not possible, and by force of entreaty the captain got permission for the supercargo of the Cardenas, which individual spoke English, to accompany him to one of the officers to present him to General Butler, commanding general of the department, and state to him that, never having been at this port, the captain was ignorant of the usages here established; that he had stopped upon entering the river, on passing by the forts, and on reaching the Lazaretto, and that no one hindered him from passing on, nor made any signal to him; that if at either of those points he had received orders to stop he would have respected and obeyed them; that, unused to the practice, having boilers in bad condition, and both empty, he could not depart immediately; that it was not just that the interests of the charterers of the vessel should suffer for the neglect of the commander at the forts; that as for the passengers, following the old

custom, they had landed without the captain's knowledge, and that he could not seek through a city unknown to him some thirty-five persons, but that it was to be expected that they would come to get their passports and baggage. He delivered to the supercargo the register, the manifest, and a bag of letters sealed up by the American consul at Havana, the captain giving him special instruction that if the general insisted on his going off he should state to him that he had no provisions or pilot; that he required six hours at least to fill the boilers and get up steam, and that he would hold the general responsible for any damage that his order might occasion.

The supercargo went off with the officer, and at 10 at night came back, accompanied by him, and bringing back the letter bag and papers, which he took, and complaining that he had not been able to make his statements because General Butler refused to listen to them, with strong threats forbidding him to utter a word. It being then necessary to go in compliance with the order the supercargo had received from the mouth of the general in person, and desirous to shelter himself from responsibility, the declarant had an interview with his consignees, who accompanied him in search of the undersigned consul of Her Catholic Majesty, whom they could not find owing to the unseasonableness of the hour. At 2 in the morning appeared the pilot, who had been ordered to be got through the aid of one of the passengers, and the Cardenas left immediately thereafter. On the 5th day at 7 o'clock in the morning she anchored at two miles to the east of Fort Jackson, and the captain sent the supercargo to the fort to ask the commander if he gave him permission to go up, to which he answered that he had the general's order not to permit the Cardenas to go up, nor communicate with any one until fresh orders; and from some remarks of the commander the captain arrived at the conclusion that he had been sent there to perform quarantine; to his great surprise, because, neither in the conversation held with the officers, nor in that had with the general, was anything said about sanitary regulations. There the Cardenas remained waiting, shut off from communication, for the visit of the health officer, without provisions and in a difficult position for obtaining them. The said health officer did not come until the 18th day, and found there were no sick on board, but could not fix for the captain's declarant the term of quarantine, nor did he receive any communication from the authorities which would fix it.

On the 12th of June the brigantine Marie Felicité arrived from the Havana, and on the 21st obtained leave to go up the river.

On the 13th day arrived the schooner Virginia Antoinette—Captain Stria—and on the 18th obtained the same leave as the French schooner Marie Felicité. The English schooner Virginia Antoinette had left the Havana on the same day with the Cardenas. On the 10th arrived the United States mail steamer Roanoke, also from the Havana, and went up immediately to the port without performing the slightest quarantine. On the 18th, and by special favor, the Cardenas was permitted to pass the forts and to anchor in front of the Lazaretto. On the 23d the captain obtained permission to come to the city, but not the vessel. She did not receive any until the 24th, on which she came up to the port of New Orleans on the 25th, after her departure from Havana.

What is written was read to the captain declarant, and after confirming the same and made oath that he had told the truth in every particular, he added that considering the procedure of the military

authorities of New Orleans in regard to the Spanish steamer Cardenas under his command to be unjust; considering that the vessel had a crew, every one in the best of condition of health, and that she was sent to quarantine for an indefinite time and without receiving a visit from the health office until thirteen days after her arrival; considering that this causeless detention has produced great losses to the owners and fitters-out of said Spanish steamer Cardenas, among others that of a cargo of fresh fruit, of which she brought a large quantity, and which it was made necessary to throw overboard because it was in a state of putrefaction; considering that said authorities have acted with notorious injustice in detaining the steamer Cardenas while they permitted the coming up to the port of vessels proceeding from the same place with the said steamer, even imposing on the last a shorter quarantine than on the Spanish, or not subjecting them to any, as happened with the American steam mail packet Roanoke; by these presents, one, twice, thrice, and in the most public, formal, and solemn manner, he protested against, &c.

(Certified.)

[Inclosure No. 3.—Translation.]

LEGATION OF SPAIN,
Washington, August 26, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States:

In continuation of the business of the Spanish steamer Cardenas, the undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Her Catholic Majesty, has the honor to transmit annexed to the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States copy of the proceedings, sustained by documents, by which Don José Maria Morales, president of the Cuban General Steam Navigation Company, shows that the damages occasioned to them by the long detention of said vessel at New Orleans, in consequence of the unjustifiable orders of General Butler, amount to the sum of $16,347.

In pressing this claim the undersigned entertains the confidence that the Government of the United States will admit its justice by indemnifying the owners of the Cardenas for the losses they have suffered.

The undersigned avails of this occasion to reiterate to the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States the assurance of his highest consideration.

GABRIEL G. Y TASSARA.

(Translation.)

HAVANA, *July 26, 1862.*

Most Excellent CAPTAIN-GENERAL, SUPERIOR CIVIL GOVERNOR:

Don José Maria Morales, president of the Cuban General Steam Navigation Company, with all due respect, shows to you that on the 13th of this present month arrived at this port from New Orleans the Spanish merchant steamer Cardenas, the property of the said company, and under command of their captain, Don José Ramon Burguero. This vessel was cleared here for that port on the 31st of May last past, carrying freight and passengers, with all the formalities and requirements necessary on the part of our authorities, and with the intervention of the consul of the United States at this place in all that concerned certificates to documents.

On the 4th day of June, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the said vessel reached New Orleans, made fast to one of its wharves, and landed all the passengers in the best condition of health, without any impediment whatever made by the vessels of war and forts of that place.

At 8 o'clock the same night an order of the Government was made known to the captain to cast off from the wharf and drop down and anchor below the forts, reminding him that he had entered the port without having asked leave of the commanders of said forts; and although Captain Burguero presented himself to General Butler, commandant-general of the department, with the intention of stating to him that, never having been in that port, he was ignorant of its settled usages; that notwithstanding he came to, on passing before the forts and on arriving at the Lazaretto, nobody prevented him from going on; that if any signal had been made to him to stop he would have obeyed it, and that it did not appear to him to be just that the interests of his owners and freighters should suffer by the negligence of the commanders of those forts. The said General Butler having refused to listen to his reasons, and threatening him with sinking his vessel if he did not immediately comply with the order which had been given him, Captain Burguero, desiring to secure himself from responsibility, and to guard at the same time the rights of the owners against the heavy damages which he foresaw would follow upon such a strange order to go into quarantine when there had not been a single sick man on his ship, and to guard also the rights of some freighters who had shipped fruits which surely would rot and be thrown overboard, as in fact took place, went at once without delay, accompanied by his consignees, MM. Avendano Brothers, before Her Majesty's consul resident at New Orleans to extend the protest, which in form most solemn, he incloses to you, that you may thereby inform yourself of its contents and lay it before Her Majesty's Government in order to obtain just reparation and indemnification of the losses and damages which have been caused to those interested in the vessel, and to some freighters, by the effect of the measures which were so inopportunely and so unjustly taken with the steamer Cardenas to cause her to suffer from twenty-two days of quarantine, with such rigor as to challenge attention, as exercised only with that vessel, perhaps because she was Spanish, whilst the going up to the port was allowed to other vessels coming from the same place as the Cardenas, or subjecting them only to lighter quarantine, or none, as occurred with the American mail steamer Roanoke which arrived from Havana a few minutes before the Cardenas.

If to such arbitrary action is added the strictness with which the authorities of the port acted on the day of the departure of the said steamer Cardenas, an exact and general search being made on board, without passing over the letters passengers were carrying with them, which were opened and read in the presence of all, Your Excellency and Her Majesty's Government will not do less than admit that there is just ground to claim from that of the United States what may satisfy the dignity of ours, and the injured interests of our subjects, damaged by the effect of the incomprehensible orders of General Butler, because, from the many interesting details which are shown by the protest is deduced the injustice and oppressiveness of the penalty imposed on the steamer Cardenas, making her, without cause, perform twenty-two days' quarantine after the vessel had received on board, on passing one of the forts, an officer of one of the detachments which garrisoned them, who asked the favor of being carried to the city, and after having been landed, together with thirty-five passengers that she brought from Havana, and finally after having been in full and complete communication and contact all the evening of the 4th of June with the crowded population of New Orleans, which through curiosity came to visit the vessel.

The Cuban General Steam Navigation Company, considering that the round voyage of the steamer Cardenas could not exceed fifteen days, supplied their vessel with mess rations and provisions for that time, bearing in mind the scarcity and dearness of provisions in New Orleans, in order not to delay their vessel in port more time than was purely needful to take in cargo and passengers—that is to say, three or four days; but as it could not enter into their calculations that twenty-two days of quarantine would be imposed upon her, it cannot be brought in question, but that for a short time, while undergoing that quarantine, the captain was obliged to have recourse to the city to provide himself with necessary food, having had to pay $30 a barrel for flour, half a dollar a pound for meat, $1 a dozen for eggs, and the rest in the same proportion.

The numerous crew of the vessel, exceeding forty persons, including officers, seamen, engineers, firemen, and other service, compulsorily brought upon her a daily expenditure of large amount, besides towings, pilot dues, and other extraordinaries, which have had to be paid three times in consequence of such quarantine, so that the whole will not be less than $4,000, and if to this be added, as should be added, the estimate of damage by the loss of time by twenty-two days' detention in such quarantine, during which the vessel might have made very easily a voyage and a half, this is another damage of importance which, according to the data presented by the administrators of the company, may be considered at the lowest at $12,450 under existing circumstances; and this is the reason why the president of the company, who has the honor to address himself to you, begs you will please to have presented in due form the protest inclosed, with a separate note of the estimate of damages brought upon the Cuban General Steam Navigation Company, according to a memorandum signed by the administrators, amounting together to $16,347.

These documents are placed in your influential hands that, in such manner and form as you shall deem just, most adequate claim be made for payment from the Government of the United States, as a just indemnification of the damages which were caused to the said company as a consequence of the unjustifiable orders of General Butler, commandant-general of the department of New Orleans, such being an act of justice which is prayed from the Government of Her Majesty which Your Excellency so worthily represents in this island.

J. M. MORALES.

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

Administration of the Cuban General Steam Navigation Company.

HAVANA, *July 23, 1862.*

Amount of damages which, according to the notes of expenses presented by the captain of the steamer Cardenas, and the usual product of a round voyage to New Orleans at the present epoch, this administration considers that the Cuban General Steam Navigation Company has suffered by the unjustifiable detention of twenty-two days, which the said vessel was subjected to at the port of New Orleans by the military commander and representative at that place of the Government of the United States of North America:

Maintenance of the crew during twenty-two days, expenditure of coal, which was necessary to be replaced at $16 per ton, tow-boats, pilotages, errands of persons in employ, transportation of provisions, commissions on purchases, loss on exchange of paper for gold, &c.	$3,897

On a round voyage of a steamer of 407 tons between this port and that of New Orleans the period of fifteen days is reckoned. Upon this idea the Cardenas ought to have made a voyage and a half in the twenty-two days she was detained, and using as bases the net product of that she had just completed (if she had not been delayed), amounting to $8,300, the company would have earned for a voyage and a half	$12,450
Total	16,347

It results that the Cuban Steam Navigation Company, which we conduct, has suffered damages to the amount of $16,347 by the detention of twenty-two days at the port of New Orleans of their steamer Cardenas.

SAN PELAGIO PARDO & CO.

(Certified.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 17, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, inclosing a copy in translation of three notes from the Spanish minister, and requesting an investigation of statements therein made by him respecting the occurrences which took place on the arrival and departure of the Spanish steamer Cardenas and the U. S. steamer Roanoke in June last, and to inform you that the subject has been referred to Major-General Butler for a report of all the facts and circumstances connected therewith.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *September 17, 1862—10 p. m.*
(Received 10.30 a. m. 18th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

In accordance with your instructions I have authorized raising of two additional cavalry regiments, to wit: The Fourteenth, to be raised at Peoria, by D. P. Jenkins; the Fifteenth, also at Peoria, by Captain Hancock, U. S. Army. I have also authorized Major Stewart to fill up his battalion to a regiment, to be known as the Sixteenth, and Major Thielemann's to be the Seventeenth.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor.

BOSTON, MASS., *September 17, 1862.*

Hon. P. H. WATSON:

Before receiving your answer Pennsylvania had bought the muskets at the price I named, adding the exchange, which made the cost $19.87. The parties have 18,000 more, which they will sell the United States on the same terms—that is, $16.50, exchange added. Pennsylvania will take them at these terms. Answer at once.

WM. SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 17, 1862.

General WILLIAM SCHOULER, *Boston, Mass.:*

As the United States is purchasing large numbers of English Enfield rifles of the best quality at about $16 each, including exchange, the War Department would not be justified in paying several dollars a gun higher price because the State of Pennsylvania sees fit to do so. By the time the duty is paid on these arms the cost to the buyer will be $25 a piece at least. Who is the importer of these arms, and who is negotiating the sale to Pennsylvania?

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

DETROIT, MICH., *September 17, 1862.*
(Received 2.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The Fourth Regiment Cavalry, 1,200 strong, is ready to march, but it has no carbines, although the requisition was made on the Ordnance Department several weeks since. Can they be forwarded immediately? Sharps carbines preferred, if possible.

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 17, 1862.

His Excellency Governor BLAIR, *Detroit, Mich.:*

Three hundred and fifty carbines only can be supplied to the Fourth Regiment of Michigan Cavalry. They are sufficient for scouting and skirmishing. Their equipment is complete with either pistols and sabers, or with carbines and pistols.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *September 17, 1862.*

Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE,
Mayor of New York:

SIR: Your letter of the 12th to the Secretary of War has been referred to me for answer. At the present time it is impossible to send troops to New York. Every available man must be in the field against the enemy. Perhaps in a few days the condition of affairs may be such as to make other arrangements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 17, 1862—1.15 p. m.*
(Received 4.15 p. m.)

General BUCKINGHAM:

The order forbidding the re-enlistment of men discharged from service interferes with recruiting. Many who were discharged on account of sickness have recovered and are anxious to enter the service again. Cannot the order be modified?

DAVID TOD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 17, 1862—7.30 p. m.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

I am not aware of any order by this Department preventing soldiers discharged by the expiration of their term from re-enlisting. If there be any such order, it is revoked. Soldiers discharged for military offenses are forbid from re-enlisting, but none others.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 17, 1862.

His Excellency Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

This Department is just advised by the agent of an importer of Enfield rifles that he will not deliver a lot of 25,000 that had been offered to the United States, as Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania has offered one-third more for them. Is it true that you are competing with the United States in the purchase of arms and offering much larger prices?

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September 17, 1862.*

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Have made no offer of any kind to any one for guns. Have always refused to buy arms of any description. The agent would impose on you.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 17, 1862.

Capt. R. I. DODGE,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

The Secretary of War directs that the men who respond to the call of 50,000 by Governor Curtin, and sanctioned by the President, be mustered into the U. S. service for three months, unless sooner discharged. Subsistence will be paid by the Subsistence Department and transportation by the Quartermaster's Department.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 17, 1862.

Governor HOLBROOK,
Brattleborough, Vt.:

Your troops will be required in the field at the earliest moment they can be got ready. If anything is needed from the Department please let me know.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
ADAMS HOUSE, 244 F STREET,
Washington, D. C., September 17, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief:

GENERAL: The Sanitary Commission appointed by the War Department in June, 1861, to advise and aid the Government in respect to the sanitary condition of the Army, has now had an existence almost coeval with the war. It has worked for many months and is now working in perfect harmony with the Medical Bureau, and has its whole system adjusted to the military order and subordination which ought to reign, even in benevolence, in a time of war. Anxious not to be confounded with the irregular and eccentric movements so often using our name, we would write the Commander-in-Chief to examine either personally or by a responsible representative the scheme and the working of the Sanitary Commission, that, if he see fit, he may give it the sanction of his official authority.

Representing and organizing the spontaneous benevolence and solicitude of the homes from which our vast Army comes, and enjoying the confidence of the best citizens in all loyal communities, the Sanitary Commission is in an attitude to save the Government an immense amount of care and trouble (foreign to governmental functions) if it has the moral support and confidence of the high authorites of the Nation. By its thoroughly organized and largely experienced system, it can now take complete and exclusive charge of all the outside effort, so large and irresistible, which the country is making to add to the comfort and security of our sick and wounded soldiers. Were the various State and local committees and agents—which now embarrass the Medical Department by their humane but inexperienced and generally superfluous exertions—requested to report to and act under the only organization recognized by the Government (the U. S. Sanitary Commission), not only would a vast amount of waste, disorder, intermeddling, complaint, and confusion be avoided, but a responsible organization, easily held to its accountability, would be left to receive the money and supplies furnished by the benevolence of the Nation—an organization which would always sustain the methods and order of the Medical Department, being in confidential and thorough sympathy with the Surgeon-General, and solicitous to uphold his hands and aid his efforts, without intrusion or superserviceableness.

The Nation having already poured into our treasury $160,000 in money, and filled our store-houses with supplies, in value to the amount of, perhaps, $2,000,000, we think we can honestly and without immodesty claim to possess its confidence and to be entitled to the full moral support of the Government.

The scientific value of the laborious inspection system we have pursued; the extensive tabulation of medico-military statistics we have made; the extent of the sanitary information furnished the Army in the printed tracts we have circulated to the extent of tens of thousands, and of the condensed medical information furnished the surgeons in the form of medical essays, made by committees of the soundest and most distinguished physicians throughout the country, all—we make bold to affirm—give us a perfect claim to the full and cordial support of the Commander-in-Chief and of the Government.

We have respectfully to suggest to the Commander-in-Chief that, if convinced, as we think he may be, of the worth of these claims (and he has only to consult the Surgeon-General to receive full evidence of them), he will use his official influence with the President to obtain a recommendation to the following effect, *i. e.*, that the President, by the advice of the Commander-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General, recommends the country to furnish its extraneous aid and assistance for the soldiers who are sick and wounded through the Sanitary Commission, appointed in the very beginning of the war to be the channel of this benevolence, as the multiplication of agencies of this kind is embarrassing to the Medical Department and the military authorities. Whatever expressions of confidence, after full investigation, the Government may see fit to add to this recommendation, we should value for their moral effect.

A thorough and unsparing examination of our methods, of our past services, and our present activities (if it were possible) would be the highest favor the Government could render us.

Very respectfully, yours,

HENRY W. BELLOWS,
President of the Sanitary Commission.

Statement showing number of troops which have taken the field under recent calls for volunteers and militia.

States in alphabetical order.	Number in three-years' regiments.	Remarks.
Connecticut	8,892	6 regiments have taken the field.
Delaware	1,008	No regiments have taken the field.
Iowa	3,920	None.
Indiana	23,520	24 regiments infantry, 11 companies cavalry, and 3 batteries artillery in field.
Illinois	35,280	18 regiments infantry in field, 4 others under orders, 15 others mustered, 10 of them armed, but not fully equipped.
Kentucky	3,382	3 regiments cavalry in field; no complete infantry regiments organized yet.
Kansas	4,900	Verbal report of General Lane.
Minnesota	4,188	No muster made; men used against Indians.
Maryland	2,287	2 regiments in field and one section of artillery.
Michigan	6,860	7 regiments in field, 2 regiments will take field by 20th, 2 cavalry regiments (1,200 each) and a battery at Detroit.
Maine	4,500	
Missouri	1,892	
Massachusetts	6,860	
New York	39,200	32 regiments have taken the field.
New Hampshire	3,920	
New Jersey	4,800	5 regiments have taken the field.
Ohio	24,500	25 regiments have taken the field.
Pennsylvania	31,360	32 regiments have taken the field; 17 regiments of militia under call of Governor.
Rhode Island	1,074	
Tennessee	806	None reported.
Vermont	2,940	3 regiments have taken the field (1 under call for 50,000).
Virginia	1,794	2 regiments have taken the field.
Wisconsin	3,920	4 regiments have taken the field.
Total	212,488	

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 17, 1862.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 18, 1862.

Brigadier-General RIPLEY,
Chief of Ordnance:

GENERAL: You will give immediate and strict attention to the officers in charge of all the arsenals, armories, and magazines of the United States to guard against malicious or accidental destruction by fire. There is reason to believe that there is an organized design on foot for their destruction. Please acknowledge the receipt of this order.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 18, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th ultimo, transmitting a translation of a note from the minister of Spain complaining of the conduct of the military authorities of New Orleans toward the firm of Messrs. Puig Brothers, merchants of that city,* and in reply to inform you that the subject has been referred to Major-General Butler for a full and prompt report in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 18, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 4th instant, transmitting the translation of two notes addressed to your Department, one from the Prussian minister and the other from the first secretary of the French Legation, relative to a tax on the subjects of their respective nations at New Orleans, levied by order of Major-General Butler, and requesting that this Department cause a full report to be made of the subject. The Secretary further requests me to inform you that Major-General Butler has been requested to report fully upon the points indicated in your communication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 18, 1862.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding at New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to transmit to you the accompanying translation of two notes received from the Secretary of

* See August 21, p. 426.

State—one addressed to him by the Prussian minister and the other by the first secretary of legation of France, relative to a tax on subjects of their respective nations at New Orleans, levied by your order, proportionate to the amounts which they are alleged to have subscribed to a loan to the municipal authorities of that city before it was reduced to the possession of the United States. The Secretary further instructs me to request that you will furnish, for the information of the Department of State, a full report on this subject, particularly as to the character of the loan made to the insurgents, and the loyalty of the parties generally as well, in the special instances referred to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Inclosure No. 1.—Translation.]

LEGATION OF FRANCE IN THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, August 29, 1862.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, &c.:

SIR: Messrs. Rochereau & Co., Jeannet Quertier & Co., bankers, and Mr. Lewis, a merchant, at New Orleans, have found themselves reached by General Orders, No. 55, issued by Major-General Butler, under date of the 4th of this month, and struck with a contribution of 25 per cent. of the amount of the sums subscribed by them, as well for themselves as for their proxies, to the loan issued by the so-called committee of public safety and guaranteed by the city. They have been obliged, under threat of seeing their property seized and sold at public auction, to pay within a period of seven days the sums which were demanded of them; but they have not done so without protesting, as well before General Butler as before the consul of France at New Orleans, against such a contribution.

It is certain, indeed, that in the month of March last, when the city of New Orleans, in virtue of its powers as a municipal corporation, caused bonds to be issued to the amount of about $1,200,000, certain capitalists had a right to consider the purchase of these bonds as nothing but a simple investment. If it be recollected that at that period all possibility of remitting funds to Europe was out of the question, in consequence of the blockade and of the depreciation of exchange, which had fallen to two francs fifty centimes, or three francs the dollar, there can be no astonishment that merchants or bankers, having funds in their hands to invest, as well for themselves as for their constituents, should have become purchasers of the bonds in question without inquiring the use which the city might make of their proceeds, and without surmising that a purely financial operation might one day be considered as an act of hostility, to some extent, against the Government of the United States and be punished as such by a fine.

At all events, measures which carry with them such a character of reprisal, it seems to me, ought not to reach foreigners who have in no manner violated neutrality, and I am confident that the Federal Government, on taking into consideration the observations which I have the honor to submit to you, will be pleased to order the restitution of the sums which the French subjects before mentioned have paid under the compulsion of threats, but with all reservations.

I embrace this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

For the minister and by authority:

VTE. JULES TREILHARD,
First Secretary of the Legation.

[Inclosure No. 2.—Translation.]

LEGATION OF FRANCE IN THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, August 29, 1862.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: I have had the honor to address to you heretofore verbal remarks in regard to certain acts which have marked the beginning of the administration of General Butler at New Orleans. I cannot leave you without a knowledge of how those acts have been estimated by the Emperor's Government, and I consequently have the honor of communicating herewith to you an extract from a dispatch of Mr. Thouvenel on this subject. I doubt not that the Federal Government, which has in a spirit of lofty justice instituted the mission of the honorable Mr. Reverdy Johnson at New Orleans, will receive in the same spirit observations relative to acts of domestic administration of which the French residents at New Orleans may have justly complained.

I embrace this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurances of my high consideration.

For the minister and by authority:

VTE. JULES TREILHARD,
First Secretary of the Legation.

[Sub-inclosure.—Translation.]

Extract of a dispatch from Mr. Thouvenel to Mr. Mercier.

It would be a subject of much regret if the Federal Government were to regard now otherwise than it seemed to do at first the acts of General Butler, and if the sending of Mr. Reverdy Johnson to New Orleans should not have the results which we expected from it. I cannot suppose that the Cabinet at Washington will refuse to admit how just and natural are the remarks which you have already addressed to it in regard to the situation in which General Butler's administration was calculated to place our countrymen and other foreign residents.

It is not a question, in fact, of treating them as privileged, but merely of taking into equitable account the difference of positions.

We assuredly do not intend to investigate whether the Federal Government is right or wrong in subjecting the communities which it places again under its authority to impositions of war or to fines, with a view of punishing them for their previous attitude. What we limit ourselves to asking is that these measures of reprisal may not reach our countrymen, who are only armed for the maintenance of public order, and who have in fact lived so foreign to all the political events which were taking place around them that no kind of resentment should be evinced toward them. It is, therefore, by good right that you have protested and that you must still protest, if necessary, against measures like that, for instance, which sought to compel certain French retail dealers, who had already paid the State of Louisiana the sum established by the law of the land for their licenses, to pay the amount a second time.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 18, 1862.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding at New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to transmit to you the accompanying copy of three notes,* addressed to the Department of State by the Spanish minister, respecting the occurrences which took place on the arrival and departure of the Spanish steamer Cardenas and the U. S. steamer Roanoke at New Orleans in June last, and to request that you will report fully to this Department all the facts and circumstances connected therewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

CAIRO, ILL., *September 18, 1862—1 p. m.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Major-General Grant is sending here large lots of negro women and children, and directs me to ask you what to do with them. Parties in Chicago and other cities wish them for servants. Will I be allowed to turn them over to a responsible committee, to be so employed? If so, can I transport at Government expense?

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 18, 1862—7 p. m.

Brigadier-General TUTTLE,
Commanding at Cairo:

You are authorized to turn over to responsible committees negro women and children, who will take in charge to provide them with employment and support in the Northern States, and you may furnish transportation at Government expense.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARTFORD, CONN., *September 18, 1862—10 a. m.*
(Received 10.15 a. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

It would essentially aid my organization of militia if you will accept as a part of the quota of this State a battalion of true Irishmen, to be attached to General Corcoran's brigade. I have arms and clothing complete. Give me a favorable answer, if possible, at once.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor.

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* See June 28, August 7, and August 26, pp. 551, 555, 558.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 18, 1862—3 p. m.

His Excellency Governor BUCKINGHAM,
Hartford, Conn.:

A battalion of Irishmen will be accepted if raised, but no promise can be given to serve under Corcoran unless it may be thought expedient. All troops must serve where they may be required.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 18, 1862—10 a. m.

Col. WILLIAM SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General of Massachusetts:

The Governor of Pennsylvania telegraphs to me, "I have made no offer of any kind to any one for arms. Have always refused to buy arms of any description. The agent would impose on you." Will you at once send by telegraph the name of the pretended agent of Governor Curtin, and all the circumstances that led to your telegraphing to the War Department respecting the sale of arms, and where the Enfield rifles now are that you offered to sell?

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 18, 1862.

His Excellency Governor OLDEN,
Trenton, N. J.:

Since you have determined not to allow the New Jersey troops to come to Washington to receive their arms, the arms will be sent to New Jersey as soon as they can be boxed and transported. I would take the liberty of suggesting that the route of travel from New Jersey here is not within eighty miles of the present position of any hostile force, and that the railroad across Maryland is guarded by 20,000 men, including the garrison of Baltimore.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
New York, September 18, 1862.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

DEAR SIR: This will be handed to you by Major-General Sandford, the commanding officer of the State militia in this city.

In reference to the subject of harbor defense, to which he purposes calling your attention, I would respectfully suggest that the militia under the general's command might be used in part for the garrisoning of the fortifications in our harbor. The exigencies of the war require all the available force at the command of the National Government for service in the field. In General Sandford's opinion, the various forts here will require about 3,000 men for effective defense.

Two artillery battalions of 600 men each, from the interior of the State, have been ordered by the Governor to garrison the forts, as I have been informed through the private secretary of His Excellency, but I have not yet learned of their arrival. Meantime we are liable at any moment to attack by rebel iron-clad war steamers.

If General Sandford, who is located in this city at the point of danger, could, compatibly with military propriety and the rules of the service, be authorized to man the forts with the militia, and to use that force in the defense of the city, it would, I am satisfied, tend to hasten the completion of our preparations for defense, and at the same time avoid any withdrawal of strength from the army in the field.

I wrote to the Secretary of War on the 12th instant on this subject of harbor defense, requesting a few more guns for our forts, some of them rifled, and a few experienced gunners to instruct the inexperienced men who will man the forts.

I have just received from General Halleck an answer stating that "at the present time it is impossible to send troops to New York; every available man must be in the field against the enemy."

I had not asked for troops, as we can furnish them ourselves; but the fact stated by General Halleck adds force to the suggestion I have made to you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

GEORGE OPDYKE,
Mayor.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., September 19, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,*
Secretary of State:

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the following facts:

C. McDougall Fogo, a British subject, resident many years in New Orleans, is about to make claim to the property of Wright & Allen, in New Orleans, which has been taken possession of by the U. S. authorities under the following state of facts:

Wright & Allen are cotton brokers, who claim to have property outside of New Orleans of $2,000,000. They are most rabid rebels, and were of those who published a card advising the planters not to send forward their crops of cotton for the purpose of inducing foreign intervention.

Soon after we came here they mortgaged their real estate here, consisting of a house, for $60,000 to planters in the State of Arkansas, and then sold the equity, together with their furniture, for $5,000 to Mr. Fogo, who leased the house to one of them at a nominal rent, Mr. Fogo paying about $4,500 per annum interest and taxes on the property and to receive nothing. His only payment, however, was by his own note on twelve months, which was sent to their friend the planter in Arkansas. Wright & Allen were then openly boasting that they would not take the oath of allegiance to the United States and were encouraging others to refuse and stand by secession.

In order to divest themselves of the last vestige of visible property upon which the confiscation act could take effect, having given to the widow of their deceased partner, an Irishman, their note or notes for $3,500, they then sell her their plate for that amount and then have

* Sent through the War Department.

it shipped under another name to Liverpool. A large number of others are following their example, and, indeed, all the property of New Orleans is changing into the hands of foreigners and women to avoid the consequence of the confiscation act.

Believing all this to be colorable, I have resolved to make this a test case, and have seized this property and intend to hold it where it is until the matter can be submitted to the courts.

Mr. Fogo is sent to Washington to have this property given up as a test case. If the course of authority is to be interfered with in this case, it will be next to impossible to maintain order in this city. This Mr. Fogo has just had a large amount of sugar belonging to his brother, an aide to Governor Moore, given up to him by the decision of Reverdy Johnson. Emboldened by this experiment, he proposes to try once more. If successful, I should prefer that the Government should get some one else to hold New Orleans instead of myself.

Indeed, sir, I beg leave to add that another such commissioner as Mr. Johnson sent to New Orleans would render the city untenable. The town got itself into such a state while Mr. Johnson was here that he confessed to me he could hardly sleep from nervousness from fear of a rising, and hurried away, hardly completing his work, as soon as he heard Baton Rouge was to be attacked.

The result of his mission here has caused it to be understood that I am not supported by the Government; that I am soon to be relieved; that all my acts are to be overruled, and that a rebel may do anything he pleases in the city, as the worst will be a few days' imprisonment, when my successor will come and he will be released.

To such an extent has this thing gone that the inmates of the parish prison, sent there for grand larceny, robbery, and forgery, in humble imitation of the foreign consuls, have agreed together to send an agent to Washington to ask for a commission to investigate charges made by these thieves against the provost-marshal, by whose vigilance they were detected.

Alexander, the coppersmith, by his cry, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians," "the institution of slavery is in danger," did me much harm in Louisiana, from the effects of which I am just recovering, and the only fear I now have is that, if the last accounts are true, Mr. Johnson will have so much more nervous apprehensions for his personal safety in Baltimore than he had in New Orleans that he will want to come back here, now the yellow fever season is over, as to a place of security.

I have done myself the honor to make this detail of the case at length to the State Department so that all the facts may be before it upon which I act. The inference from those facts must, from the nature of testimony, be left to my judgment until the courts can act authoritatively in the matter. Another reason why I have detailed these facts with such minuteness is, that in the report of Mr. Johnson furnished to the consuls to be read here every fact is suppressed which would form a shadow of justification for my acts and *ex parte* affidavits of parties accused by me of a fraudulent transfer of a large amount of property are the sole basis of the report.

True, by that report more than three-quarters of a million of specie is placed in the hands of one Forstall, a rebel, a leading member of the Southern Independent Association, a league wherein each member bound himself by a horrid and impious oath to resist unto death itself all attempts to restore the Union; a confrère of Soulé in the committee of the city which destroyed more than ten millions of

property by fire to prevent its coming into the hands of the U. S. authorities when the fleet passed the forts.

I beg of you, sir, to consider that I mention the characteristics of this report not in tone of complaint of the State Department, because if it is necessary to suppress the facts to impugn the motives and disown the acts of the commanding officer of an army in the field or to publish to those plotting the destruction of the Republic that he has had all control of public affairs in New Orleans taken from him and transferred to a subordinate because of the harshness of his administration, as was done in the dispatch to the minister of the Netherlands, even if the facts are not true, I bow to the mandate of "State necessity" without a murmur. I have made larger sacrifices than this for my country and am prepared for still greater if need be. But I only wish to make them when they will be useful, and therefore have pointed out the effect of the commissioner's report and the dispatch upon a turbulent, rebellious, uneasy, excitable, vindictive, brutalized, half-foreign population, made mad by the exaggerated reports of the victories of their fellows, the fall of the National Capital, the invasion of the North, and incited to insubordination by the double hope that either by the success of the arms of their brethren or the interference of the National Executive in their behalf, they shall soon be released from the only Government which has ever held this city in quiet order and unplundering peace.

Awaiting instructions, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

INDIANAPOLIS, *September 19, 1862.*

E. M. STANTON:

I hope my dispatch respecting artillery horses sent several days ago will receive your undivided attention.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 19, 1862.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

For what term do you propose to enlist your ten batteries?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, *September 19, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The batteries will be organized for three years or during the war.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

AUGUSTA, ME., *September 19, 1862—10 a. m.*
(Received 11.40 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The militia companies have already furnished their quota of drafted or volunteers in lieu thereof to nearly the full call. The men have

been examined by good surgeons appointed by me. Have gone into camp now. Captain Dana, U. S. Army, refuses to furnish subsistence for these until examined by U. S. surgeons. I had supposed that when a State was called on for militia, and it raised the men called for, and caused them to be examined, and offered them to the United States, it would receive them and subsist them, and muster them without the imposition of such conditions. Please answer by telegraph whether these men are to be received and subsisted by the United States.

I. WASHBURN, JR.

BOSTON, *September 19, 1862.*

Hon. P. H. WATSON:

Have received your telegraph. Will write or telegraph you the facts to-night. I am examining the matter.*

WM. SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General of Massachusetts.

U. S. MUSTERING AND DISBURSING OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Pa., September 19, 1862.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of telegraphic order, dated Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, September 17, 1862, directing "that the men who respond to the call of 50,000 by Governor Curtin * * * be mustered into the U. S. service for three months," * * * and to report that I immediately called upon the Governor and showed him the order. After reading it he said, "It cannot be done. The men did not come out for three months, and are not prepared for that term. They will not submit to it. Besides, this will break up the draft entirely." He then requested me to leave the telegraphic order with him, saying that he would answer it. With this I complied. He has not yet returned it to me.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. I. DODGE,
Captain, Eighth Infantry, Mustering Officer.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 19, 1862.

His Excellency WILLIAM SPRAGUE,
Governor of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.:

MY DEAR SIR: There has been some delay and difficulty in determining the best organization of sharpshooters. They are regarded as a very important arm of the service, especially for the protection of batteries, but their special service requires some departure from the general system. The General-in-Chief has concluded that the organization should be by separate companies, to be under the disposition of the commanding general in the field, and employed as circumstances shall require. You may therefore organize as many

* See September 22, p. 578.

separate companies of sharpshooters as may be in your power, and report to the Department as each company is organized.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, September 20, 1862.

General KETCHUM,
Springfield, Ill.:

How many regiments are there in Illinois ready for service but for the want of arms? How many arms have you there ready for distribution?

A. LINCOLN.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *September 20, 1862.*

President LINCOLN:

Six regiments under orders; nine armed, but want pay; ten mustered, but not filled or paid; eighteen organizing. Governor insists on ordering regiments off, but not ordered until paid, and delayed for want of money. Not been able to see Governor for several days, but have had eight regiments ordered within last three days. Arms for distribution 16,429, but no accouterments.

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Brigadier-General and Inspector-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *September 20, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Referring to your dispatch of 4th August concerning case re-enlistments of three-months' volunteers, I wish to know [if] these regiments may now reorganize and have benefit of bounty and advance pay, as therein stated.

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *September 20, 1862—10 a. m.*
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Have sent five regiments to Saint Louis; have six more nearly clothed. Am making up the cloth sent for ten more regiments, but where are the arms?

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 20, 1862.

Governor WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

Orders have been given to muster in and subsist the militia companies furnished by your State.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 20, 1862.

Brigadier-General STRONG:

You will please take charge of the forwarding of troops from the State of New York and other Eastern States, as may hereafter be directed from time to time, devoting all your attention and energy to this important duty. You will report to this Department by telegraph whatever obstacles you may find in this duty, in order that as far as possible they may be removed, and apply for instructions whenever needed. Apply to the quartermaster for such quarters as may be required for your duties, which will be furnished on presentation of this order.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 20, 1862.*

Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE,
Mayor of New York:

SIR: Your letter of the 18th instant to the President in regard to garrisoning the forts in New York Harbor with militia has been received, and the proper instructions for carrying out your suggestions have been sent to Major-General Morgan, commanding the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 20, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. E. D. MORGAN,
Commanding, &c., New York:

GENERAL: The mayor of New York has addressed a letter to the President suggesting that a portion of the New York City militia under General Sandford be taken to garrison the forts in the harbor and all the volunteers be sent forward to the field. The suggestion is approved, and you are directed to take such measures as you may deem proper to carry it into effect. There is a most pressing necessity for more troops in the field in this vicinity, and it is hoped that this arrangement will assist you in supplying this want, while it will at the same time afford the New York militia an opportunity to learn the use of artillery in forts. You will report the number of the militia which you purpose to use for the object indicated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *September 20, 1862.*

Major-General HALLECK:

All the forces of Pennsylvania have been forwarded by the Governor, as directed by the General Government. It is now a question of home defense for our own capital, and if you have surplus guns and ammunition in the West or East it is believed that our citizens would rise en masse to protect the capital, provided you would give them any means of doing so.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 21, 1862.

Adjt. Gen. ALLEN C. FULLER,
Springfield, Ill.:

The three-months' men may be immediately reorganized for three years or during the war, and shall receive the bounty and advance pay upon being mustered in.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 21, 1862.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

Instructions have been given for the purchase of horses for your ten batteries.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 21, 1862.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa, Davenport:

To what place shall the arms for Iowa troops be sent? They are ready.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 21, 1862—5.30 p. m.*
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

On the 12th ultimo you authorized me to retain three-months' regiments, allowing bounty, &c. I could not succeed while they were in the field. They are now being mustered out. With authority to promise the usual bounty I think I can now reorganize them. What say you?

DAVID TOD.

DAVENPORT, *September 22, 1862.*

P. H. WATSON, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Send arms and accouterments to this point.

N. B. BAKER.

LEAVENWORTH, *September 22, 1862.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

SIR: It is earnestly requested that Major Hunt may be ordered to pay the one month's advance to the three new regiments in this State without delay.

Respectfully,

J. H. LANE,
Commissioner of Recruiting.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Boston, September 22, 1862.

P. H. WATSON, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have made such inquiries in regard to the sale of those Enfield rifles as satisfied me that there has been deceit and deception in the parties who pretended to have them for sale.

The first that I knew about them Hon. Josiah Dunham, naval store-keeper at Charlestown, came to me and stated that he knew of certain parties that had a lot of Enfield and other rifles for sale, and wished to know if the State wanted any. I answered that we did not want any. At his request I wrote to the adjutant-generals of the other New England States if they were in want of any. They answered in the negative, with the exception of the adjutant-general of Connecticut. I then wanted to see the guns and one was brought which I found was one of the ill-finished Prussian muskets. I told the party that I would have nothing to do with such arms, but if he would take it to Watertown and get Captain Rodman to test it, and state in writing what it was worth, I would state the fact to the adjutant-general of Connecticut. Mr. Berret, a brother of the late mayor of Washington, was the person with whom I had this conversation and it was he that took the musket to Watertown. Captain Rodman declined to test the gun without express orders from the War Department; such was the end of that.

A day or two afterward Mr. Dunham and Mr. Berret called on me again and said they had the refusal for a certain number of days of a lot of Enfield rifles which were in bond, as I understood them, which they would sell to the Government, and they asked me to telegraph to you in regard to them, which I did. The result was when you offered to buy them at the price named, they informed me that they had been sold to Pennsylvania for the price named in my telegram to you, but they had 18,000 more which they would sell to the Government at the same price that they had sold the others to Pennsylvania, and that Pennsylvania was ready to take them at that price. I showed Berret, who came to my office, your telegram in answer to mine, and told him I wanted an explanation such as you asked for. He promised to give it to me that forenoon, but I have not seen him since. On Saturday I saw Mr. Dunham and showed him your last telegram, in which Governor Curtin denied having made or authorized any purchase of arms for Pennsylvania. He then told me that all he knew about the muskets was what he learned from Mr. Berret, who informed him that a person in New York, named Welsh, had the guns for sale and had sold them to Pennsylvania, and it was upon this information that he acted. This is a simple narrative of the case as far as I know about it. I have no doubt that Dunham was deceived as I was. Whether Berret was a dupe of Welsh, I cannot say. As the case stands I don't think he was. He has not been near me since Thursday last. I shall endeavor to find out more about the case, and if I do I will acquaint you what it is.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
Saint Louis, September 22, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

GENERAL: I see that questions are about to arise here with some of the U. S. officers which you can settle without difficulty before they assume an unpleasant aspect.

You know the character of the force which I raised as State militia under my arrangement with the President. Beside that force I have proceeded to enroll the entire militia of the State.

As yet you are the major-general of the State militia. General Schofield was commissioned brigadier-general of the State militia, and the command was by your order assigned to him. At that time there was no other militia organization than the troops organized under the arrangement with the President.

Brigadier-General Davidson is now in command of the Saint Louis District. He is an officer of volunteers, but not of the State militia. He claims the right to command the enrolled militia and to order them into service, they not now being in actual service.

Questions arise in respect both to the force organized under my arrangement with the President and the mass of the militia enrolled.

I assert that the force I raised under my arrangement with the President is a State force and not a U. S. force. The document filed in the War Department signed by the President will determine this. That document provides that the force to be raised shall be ordered to co-operate with the troops in the service of the United States, and determines what officer shall command the combined force. The President in making the agreement stipulated that the commanding general of the department should be commissioned by the Governor major-general of the State militia.

These provisions as well as the whole tenor of the paper show the understanding of the parties to be that the force was to be a State force, and it was only to prevent a possible difficulty that the unity in the command was provided for by making the same officer the general of both descriptions of forces.

I call your attention to this question now, not because any difficulty has arisen, but to prevent its occurrence.

The next question is, What authority has a general of volunteers over the enrolled militia never called into the service of the United States?

I say, none whatever. This you can decide in a moment. I put the question to you in order to prevent any difficulty arising between General Davidson and any of the officers commissioned in the militia. I do not think General Davidson acts upon any other influence than a mistaken judgment.

Be good enough to express your judgment in such form that the officers will understand it as equivalent to an order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. GAMBLE.

NEW YORK, *September 22, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the movement of troops and the condition of regiments in the vicinity of New York:

No regiments have left for Washington since my last. The Sixth Battalion of Artillery, 430 men, leaves this afternoon for Washington.

The following regiments, encamped in this vicinity, number as follows: The Second Regiment of the Empire Brigade, Col. P. J. Claassen, East New York, numbers 700 men. This is the One hundred and thirty-second Regiment New York Volunteers. The Third Regiment, Empire Brigade, Colonel Leverick, East New York, numbers 500 men. The Fourth [Regiment], Empire Brigade, Colonel Burke, East New York, numbers 425 men. Colonel Allen's regiment, No. 145, Staten Island, numbers 614 men. The Second Regiment, Metropolitan Guard, No. 133, numbers 700 men. The Third Regiment, Metropolitan Guard, Colonel Benedict, numbers 600 men. This is all the information I have been able to receive about the regiments in this vicinity up to this hour. They are all delayed because they lack the minimum number of men, but measures are now adopted to consolidate and fill them all up this week. The regiments composing the Corcoran Legion are all very small, none numbering more than 400 men. What will be done with these I have not learned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. K. STRONG,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

COLUMBUS, *September 22, 1862—10.45 a. m.*
(Received 12.15 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I leave for Altoona, Pa., to-morrow morning. Will be absent several days.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 22, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

If your health will permit I hope you will extend your trip to Washington. There are many things I would like to consult you about and would be glad to have you make my house your home while here.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 22, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I will accept your kind invitation.

D. TOD,
Governor.

CONSULATE OF PRUSSIA,
New Orleans, September 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: Captain Klatt, of the Prussian ship Essex, handed to me yesterday the order issued under your authority by the collector of

this port, asking for the delivery of certain specified packages laden on board his vessel, and informed me at the same time that he refused compliance.

You are no doubt aware that the bills of lading for the packages in question, signed respectively on the 9th and 15th instant, are in possession of the shippers, and in order to hold the vessel harmless and to avoid complication in Liverpool, her port of destination, it will either be necessary that the bills of lading be returned to the captain on delivery here of the packages, or that the same be taken from his vessel by force.

In your note addressed to me on the 19th instant (receipt of which I have the honor to acknowledge herewith) the said packages are declared to be contraband, and in this connection I would beg leave to observe that by the sixth section of the confiscation act they would only become such after the 23d, or perhaps have become such after the 18th by the operation of your General Orders, No. 73. It [There] existed, therefore, on the 15th instant no cause for the detention of the Essex.

I have now herewith to hand you the protest entered by Captain Klatt against the detention of his vessel, and of which I shall also forward a copy to the Prussian minister at Washington.

The Essex is at great daily expense. She claims damages to the extent of $500 in gold per diem, and it is therefore of importance to bring this question to an issue either in one way or another; and begging that you will give it your early consideration,

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. KRUTTSCHNITT,
Acting Consul of Prussia.

P. S.—Captain Klatt requests me to state that he wishes it to be distinctly understood that the non-compliance on his part with your order should only be attributed to his desire to guard himself against difficulties in Liverpool, and to no other motive.

J. KRUTTSCHNITT,
Acting Consul.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, September 23, 1862.

ACTING PRUSSIAN CONSUL,
New Orleans:

SIR: I have received yours of the 23d, containing protest.

The ship Essex has been at liberty to depart since the date of the collector's letter to you. If the captain choose to lay here longer, he does it at his own risk and expense.

I suppose it is within the province of a military commander to determine for himself, and upon his own responsibility, what he may judge the necessity of his position will allow to be shipped from the post under his command. I have exercised that discretion, and I do not require any interpretation of my orders from the acting Prussian consul to govern my action.

I take leave to call [to] your attention that the only Prussian consul accredited here is in command of rebel forces in the field while his wife remains in this jurisdiction.

While I have endeavored and shall still endeavor to interfere as little as possible with any acts either of commerce of your countrymen or official acts of yourself, as I have endeavored to extend to you every courtesy, I am not a little surprised at your action in regard to ship Essex. I shall not use force to take the obnoxious packages out of the Essex, because I believe that very force would be made a subject of complaint; but I repeat what I have already said: Until the master of the Essex delivers those packages to the custom-house officer the ship cannot sail, and if he remains as he is now doing it must be at his own risk and peril.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *September 23, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

If you desire it, this State can furnish an additional regiment of cavalry.

RICHD. YATES,
Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 23, 1862—7.35 p. m.*

Hon. J. H. LANE,
Leavenworth, Kans.:

You are not authorized to organize Indians, nor any but loyal white men. Funds to pay the regiments will be forwarded as soon as the money can be had from the Treasury.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Address of loyal Governors to the President, adopted at a meeting of Governors of loyal States, held to take measures for the more active support of the Government, at Altoona, Pa., on the 24th day of September, 1862.

After nearly one year and a half spent in contest with an armed and gigantic rebellion against the National Government of the United States, the duty and the purpose of the loyal States and people continue, and must always remain as they were at its origin—namely, to restore and perpetuate the authority of this Government and the life of the Nation. No matter what consequences are involved in our fidelity, this work of restoring the Republic, preserving the institutions of democratic liberty, and justifying the hopes and toils of our fathers shall not fail to be performed.

And we pledge, without hesitation, to the President of the United States the most loyal and cordial support, hereafter as heretofore, in the exercise of the functions of his great office. We recognize in him the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Nation, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, their responsible and constitutional head, whose rightful authority and power, as well as the constitutional powers of Congress, must be rigorously and religiously

guarded and preserved, as the condition on which alone our form of government and the constitutional rights and liberties of the people themselves can be saved from the wreck of anarchy or from the gulf of despotism.

In submission to the laws which may have been or which may be duly enacted, and to the lawful orders of the President, co-operating always in our own spheres with the National Government, we mean to continue in the most vigorous exercise of all our lawful and proper powers, contending against treason, rebellion, and the public enemies, and, whether in public life or in private station, supporting the arms of the Union until its cause shall conquer, until final victory shall perch upon its standard, or the rebel foe shall yield a dutiful, rightful, and unconditional submission.

And, impressed with the conviction that an army of reserve ought, until the war shall end, to be constantly kept on foot, to be raised, armed, equipped, and trained at home, and ready for emergencies, we respectfully ask the President to call for such a force of volunteers for one-year's service, of not less than 100,000 in the aggregate, the quotas of each State to be raised after it shall have filled its quota of the requisitions already made both for volunteers and militia. We believe that this would be a measure of military prudence, while it would greatly promote the military education of the people.

We hail with heartfelt gratitude and encouraged hope the proclamation of the President issued on the 22d instant declaring emancipated from their bondage all persons held to service or labor as slaves in the rebel States, whose rebellion shall last until the 1st day of January now next ensuing.* The right of any person to retain authority to compel any portion of the subjects of the National Government to rebel against it, or to maintain its enemies, implies in those who are allowed possession of such authority the right to rebel themselves; and therefore the right to establish martial law or military government in a State or Territory in rebellion implies the right and the duty of the Government to liberate the minds of all men living therein by appropriate proclamations and assurances of protection, in order that all who are capable, intellectually and morally, of loyalty and obedience, may not be forced into treason as the unwilling tools of rebellious traitors. To have continued indefinitely the most efficient cause, support, and stay of the rebellion would have been, in our judgment, unjust to the loyal people whose treasures and lives are made a willing sacrifice on the altar of patriotism—would have discriminated against the wife who is compelled to surrender her husband, against the parent who is to surrender his child to the hardships of the camp and the perils of battle, in favor of rebel masters permitted to retain their slaves. It would have been a final decision alike against humanity, justice, the rights and dignity of the Government, and against sound and wise national policy. The decision of the President to strike at the root of the rebellion will lend new vigor to the efforts and new life and hope to the hearts of the people. Cordially tendering to the President our respectful assurances of personal and official confidence, we trust and believe that the policy now inaugurated will be crowned with success, will give speedy and triumphant victories over our enemies, and secure to this Nation and this people the blessing and favor of Almighty God. We believe that the blood of the heroes who have already fallen, and those who may yet give their lives to their country, will not have been shed in vain.

* Proclamation embodied in General Orders, No. 139, next *post*.

The splendid valor of our soldiers, their patient endurance, their manly patriotism, and their devotion to duty, demand from us and from all their countrymen the homage of the sincerest gratitude and the pledge of our constant re-enforcement and support. A just regard for these brave men, whom we have contributed to place in the field, and for the importance of the duties which may lawfully pertain to us hereafter, has called us into friendly conference. And now, presenting to our National Chief Magistrate this conclusion of our deliberations, we devote ourselves to our country's service, and will surround the President with our constant support, trusting that the fidelity and zeal of the loyal States and people will always assure him that he will be constantly maintained in pursuing with the utmost vigor this war for the preservation of the national life and the hope of humanity.

A. G. CURTIN.
JOHN A. ANDREW.
RICHARD YATES.
ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.
EDWARD SALOMON.
SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.
O. P. MORTON,
By D. G. ROSE, *his representative.*
WM. SPRAGUE.
F. H. PEIRPOINT.
DAVID TOD.
N. S. BERRY.
AUSTIN BLAIR.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 139. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, September 24, 1862.*

The following proclamation by the President is published for the information and government of the Army and all concerned:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States, and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed.

That it is my purpose upon the next meeting of Congress to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all slave States, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued.

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States, and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress entitled "An act to make an additional Article of War," approved March 13, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the Army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such:

"ARTICLE —. All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due; and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage."

Also, to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

"SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found *on* [or] being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterward occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude and not again held as slaves.

"SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service."

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey, and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited.

And the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective States and people, if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed) be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 140. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, September 24, 1862.*

ORDER RESPECTING SPECIAL PROVOST-MARSHALS AND DEFINING THEIR DUTIES.

First. There shall be a Provost-Marshal-General of the War Department, whose headquarters will be at Washington, and who will have the immediate supervision, control, and management of the corps.

Second. There will be appointed in each State one or more special provost-marshals, as necessity may require, who will report to and receive instructions and orders from the Provost-Marshal-General of the War Department.

Third. It will be the duty of the special provost-marshals to arrest all deserters, whether regulars, volunteers, or militia, and send them to the nearest military commander or military post, where they can be cared for and sent to their respective regiments; to arrest, upon the warrant of the judge-advocate, all disloyal persons subject to arrest under the orders of the War Department; to inquire into and report treasonable practices, seize stolen or embezzled property of the Government, detect spies of the enemy, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined upon them by the War Department; and report all their proceedings promptly to the Provost-Marshal-General.

Fourth. To enable special provost-marshals to discharge their duties efficiently, they are authorized to call on any available military force within their respective districts, or else to employ the assistance of citizens, constables, sheriffs, or police officers, so far as may be necessary, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Provost-Marshal-General of the War Department, with the approval of the Secretary of War.

Fifth. Necessary expenses incurred in this service will be paid on duplicate bills certified by the special provost-marshals, stating the time and nature of the service, after examination and approval by the Provost-Marshal-General.

Sixth. The compensation of special provost-marshals will be ——— dollars per month, and actual traveling expenses and postage will be refunded on bills certified under oath and approved by the Provost-Marshal-General.

Seventh. All appointments in this service will be subject to be revoked at the pleasure of the Secretary of War.

Eighth. All orders heretofore issued by the War Department conferring authority upon other officers to act as provost-marshals (except those who have received special commissions from the War Department) are hereby revoked.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *September 24, 1862.*
(Received 12.30 a. m. 25th.)

His Excellency President LINCOLN:

The following resolution was this day unanimously adopted by the Republican Convention:

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the proclamation of freedom and confiscation of the President issued September 22, 1862, as a great and imperative war measure,

essential to the salvation of the Union, and we hereby pledge all truly loyal citizens to sustain him in complete and faithful enforcement.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN,
Lieutenant-Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 24, 1862.

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

An additional regiment of cavalry will be accepted.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *September 24, 1862.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The constitution of the State of Indiana contains the following provision:

No person conscientiously opposed to bearing arms shall be compelled to do military duty, but such person shall pay an equivalent for exemption, the amount to be prescribed by law.

Our Legislature has omitted to fix any equivalent for such exemption. This omission can be supplied by you under section 1 of the act of July 17, 1862. Will you please fix the amount and advise me of it as early as possible?

O. P. MORTON.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 141. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, September 25, 1862.*

The following proclamation by the President is published for the information and government of the Army and all concerned:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has become necessary to call into the service not only volunteers but also portions of the militia of the States by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States, and disloyal persons are not adequately restrained by the ordinary processes of law from hindering this measure and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the insurrection:

Now, therefore, be it ordered—

First. That during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their agents and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice, affording aid and comfort to rebels against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by courts-martial or military commission.

Second. That the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now, or hereafter during the rebellion shall be, imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison, or other place of confinement by any military authority, or by the sentence of any court-martial or military commission.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 25, 1862.

Governor GAMBLE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

No authority can be granted to raise regiments for service under particular commanders. Every regiment must serve wherever and under whomsoever the exigencies of the war may require. Regiments for Sigel, therefore, cannot be authorized, for having been done in some cases much trouble and discontent and prejudice to the service has ensued.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, N. Y., *September 26, 1862.*
(Received 2 p. m. 27th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have been delayed in procuring arms by excitement and spirit of speculation induced by appearance of State agents in market. Missouri, Indiana, and Massachusetts are here, and it is said New York also. I have bought 90,000, of which 20,000 are Enfield; 10,000 French, equal to Enfield; 20,000 Prussian smooth-bore, equal to the Springfield smooth-bore, and 40,000 are the Marshall, offered at Washington at $7.50 and bought here for $7, or $20,000 less than they were offered. I expect to secure a large additional number of arms. If I can complete business by 5 in the afternoon I will leave to-night, otherwise to-morrow night. There is boundless rejoicing among the people—Democrats and Whigs—that the President has set time when he will cease to be a negro-driver for the rebels in arms, keeping their slaves in subjection, and diligently working to furnish supplies for masters absent from home fighting to subject us.

P. H. WATSON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

Please say what amount would in your opinion be a fair commutation to be paid by persons conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, and thus exempt under the constitution of Indiana.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *September 26, 1862—8 p. m.*
(Received 4 a. m. 27th.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

In reply to your dispatch of this date, in my opinion a fair commutation to be paid by persons conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, and thus exempt under the constitution of Indiana, should not be less than $200 per man.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 26, 1862.

Capt. R. I. DODGE,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

SIR: I have respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant in reference to the muster into service for three months of the 50,000 troops called for by His Excellency the Governor. In reply I am instructed to inform you that the order was given not with the intention of holding the said troops for three months if the exigency making them necessary should sooner pass, but to guard against complications as to pay, &c., which always arise where troops are not regularly received. Had they been mustered in under the requirements of the telegram order they would without doubt have been mustered out so soon as the State was no longer threatened. As the case now stands a muster into and out of service will be necessary before the troops can be paid by the General Government.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 27, 1862.

Brigadier-General MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army:

SIR: The Secretary of War is informed that a large number of colored men are employed in this district and in Alexandria as teamsters and laborers, at the rate of $25 per month and a ration to the former, and $20 and a ration to the latter. In view of the fact that the Government is supplying several hundred women and children of the same class, who are unable to find employment, and also furnishes medical care, support, and attendance to the sick and helpless, the Secretary directs that you cause $5 per month to be deducted from the pay of the said colored teamsters and laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, to be paid over to a commissioner who will be appointed by the Secretary of War, and who will expend the fund thus accruing for the benefit of the women and children, and as a hospital fund for the sick among the men from whom it is derived.

I am, sir, &c.,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 13, 1862.

Copy respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Subsistence, who will carry out the same measures in regard to colored men employed in the Subsistence Department.

By order of the Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 27, 1862.

His Excellency Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

The commutation to be paid by persons conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, and thus exempt under the constitution of Indiana, will be $200.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *September 27, 1862—10.35 a. m.*
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

There is nothing in the conduct of the Indiana troops who were taken prisoners at Munfordville or Richmond that reflects the slightest discredit upon them. The mismanagement and imbecility belong to those who placed them in exposed positions, and left them to be sacrificed to overwhelming numbers. If it is proposed to put them into camp in another State as a punishment to them and a warning to others, it would be doing them, their friends, and the State an injustice that will not be readily forgotten. Disasters that result from the stupidity of blundering officers high in command should not be visited upon the soldiers who are the victims.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 27, 1862.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

No opinion has been expressed by this Department in respect to the conduct of the Indiana troops, but only a concurrence in a sentiment volunteered by yourself respecting the surrender at Munfordville and Richmond. The same justice will be received by them as by troops from other States, and they will be expected to conform to such regulations as the good of the service may require. Nothing has ever been said by this Department to indicate a design of punishment or warning in respect to them, but a reason suggested for the action of the Department which it is hoped will on reflection commend itself to your judgment.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *September 27, 1862.*

His Excellency Governor GAMBLE,
Saint Louis:

GOVERNOR: Yours of the 22d in relation to command of volunteers and militia officers is received.

I am informed that the General Government has uniformly acted on the ground that the clause of the Constitution (art. 1, sec. 8, p. 15) respecting the "appointment of officers and the authority of training the militia" refers only to the officers of the organization under which they are brought into the service of the United States, and that the commanding or "governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States" belongs to the Federal Government, or, in other words, may be "prescribed by Congress." For example, when the militia of a State is called into the service of the United States by regiments, the regimental officers must be appointed by the State; so when called in by brigades, the brigade officers must also be so appointed. But it by no means follows that these regiments or brigades when once in the service are to be commanded always and only by officers so appointed. On the contrary, such organizations are to be "governed" or commanded as may be prescribed by Congress, or, in the absence of any law on that subject, as may be directed by the President as Commander-in-Chief, always in conformity with the common law of military usage. Thus, regiments of militia mustered into the service of the United States would be under the orders of a brigade commander of proper rank designated by law or by the President.

The act of July 17, 1862, conforms to the foregoing view of the constitutional provision and to the uniform practice of the Government. Section 2 of that act provides that the militia when called into service "shall be organized in the mode prescribed by law for volunteers"—that is, the organization must be by batteries and regiments, and the officers of such batteries and regiments are to be appointed by the States; but the brigade, division, and army corps commanders are to be appointed by the President.

A familiar and effective mode of testing the correctness of any construction of a constitutional or legal provision is to consider the consequences of a different one. Let us suppose that militia in the service of the United States can be commanded only by officers appointed by the States—for this matter of command is the real question involved. Suppose a single battery, battalion, or regiment of militia be called into service. It could under this view be commanded only by officers of the State in which it was raised. It might be attached to a brigade, division, or army corps of regulars or volunteers, but the generals of such commands could give it no orders. No use could be made of it until the particular State appointed an officer of higher rank than the commander of the corps, and the United States mustered him into service. Again, suppose there are ten regiments from different States in the same corps, there must be ten distinct and independent commanders to that corps; for the appointment must be by the States respectively, and an officer appointed by one State cannot command the militia of another State while in the service of the United States. It can hardly be supposed that the framers of the Constitution intended to authorize the use of the State militia in the service of the United States and at the same time to put such restrictions upon that use as to render it impossible.

Let us now put this question to a practical test. The President, under the authority of the law of July 17, has called for a draft of 300,000 men from the militia of the loyal States. The men so drafted are to be organized into regiments by the several States and mustered into the service of the United States by regiments as organized and officered by the States respectively. What is to be done with these militia regiments when so mustered into the service of the United States? The law contemplates that they are to be used the same as any other troops in the United States, and to be assigned to brigades, divisions, and army corps under regular or volunteer commanders legally appointed by the President of the United States. But if State militia can be commanded only by officers appointed by the States respectively, we have twenty or thirty separate and independent organizations which cannot be made to act in conjunction, and which are bound to obey only the orders of the officers appointed by their own State. Could any one imagine a more perfect state of military anarchy? Troops in the service of the United States, paid and subsisted by the United States, and yet not "governed" or commanded by the United States! Such a construction of the Constitution opens to us the shortest possible road to dissolution and anarchy. I have no doubt that the practice of the Government in regard to the militia in the service of the United States is in perfect accordance with the constitutional provision referred to, and that a battery, battalion, or regiment of militia, when mustered into service, can be commanded by any officer of proper rank appointed by the United States.

In regard to rank, the Army Regulations are very specific. Paragraph 9 provides that officers commissioned by the United States rank officers of like grade commissioned by a State.

Adopting this view of the general question, we will now examine how far the terms of the authority given by the President to the Governor of Missouri to raise militia for the service of the United States excepts such forces from the general rule of command while in such service. This authority does not prescribe how this militia force was to be received into the service of the United States; but it was in fact under the orders of the War Department, received by companies and regiments, and when four regiments were received, the Governor appointed a brigadier-general and brigade staff officers. It seems to have been the intention that when these troops were brigaded they should have their own brigade commanders, and also that they should be subject to the general command only of the commander of that department. But it also seems to have been understood that this militia force might be used in other ways than as separate and distinct brigades and regiments, and that the exigencies of the service might require parts of it to serve in conjunction with other troops when the militia officers were to be commanded by U. S. officers of the same grade. In fact, this militia force has never served in the field by brigades, but by regiments and companies, or detachments, and where they act in a district, or at a post, or in campaign "in conjunction" with other troops, they must be commanded by the officer highest in rank, whether he be a militia officer or not.

But you draw a distinction between a general of the Regular Army and of volunteers in regard to his right to command the Missouri militia when acting in conjunction with other troops. I do not think such a distinction was intended by the President's order, both regulars and volunteers being component parts of the Army. If not so intended, it could not be admitted on the general rule as to command.

In regard to the other point presented in your letter, I agree with you that the commanding officer of a military district can assume no command over the enrolled State militia until the same is brought into the service of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ALBANY, N. Y., *September 27, 1862.*
(Received 1.45 p. m. 29th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

SIR: The following regiments of infantry and battalions of artillery have left and will leave for Washington on the dates respectively named below: September 21, One hundred and forty-eighth New York Volunteers (Geneva), Colonel Johnson; September 23, One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers (Syracuse), Colonel Barnum; September 25, One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Volunteers (Troy), Colonel Buell; September 26, One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers (Schoharie), Colonel Danforth; One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers (Hamilton), Colonel Brown; September 27, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers (Binghamton), Colonel Ireland; One hundred and forty-fifth New York Volunteers (Staten Island), Colonel Allen; One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers (Oswego), Colonel Warner; September 28, One hundred and thirty-second New York Volunteers (Brooklyn), Colonel Claassen. Four battalions of artillery, two of which left on the 18th and two on the 20th instant, all for three years or the war. Eleven thousand six hundred recruits for regiments in the field have received State bounty, and have also been forwarded to their regiments since the last of July.

E. D. MORGAN.

Dated 27th and left at the office this morning [29th].

NORWICH, CONN., *September 28, 1862.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Are volunteers for nine months or enlisted men allowed to furnish substitutes? Reply.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 145. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, September 29, 1862.*

I. The Department is informed that certain general officers of the volunteer service, on being relieved from their commands or transferred from one command to another, have occasionally carried off with them the soldiers employed as clerks or orderlies at their former headquarters. Not only had they no right and should have known better than to do so, but it was wrong in their superiors in command to permit it; nor will it again be permitted.

II. All soldiers so separated from their regiments will be immediately returned to them; and the commanding officers of all regiments from which men are thus irregularly detached shall, if the latter be not returned within a reasonable time, promptly report the facts to this office for the further action of the Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] WASHINGTON, *September 29, 1862.*

From casualties in the field and from absence by reason of sickness many volunteer regiments have not a sufficient number of officers to command them. It is important that vacancies caused by deaths and resignations be filled with the least possible delay. The Governors of the several States are earnestly requested to fill these vacancies by promoting officers and non-commissioned officers and privates who have distinguished themselves in the field, or who have shown a capacity for military command. Without the hope of promotion there is no encouragement to a faithful performance of duty and no stimulus to deeds of valor. Moreover, the discipline and efficiency of an army depend in a great measure upon the character and qualifications of its officers. Without good officers the very best soldiers soon become a mere military mob, the inefficiency of which is increased by its numbers.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 29, 1862.

His Excellency Governor BUCKINGHAM,
Norwich, Conn.:

Enlisted men who have been mustered into service cannot furnish substitutes.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARTFORD, *September 29, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Can volunteers who have not been mustered into service furnish substitutes?

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 29, 1862.

Adjt. Gen. JOHN L. HODSDON,
Augusta, Me.:

Nine-months' men can only be received as militia in full regiments.

By order of Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUSTA, *September 29, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have regiments and companies of militia between minimum and maximum, and it is very desirable that they should be mustered and receive clothing, which is here and which they need. Please authorize Major Gardiner to muster them. When can arms be furnished?

ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.

BOSTON, *September 29, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Forty-fourth Massachusetts, a picked nine-months' regiment, is ready to move. Generals Foster and Stevenson ask for it at New Berne, N. C. Would like to send it there.

Per order of Governor Andrew:

HARRISON RITCHIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

NEW YORK CITY, *September 29, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report, viz: The Twelfth Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, mentioned in the report of Saturday, left this city for Washington at 9 a. m. yesterday. The One hundred and thirty-second Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel Claassen, left at 6 p. m. yesterday, and the One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel Danforth, left at 3.30 p. m. to-day, the tenth company having been increased and mustered into the U. S. service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. K. STRONG,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.
Per A. S. DEAN,
Captain and Additional Aide-de-Camp.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 29, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany, N. Y.:

Your telegram, dated the 27th, announcing the troops intended to be forwarded by your State, was received to-day. It is highly gratifying. Please accept the thanks of the Department for your promptness and energy.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 29, 1862.

Ordered, That the Military Governor of North Carolina be and he is hereby authorized to enlist independent volunteer companies of

loyal citizens to serve within the State or their respective counties and districts during the present rebellion, who shall be organized, officered, armed, equipped and paid (while in actual service), and subsisted as other volunteers. The uniforms, equipments, arms, and ammunition to be procured by requisition upon the military commandant of the department, and the companies when in service to be under command of the military commandant and called into actual service by him. The officers to be commissioned by the Military Governor and supplies furnished by the military commandant on requisitions as aforesaid.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September 29, 1862.*
(Received 12 m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

We have a large number of men in this State who are volunteer substitutes for the draft. Please order them mustered in for the same term of service required of the drafted militia. They expect the same pay and are willing to assume the same obligations of drafted men, and if mustered could be sent forward immediately. The local authorities have paid large bounties to those men to induce them to take the place of drafted. It is to avoid the draft in their locality.

A. G. CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, *September 29, 1862—4 p. m.*
(Received 4.30 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

We have a regiment here offered by Northampton County, in lieu of quota of draft, asking to be mustered in for nine months as volunteers. Will you not send authority at once to muster the regiment into service? Do it now, as the officers and men are impatient and the Government may suffer by delay. We have telegraphed the Secretary and General Halleck.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 30, 1862.

The following "Instructions for making muster-rolls, for mustering into service, for periodical payments, and for discharge from service of volunteers or militia" having been duly examined, are approved and will be carried into effect.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Instructions for making muster-rolls, mustering into service, periodical payments, and discharge from service of volunteers or militia.

CAPTIONS OF MUSTER-ROLLS.

1. The caption of rolls will embrace the name of the captain or permanent commander, and letter of the company; the number of the

regiment, the State to which it belongs, whether mounted or foot, volunteers or militia; the name of the colonel or permanent commanding officer; by whom, and under what act of Congress it was called into service; where and when enrolled, and the term to be served; by whom, where, and when, or in what month, the company was organized; and (with the exceptions shown in the forms below) when it arrived at the general rendezvous, and the distance between that and the place of organization, and when discharged. The muster-rolls for payment will show the time for which the muster is made, as the first one from date of enrollment, and subsequent ones from the time the company was "last paid" (without regard to any intermediate muster) to the time the new muster is to be made—generally for two months—but more or less according to circumstances.

2. The following is the purport of the captions for the several kinds of musters which may occur.

3. The words and figures between brackets [ ] throughout are inserted to make the meaning of the caption and remarks clear; the appropriate ones will be used on the rolls.

No. 1.—FOR MUSTER INTO SERVICE.

4. "Muster-roll of Captain [John Smith's] company [A] in the [1st] regiment of [Maryland] mounted (or foot) volunteers, commanded by Colonel [Thomas Tod,] called into the service of the United States by [the President,] under the act of Congress approved [July 22, 1861,] at [Baltimore, Maryland,] (the place of general rendezvous) on the [25th] day of [July, 1861,] to serve for the term of [three years or during the war,] (or for twelve months) from the date of enrollment, unless sooner discharged. The company was organized by Captain [John Smith,] at [Cumberland,] in the month of [July, 1861,] and marched thence to [Baltimore,] where it arrived the [25th] day of [July,] a distance of [one hundred and twenty-five] miles."

No. 2.—FOR FIRST PERIODICAL PAYMENT.

5. The same as No. 1 to the words "sooner discharged"—"from the [25th] day of [July, 1861,] when enrolled, to the [31st] day of [October, 1861.] The company was organized by Captain [John Smith,] at [Cumberland,] in the month of [July, 1861,] and marched thence to [Baltimore,] where it arrived the [25th] day of [July,] a distance of [one hundred and twenty-five] miles."

No. 3.—FOR ALL SUBSEQUENT PERIODICAL PAYMENTS.

6. The same as No. 1 to the words "sooner discharged"—"from the [31st] day of [December, 1861,] when last paid, to the [29th] day of [February, 1862.] The company was organized by Captain [John Smith,] at [Cumberland,] in the month of [July, 1861."]

7. NOTE.—The distance from Cumberland (the home of the company) to Baltimore, 125 miles, will, or should, be paid for on the first periodical muster, and need not, therefore, be continued on any subsequent rolls. It will be inserted in the caption and ——— column till paid for. The place of company organization must be shown on all rolls during the term of service.

No. 4.—FOR DISCHARGE AFTER ONE OR MORE PAYMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE.

8. The same as No. 1 to the words "sooner discharged"—"from the [29th] day of [February, 1862,] when last paid, to the [4th] day

of [July, 1862,] when discharged. The company was organized by Captain [John Smith,] at [Cumberland,] in the month of [July, 1861."]

No. 5. FOR DISCHARGE WHERE NO PAYMENT HAS BEEN MADE.

9. The same as No. 1 to the words "sooner discharged"—"from the [25th] day of [July, 1861,] when enrolled, to the [4th] day of [July, 1862,] when discharged. The company was organized by Captain [John Smith] at [Cumberland,] in the month of [July, 1861,] and marched thence to [Baltimore,] where it arrived the [25th] day of [July,] a distance of [one hundred and twenty-five] miles."

10. If the blank muster-rolls furnished for use do not contain all that is directed above, in each case, they will be altered by the required additions in writing. The words "when discharged" must be written, if not there already, next after the last date of the term, to which the muster is to be made, on all rolls for that purpose.

11. It is expected that muster-rolls for discharge, of large size, and with the addition which will be found in paragraph 49, will be prepared and furnished seasonably for that purpose; if not, the blanks now in use (for payment) will be altered by the additional two columns. The blank rolls for discharge should contain a large excess of lines, beyond the prescribed organization, for the names of all who have died, been discharged, &c., and the column of remarks should be near a foot wide for necessary remarks.

12. Where a change of captain or colonel has taken place, by promotion, or otherwise, the name of the new captain or colonel will be embraced, and the name of the first commander will be interlined after "company," as [late Smith's,] or after "regiment," as [late Tod's,] so that the original commanders may be shown during the whole term.

13. If any other person than the President called the force into service, the name of such person, with his official rank or station, will be inserted in the caption, and under what law, authority, or circumstances the call was made: vide paragraph 1640, Army Regulations, and an act to amend an act calling forth the militia, promulgated in G. O. 91, Adjutant-General's Office, 1862.

14. The date of enrollment in the caption and one of the columns will be that of the day of arrival of the company, with organization complete or full, at the place of general rendezvous, in compliance with orders from the proper authority, but not prior to the day specified in the order; which date of enrollment will be the commencement of the term of service and of public supplies, unless otherwise specially directed, without regard to the date of muster or that of previous company organization.

NUMBERS OF ROLLS TO BE MADE.

15. For muster into service there will be four copies of muster-roll, viz: one for the captain, one for the Adjutant-General at Washington, one for the adjutant-general of the State, and one for the Paymaster-General; for periodical payments there will be four copies—two for the captain and adjutant-general, and two for the paymaster; and for discharge from service there will be five copies—four for the captain, adjutant-general, and paymaster, as above, and one for Bounty Bureau at Washington.

16. The copies for the captain and paymaster will be left, by the mustering officer, with the captain, and the others transmitted by mail, or otherwise, according to their destination, with the return mentioned in paragraph 1439, Army Regulations.

FILLING UP THE MUSTER-ROLLS.

17. In making muster-rolls, where the number of lines on the sheet will admit give two lines to each commissioned officer to afford room for necessary remarks, and leave a blank line between lieutenant and sergeant, between sergeant and corporal, and so of the grades below.

18. Number (in the marginal column only) the captain 1; 1st lieutenant 1; 2d lieutenants 1, 2; commissary sergeant, quartermaster-sergeant, sergeants 1, 2, 3, 4; corporals 1, 2, 3, 4; musicians 1, 2; artificers 1, 2; farriers or blacksmiths 1, 2; saddlers 1; privates 1, 2, 3, and so on; or according to the numbers in each grade embraced on the roll—every grade on any roll will commence with No. 1—and the recapitulation will then show a corresponding number of each grade.

19. The names of officers resigned, discharged, transferred, promoted, or died will be inserted on the next muster-roll thereafter among the commissioned officers (not at the bottom of the roll) with appropriate remarks.

20. The Christian name, or the first one, as "John B. Smith," must in all cases be written at full length—not the first letter of it; and the names of every grade must exactly correspond, by numbers, on all the rolls made for any muster.

21. In the column of "rank," (the third,) designate the sergeant on the first or upper line as "1st sergeant," the others as sergeants, simply, without numbering them in that column, as also the corporals, &c. "First sergeant" is the title, by law, of the orderly sergeant, who may be appointed to the duty, by the captain, from any of the sergeants.

22. In field and staff rolls, the regimental rank, as well as staff office, must be shown in the third column.

23. The ages of all officers and men will be placed in figures opposite their names, and continued without change during the term in the fourth column.

24. The fifth column will be filled with the date of arrival (as mentioned in paragraph 14) at the place of general rendezvous, which is generally also the place of muster; and the dates, respectively, of such as may, under legal authority, join and be received as recruits afterward at that or other places. The supplies and pay, by time, will commence with such dates; all previous allowances will be in proportion to the distance traveled, having respect to grades.

25. This column on rolls of field and staff, as well as the time of enrollment in the caption, will be filled with the date on which the colonel or commanding officer was elected or appointed; and so (in the column) of the others, field and staff, as the commencement of the official term for payment respectively. But in no case can anyone (except those in the staff appointed by the President) go back beyond the day when the regiment or prescribed command became complete in its organization by the arrival of the tenth or last company at the place or places of general rendezvous, or the dates subsequently of election or appointment to office.

26. If compensation be claimed for any prior service, as by the colonel, for superintending, under legal authority, the formation,

assembling, and command of the companies at the general rendezvous, a remark will be made embracing the facts in the column of remarks; and a copy of the order for performance of the duty must accompany the roll for payment. (See paragraphs 28,64.)

27. The sixth column, "where," will contain the name of the place of general rendezvous, (not the place of company organization,) as that of the enrollment of those present at the original muster; the places, if any, where individuals may have engaged and joined the company on the march to or in [Mexico,] or the places where men have been enlisted by recruiting officers, after the muster of the company into service, to serve in the regiment. The dates of the actual joining of all such men (not present at first muster) will be given in the column of remarks.

28. The seventh column will show the name of the officer (generally the captain) who raised and organized the company on the lines of all who were present at first muster; opposite the names of those who joined afterward, as in paragraph 24, will be inserted the name of the recruiting officer.

29. The first column, under "traveling," will contain the distance, in plain figures on each line, which each person may have traveled as a member of the company from his home—the place of company organization preferable—to the place of general rendezvous, by the nearest practicable road for wagons. All such as join at other places, or subsequently, are not entitled to any distance for travel, and the word "none" will be written opposite their names, and also those of recruits, who will be under pay from the dates of their enlistment. (See paragraph 7 for discontinuance of these figures.)

30. The next column, under "traveling," is of no use on the roll for muster into service and for periodical payments, and might have been left out. But on the roll for discharge, that column will be filled with the distance, in figures, from the place of discharge to that of company organization, or to the places where men may afterward have joined or been enlisted under proper authority, by the nearest practicable route. (See paragraph 29.)

31. But where the company is discharged in [Mexico,] or other place, and the officers and men, or any of them, are to be furnished with transportation, thence by water, to some other place nearer their homes, then the distance for travel, in that column, will be calculated from the place where they are to be landed; and the persons so transported may be furnished with subsistence in kind or paid the per diem allowance therefor, as they may prefer, and paid for a reasonable number of days beyond the date of muster for discharge on that passage by water; and the number of days aforesaid—the average time of voyage by such vessel as the men are to take passage in—to be determined by the mustering officer, on consultation with the chief quartermaster—will be stated by the mustering officer and captain in a note on the muster-roll, and whether subsistence has or has not been furnished in kind for the passage.

32. The amount of money, if any, advanced for clothing, and the value of clothing issued in kind, will be entered in the column for that purpose, and continued on every roll till liquidated; the mustering officer will see that the amount for clothing in kind be properly calculated by the table of cost.

33. If any field or staff officer, or non-commissioned staff officer, shall have been elected or appointed from a lower grade after the arrival at the general rendezvous, or after any part of his term which has not

been paid for, then say, in the column of remarks opposite his name, "Elected (or appointed) at [Baltimore, July 28,] and joined by transfer, from [sergeant] in Captain [John Smith's] company, in which he was enrolled at [Baltimore] the [25th of July]—the distance [125] miles to be paid for as [sergeant."] (See paragraph 25.)

34. The rolls of field and staff will embrace the names of the medical and other officers, including chaplain, appointed by the Governor or other authority and assigned to the regiment, with dates of appointments, and in the column of remarks when joined for duty. Also the names of adjutant and quartermaster, (who will perform also the duties of commissary of subsistence, if there be none by commission with the regiment,) with the date of staff appointment, and the remarks, as in the preceding paragraph, in relation to when appointed, and his company—if the regiment is artillery—and the rate for distance traveled.

35. Where no quartermaster or commissary, appointed by competent authority, is present with the regiment, or with one or more companies when detached by legal authority, the colonel or commanding officer will assign a lieutenant to the duty—he will act in both departments with detachments—who will be mustered on field and staff roll for the established extra pay for the time of such service.

36. The roll on which any person is properly mustered will show by grade when last paid, and by remarks everything that is necessary in relation to his pay, &c., without the necessity of referring to any other or previous roll.

CHANGES OF GRADES, PROMOTIONS, REDUCTIONS.

37. The names of all persons must be among those of the grade (according to relative rank, or if privates, alphabetically) to which they belong at the time of the muster to be made. If a person has been appointed or promoted within the period embraced, or since he was last paid, say, in the column of remarks: "Appointed (or elected or promoted, as the case may be) from [private, July 28,"] and if he came from another company, say, "Appointed (or elected, &c.) from [sergeant in Smith's] company [July 28,] and joined by transfer, order of Colonel [Tod."] If reduced within the time as above, say, "Reduced from [sergeant, July 28,] by sentence of regimental court-martial," or "Reduced from [sergeant, July 28,] by order of Colonel [Tod,"] or otherwise, as may be necessary.

38. If one man has been appointed or promoted in place of another, say (following the date as above,) "vice [Wood,] resigned, deceased, discharged, transferred, or promoted," as the case may be.

SICK, WOUNDED IN BATTLE, AND IN CONFINEMENT, PRESENT.

39. For such cases, say "sick," or "wounded in battle of [Palo Alto] and in hospital," or "in confinement," whichever may be proper.

40. The tours, by daily detail, of officers and men for guard and other duties at camp, will not be regarded on muster-rolls. All such will be reported as present. It is desirable, where the service will admit, that those on such duties may be called off for muster while their regiments are on parade; and also that the sick and confined, as far as practicable, be with their companies. This will save much time and greatly facilitate the labor of the mustering officer and captain.

ABSENTEES, HOW ACCOUNTED FOR.

41. All the officers and men not on duty with or subsisted in the company, or if on duty in any staff department in the same camp and not subsisted in the company, or who have been captured by the enemy, must be accounted for accordingly, as by one of the following: "Absent with leave for [twenty] days from [October 12,] order of Colonel [Tod] or of General [Taylor."] "Absent without leave from [October 12."] "Absent, wounded in battle of [Palo Alto] and in hospital at [Point Isabel."] "Absent, sick at [Monterey] from [October 12."] "Detached service, in quartermaster's department, subsistence department, as hospital steward or attendant, in pioneer party, on escort duty, (or otherwise as the case may be,) at [Matamoras,] from [October 12,] order of Colonel [Tod."] "Absent, captured by the enemy at [Encarnacion, January 22."] If any officers or men are absent as prisoners of war at the muster for discharge, say opposite their names, (which will occupy the appropriate places in their respective grades,) "Prisoner of war in [Mexico] from [January 22."]

42. Prisoners of war are entitled to be in service and under pay till they are exchanged, and for the time necessary for returning to their homes.

43. When officers or men are on duty, out of their company, in any of the staff departments (not guards, police, or fatigue details), they will be reported on detached service in preference to extra duty, whether serving in the same camp or not: they are detached when not subject to the orders of their captain for duty.

44. In accounting for absentees, &c., give the name of the place, month, and day of the month in the order here written, and the name of the officer who ordered the duty, or gave the leave, following.

ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER—GAIN BY RECRUITS, TRANSFERS, &C.

45. When officers or men join the company by transfer or enrollment their names will be entered on the ensuing muster-roll in their appropriate places—alphabetically, if privates—with the when, where, and by whom enrolled or engaged (when the service, by agreement, commenced) in the respective columns; and in the column of remarks say, "Joined a recruit [November 10]," or "Joined by transfer from company [B] [November 10], order of Col. [Tod.]" (See paragraphs 14,27,33,37.)

ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER—LOSS BY "DIED, DISCHARGE, DESERTED," &C.

46. If any men (not officers) have been killed in battle, are missing after battle, (not supposed to have been captured,) have died, deserted, been discharged or transferred, during the time for which the muster is made, their names will be omitted where they stood previously, and placed at the bottom of the rolls in the order as above, with a blank line between the last private and the names of those killed, or others, and also between killed, missing, died, &c.; which words, "killed in battle," "missing," "died," &c., or such of them as may necessarily be used, will be written on the blank line (in the column of names) above each of the lists of names killed, missing, died, &c. Or if there be not room on the roll for blank lines, then the words may be written

in the marginal column, perpendicularly, on the left of the figures or numbers, in each list. The names of commissioned officers who have so gone out of service will stand in their appropriate places on the next muster-roll, followed by the name of the one, if any, appointed to replace them. The first line of each of these lists of men will be filled up complete, with dates, &c., of enrollment and muster, not by reference or dots. In the column of remarks opposite the names of officers and men of this description, say, "Killed in battle of [Palo Alto, May 9,"] or "Missing after battle of [Palo Alto] from [May 9,"] or "Died of wounds received in battle of [Palo Alto, at Matamoras, May 12,"] or "Died at [Monterey, October 19,"] or "Missing after battle of [Palo Alto] from [May 9,"] —— "Discharged at [Saltillo, December 2,] on certificate of ——— surgeon ———, for ———, contracted or received at ——— in ———, 18—, (while in service, or while in the line of his duty, being engaged in firing a salute, or making a bridge, &c., or by accident when off duty, or in a scuffle, or before enrollment,) by order of [General Taylor.]" Give the disability or cause of discharge, with date, place, and manner of the contraction of the disease or injury very full. Request the surgeon who gives the certificate to do so; as when, where, and how the injury occurred must be fully set forth in all cases, for ordinary disabilty as well as for pensions; and the captain's certificate and muster-roll will contain the same. Or "Discharged at [Monterey, October 12] with disgrace, for stealing from [Mexicans,] order of General [Taylor"]—"Appointed sergeant-major of the regiment, or [1st lieutenant] in [Cone's] company [October 12] and transferred, order of Colonel [Tod.]"

PAY.

47. When no pay has been received during the term, from enrollment, say (across the two columns under "Last paid,") "Pay due from enrollment." If a payment has been made, then say, in the first of these columns, by whom the last payment was made, as "Major [R. S. Dix]" and in the second mention the last day which the payment included, as ["October 31,"] or ["November 30,"]—not the first day of the succeeding month.

48. If balances for pay or distance traveled prior to last month be still due, state the facts, with dates, distance, and rank or grade then held, in the column of remarks.

BALANCES FOR SUBSISTENCE.

49. As commissioned officers are entitled to four or more rations of subsistence, the roll must show, in the columns therefor, whether any, and how many, have been received in kind during the term for which the muster is made or since the last payment opposite the name of each person. If the term of the muster and time unpaid correspond, say, in the columns respectively, "All due," or "All due but [31] rations"—state in plain figures after the word "but," the number of rations of each which have been received in kind for the time embraced. If the term of muster and time since last payment do not correspond, say, in like manner, "All due from [November 30,]" or "All due from [November 30] but [60] rations." By these data the paymaster will calculate the balances due the officers.

50. On the lines of the sergeants, and other men who are entitled to but one ration daily, state the balances due to each in figures, on every line, according to the number of days they may, necessarily,

have furnished themselves, or have not been furnished, in any manner, by the United States. When no balance is due say "none," in one or both columns, as the case may require. The object of these two columns is to furnish the data by which the paymaster may calculate the amount due to each person, in money, for the period embraced.

51. Fractional or component parts of rations of subsistence cannot be estimated so as to make a balance of one or more entire rations; nor can any balance for subsistence accrue for any time for which a return may have been made for the company or person, either at company headquarters or elsewhere.

STOPPAGES.

53. For any arms and equipments, or other public property, lost through carelessness, or not returned in good order, and to be paid for by the individual, and also for extra clothing issued, say, in the column of remarks (following all other remarks accounting for the men, changes of grades, &c.) "Stop for one musket complete, one wiper, one saber, one cartridge-box, &c. Stop for one coat, one jacket, two shirts, one pair stockings, &c.," whatever is to be charged. The amount of the articles lost or issued will not be stated by the captain, but by the mustering officer in the column for that purpose. Stoppages on account of Government will have precedence of all others. (See Tables A and B for cost.)

54. All arms, equipments, and other public property must be charged for unless the loss was unavoidable and altogether beyond the control of the man. If loaned and not returned, or left where they should not be, as put into a wagon on the march, or if missing from the tent or other customary place for keeping them, when the man is not, necessarily, absent by order, they must be charged; and if a man is ordered on duty, without arms, away from his tent or quarters, the captain must see that his arms and other property are taken care of, or he himself will be charged with them if lost. (See same tables.)

LOSSES OF HORSES OR ARMS OWNED BY INDIVIDUALS, AND FOR WHICH PAYMENT WILL BE CLAIMED OF THE GOVERNMENT ON MUSTER-ROLL OF DISCHARGE.

55. After all the before-mentioned remarks and stoppages, the losses of horses, or of arms, will be stated on the muster-roll for discharge, as, "Horse killed in battle," or "Horse died of sickness, of colic, of bots, in a fit, or from getting cast by his halter; or horse killed by accident, at [Monterey, October 28, 18—;] man remounted himself [same day] or [November 10, 18—,] or man not remounted, according to the fact; or horse failed for want of forage, from hard riding on forced march, or on express, and abandoned, or condemned, at [Monterey, October 28, 18—,] by order of [Colonel Tod;] or horse diseased with glanders, or farcy, and shot, or condemned, at [Monterey, October 28, 18—,] by order of [Colonel Tod;] or horse stolen, strayed, broke loose from camp or other place, strayed from grazing, in the daytime or at night, whether guarded, and how, or not, at [Monterey, October 28, 18—."] In all cases state the exact manner of death or loss, where, and when, the name of the officer who ordered the condemnation or execution, and if the man remounted himself, and when, or if not remounted. If another horse was lost, say "2d horse died," &c., (or otherwise lost) in same manner, as the case may require. The saddle, &c., will be added, if lost, and how.

56. If a man has been without a serviceable horse belonging to himself in consequence of his own neglect, or having disposed of his animal, or not remounted himself after the loss of one, or had the use of a public horse or the company horse of another man, say "Not mounted from [August 4 to September 12"].

57. The loss of private arms and equipments by any of the men (provided they were legally authorized to equip themselves) may be stated, when the loss was unavoidable, and from no fault or carelessness on the part of the man. Name the article, its cost, manner, place, and time of loss. Officers are to furnish themselves, and cannot charge for such articles lost.

58. Claims for horses and private arms lost in the service will be made to the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department at Washington after the expiration of the term; and, consequently, all such losses will be stated on the muster-roll of discharge only. But an official and full record of all losses will be kept by the captain or other officer in command, and preserved for reference after the discharge of the company.

DISCHARGE AND SUBSTITUTION OF MEN AND EXCHANGE OF HORSES FORBIDDEN.

59. After muster into service, or the prescribed enrollment of recruits to fill vacancies, no enlisted man of volunteers or militia shall be discharged before the expiration of his term of enlistment without authority of the War Department, except by sentence of a general court-martial, or on certificates of disability by the commander of the department, of an army, or army corps, in the field. All substitution or exchange of one man for another is illegal and unauthorized and will bar both bounty and pension, and consequently that and the exchanging or "swapping" of horses which have been mustered into the service is positively forbidden.

MUSTERING OUT AND MUSTER-ROLLS FOR DISCHARGE.

60. The rolls for this purpose will be compared with those of the first muster. All persons on the first rolls, and absent at the final muster, must be accounted for, whether dead, captured, discharged, or otherwise absent; and if the mustering officer, in any particular case, shall have cause to doubt the report entered on the rolls, he shall demand the oath of one or more persons to prove the fact to his satisfaction; further, he shall take care that not more persons of the several ranks be mustered out of service than were mustered in, if there be an excess over the requisition or beyond the law, nor recognize additions or substitutions, without full satisfaction that the additions or substitutions were regularly made and at the time reported on the rolls.

To fulfill the requirements of the act of Congress, approved July 22, 1861, in relation to "bounty," three copies of the muster-roll for discharge (one for the captain to retain, one for the Adjutant-General of the Army, and one for the Bounty Bureau) will contain the names of all the persons who have been borne on the previous muster-rolls from the first, or the one of muster into service, and including such, if any, as may have joined the company since that muster, with the appropriate remarks opposite their names, showing when, where, how, and by what authority they joined or were enrolled.

61. The names of all those, except commissioned officers, who have been killed in battle, missing since a battle, have died, deserted, been

discharged, transferred, or in any manner dropped from the company, during the whole term, will be placed, in the order here mentioned, below the name of the last private present, in the manner, and with remarks, as directed in paragraph 46, officers and men.

62. All the different grades, or rank, which any person may have held during the term will also be noted in the roll of discharge, with dates of changes, in the column of remarks. If the person be in his second grade (shown in the third column) at the time of muster, say "Was [private] from enrollment to [September 4, 18—.]" If in his third grade, say "Was [private] from enrollment to [Sept. 4;] then [corporal] to [October 31, 18—;]" or "Was [sergeant] from enrollment to [September 4], then [private] to [October 31, 18—.]"

63. If the change, either up or down, took place since the last payment to the person, and his pay due is thereby affected, the remark, or the last part of it, will be "Was [private, &c.,]" then appointed, elected, promoted, or reduced, &c., as directed in paragraph 33.

64. The two copies of roll for paymaster will not embrace the names of persons previously dropped from the rolls.

65. But if no payment has been made before the muster for discharge, all the rolls will be alike, and embrace every name from the muster into service, or commencement of the term, with dates, &c., of those joined afterward, as in paragraphs 24 and 27; then changes of grades as in paragraph 37, and all necessary remarks. But those killed, died, discharged, &c., will be put at the bottom of the roll, as directed in paragraphs 46 and 61.

66. The three rolls for discharge (for captain, Adjutant-General, and Bounty Bureau), mentioned in paragraph 60, will contain two additional columns, two and three inches wide, (as next page,) to show to whom and to what place the soldier wishes to have his warrant for bounty addressed.

Horse equipments.	Warrant for bounty for each man, how to be directed on the envelope.		Remarks. *a*
	To whom.	What post-office and place.	

a This column, on rolls for discharge, should be near a foot wide, for necessary remarks.

67. These columns will be filled up by the captain, who will consult, seasonably, all the men of his company, and conform strictly in this respect to their wishes.

68. In all cases of casual discharge or death, under circumstances which entitle to bounty, the address as above, or late place of residence of the men deceased, will be given by the captain in a note at the bottom of his next roll for periodical payment, repeated, of course, on the roll for discharge. And the addresses thus entered on the roll shall be read to the men present, in the hearing of the mustering officer, that his signature may authenticate also their wishes in that respect.

ORDER IN WHICH REMARKS WILL BE MADE.

69. Make the remarks, such as any case may require, in the following order of precedence: "Joined," when, how, as in paragraphs 27, 45; "Appointed, promoted, or reduced," as paragraph 37; "Sick or confined," as paragraph 39; "Detached service," as paragraph 41; "Back pay due," as paragraph 48; "Stop for extra clothing or arms lost," as paragraph 53; "Claim for horse or private arms lost," as paragraphs 55, 57.

ARMS AND OTHER PUBLIC PROPERTY—HOW RECEIVED, ACCOUNTED FOR, AND RETURNED.

70. All arms, clothing, camp equipage, and other public property will be issued on requisitions made by the colonels of regiments, duly approved, and a register will be kept at regimental headquarters of all property so received, from whom received, and to whom (in the regiment) reissued. And all officers of the Army who make such issues will make report thereof at the time, or in season for the ensuing muster for payment or discharge, to the inspector-general or commanding general where the regiment may be serving, to be verified by the invoices and register of property received at regimental headquarters, to the end that mustering officers, for periodical payments or discharge, may cause the necessary stoppages to be made on the muster-rolls. These stoppages will include all arms and equipments furnished to commissioned officers for their personal use.

71. Arms, equipments, camp equipage, &c., which are furnished for public use during the term or campaign, must be redelivered before the muster for discharge, and receipts therefor shown or accounted for by the decision of a board of survey, legally convened, as having been worn out in service, or lost, while in public use, by unavoidable accident, without any fault or negligence by him who had the property in charge. All deficiencies will be charged to the individual who had the property in use. Captains and other officers are responsible for the public property, such as arms, equipments, camp equipage, &c., issued to and in use by their men, to see that the articles are well preserved and returned or accounted for as above mentioned.

72. Therefore, preparatory to the muster for discharge, the officers who have had public property in their charge will make returns (in tabular form) of arms and equipments; of quartermaster's stores; of commissary supplies; of medical supplies and surgical instruments; of clothing (each department separate), showing the amount or quantity received—to be verified by the register at regimental headquarters—to be accounted for either by issues or receipts from officers; issues of clothing to the men and charged on the muster-rolls; expended or worn out, or lost by unavoidable accident, and in what manner; and remaining on hand then, to be delivered. These returns must be authenticated before the mustering officer, by oath, and any deficiency of property not satisfactorily accounted for will be charged to the officer on the muster-rolls.

73. What is said of captain or company will apply to colonel or other officer having a muster-roll to make in relation to men and property.

74. The year (as "18—") need not be given in the column of remarks in relation to changes of rank, men joined, on detached service, and other circumstances, which may have occurred within the period for

which the muster is made (mentioned always in the caption) unless the same months for different years are embraced, or more than twelve months included in the period.

75. Officers will conform strictly to the foregoing instructions, and be particularly careful to confine every word and remark to its appropriate column. Indebtedness, if any, of the troops to the State by which furnished will be charged on the muster-out roll.

76. Every officer and soldier present and in camp should be on parade with his company for muster, those on guard and in confinement, and, as far as practicable, the sick included. This will save much time to the mustering officer and others in the dispatch of the important duties of the day, as every man must be seen by the mustering officer. Application should be made to the commanding officer, seasonably, to give the necessary orders to have the duty men, &c., join their respective regiments when they parade; to return to their places as soon as they answer to their names. (See paragraph 40.)

77. The acts of Congress approved August 5, 1861, and July 5, 1862, appropriate certain sums of money for "collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers." Under this head the Adjutant-General of the Army will furnish transportation and subsistence until the organization of the regiment—or company, if an independent one—is completed, and the said force mustered into the United States service by the regularly appoined mustering officer of the State or district. Accounts for expenditures will be rendered to the Adjutant-General.

After "muster into service" the troops will be supplied and transported by the administrative departments, and accounts rendered accordingly.

"The attention of officers supplying subsistence to volunteers in the process of their organization into companies and regiments, both prior and subsequent to muster, is called to the exorbitant prices demanded and paid for this object. Rations in kind will hereafter be issued whenever cooking facilities can be furnished to the troops, whether in squads or in larger bodies. If the rations cannot be contracted for at a reasonable rate, subsistence will be procured in bulk and issued to the volunteers. In no case should the cost of the ration, uncooked, exceed 19 cents, and at most of the points in the Western States it should not exceed 14 cents. When cooking facilities cannot be furnished, contracts for the rations, cooked, may be made at reasonable rates, and the necessity for the same must be clearly stated on the accounts. When board and lodging are necessary the prices for each should be stated, and the aggregate cost of both must not exceed 40 cents per day."

"Transportation will be at the rate of 2 cents per mile for railroad travel, and at the current rates for stage and steam-boat fare."

80. Whenever volunteers or militia are mustered for final discharge on the expiration of their term of service, a discharge will be furnished for each officer and soldier, whether present or absent. (See Form C.)

The blanks for these must be filled with great care and neatness, and signed (at the left hand) by the colonel for the field and staff, by the captains for their respective companies, and by the mustering officer, all officially, and by the mustering officer returned to the colonel and captains for delivery to the individuals. See form following Table B.)

81. Where troops are mustered out of service final statements must not be given. The muster-out rolls take the place of final statements in such cases.

OF MUSTERING A REGIMENT OR OTHER FORCE INTO SERVICE.

82. An officer who is appointed to make a muster of any force into the service of the United States, on arriving at the place designated in his instructions, will, if the name of the commander and captains be not given in his order, ascertain from the proper authority who the commanders of the regiment and companies are to be. This information is generally obtained from the Executive of the State. And he must be satisfied that the whole number of companies for the designated command are present, or on their way there, with organization complete, unless otherwise directed, before he commences the muster.

ORGANIZATIONS.

83. The following is the organization of regiments and companies of the volunteer army of the United States:

1. *Regiment of infantry* (*ten companies*).—One colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant (an extra lieutenant), 1 quartermaster (an extra lieutenant), 1 surgeon, 2 assistant surgeons, 1 chaplain, 1 sergeant-major, 1 regimental quartermaster-sergeant, 1 regimental commissary-sergeant, 1 hospital steward.

Company of infantry.—One captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 1 wagoner, and 64 privates (minimum), 82 privates (maximum).

2. *Regiment of cavalry* (*twelve companies or troops*).—One colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 1 surgeon, 1 assistant surgeon, 1 regimental adjutant (an extra lieutenant), 1 regimental quartermaster (an extra lieutenant), 1 regimental commissary (an extra lieutenant), 1 chaplain, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 commissary-sergeant, 2 hospital stewards, 1 saddler-sergeant, 1 chief farrier or blacksmith.

Company or troop of cavalry.—One captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 commissary-sergeant, 5 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 teamsters, 2 farriers or blacksmiths, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, and 78 privates.

There being no bands now allowed, the chief trumpeter authorized by law will not be mustered into service. If any have been so mustered they will, upon receipt of this order, be mustered out.

The law does not authorize musicians for companies. To remedy this defect two musicians may be enlisted for each company. They will be rated and paid as privates.

3. *Regiment of artillery* (*twelve batteries*).—One colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major for every four batteries, 1 adjutant (not an extra lieutenant), 1 quartermaster (not an extra lieutenant), 1 chaplain, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 commissary-sergeant, 1 hospital steward.

Battery of artillery.—One captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 2 artificers, 1 wagoner, and 122 privates.

To the above organization of a battery one first and one second lieutenant, two sergeants, and four corporals may be added, at the President's discretion.

The field officers, chaplain, and regimental staff (commissioned and non-commissioned) will not be mustered or received into service without special authority from the War Department. As a general

rule, artillery will be called for and received by batteries, thus rendering the field and staff unnecessary.

84. Chaplains must meet the requirements of section 8 of the act of July 17, 1862, as follows:

"No person shall be appointed a chaplain in the United States Army who is not a regularly ordained minister of some religious denomination, and who does not present testimonials of his present good standing as such a minister, with a recommendation for his appointment as an army chaplain from some authorized ecclesiastical body, or not less than five accredited ministers belonging to said religious denomination."

After chaplains are appointed, under section 9 of the act of July 22, 1861, they must be mustered into service by an officer of the Regular Army, and thereafter borne on the field and staff roll of the regiment.

Mustering officers, before mustering chaplains into service, will require from them a copy of the proceedings on which the appointment is based. The said copy, if found conformable to the requirements of the law, will be indorsed by the mustering officer, and by him forwarded to the Adjutant-General's Office for file, with the muster-in roll.

85. No commissioned officer or enlisted man, of any grade, in excess of the legal organization, will be recognized. And any commander who may acknowledge or receive, as in service, any such officer or enlisted man, will be brought to trial for neglect of duty and disobedience of orders. No person acting in the capacity of a supernumerary will, under any circumstances, be permitted to receive pay and allowances from the Government; and paymasters making payment to such supernumeraries will be held individually accountable for amounts so paid.

86. All musters into and out of service must be made by an officer of the Regular Army, unless otherwise specially directed by the Secretary of War, through the Adjutant-General's Office.

Enlisted men can be mustered from date of enrollment. When the men of a company have been mustered by more than one officer, the fact must be stated on the muster-rolls opposite their names "by whom mustered," and these rolls must be signed by each of the mustering officers.

When one-half a company has been mustered into service the first lieutenant thereof can be mustered in, and when the organization of the company is completed, the captain and second lieutenant can be mustered.

No officers of the general staff will be mustered into service without special authority from the War Department, through the Adjutant-General.

Field and staff officers of regiments can be mustered into service upon the completion of the organization of regiment or companies, as follows:

Infantry.—Colonel and chaplain—entire regiment. Lieutenant-colonel—four companies. Major—six companies.

Cavalry.—Colonel and chaplain—entire regiment. Lieutenant-colonel—six companies. Majors—one for every four companies.

Artillery.—Colonel and chaplain—entire regiment. Lieutenant-colonel—six companies. Majors—one for every four batteries.

For the respective arms, the Governors of the several States may, at any time during the organization of a volunteer regiment, authorize

the adjutant, quartermaster, and, when absolutely necessary, the medical officers thereof, to be mustered into service, to aid in recruiting the regiment, and for the prompt transaction of all other public business. The non-commissioned staff will in no case be mustered in till the regiment is complete.

After a regiment has been mustered into service no commissioned officer will be mustered in before producing a commission from the Governor of his State. After the commission has been exhibited the mustering officer will satisfy himself that a vacancy exists, in which case only can he make the muster.

The muster-in roll must show, over the certificate of the mustering officer, that the vacancy existed, and how it occurred. For example, if the vacancy resulted from death, the remark will be, "vice Captain A. S. Cole, deceased;" if from resignation, "vice Lieutenant Thomas Stone, resigned."

87. When volunteers are to be mustered into the service of the United States they will be minutely examined by the surgeon and assistant surgeon of the regiment, to ascertain whether they have the physical qualifications necessary for the military service. And in case any individual shall be discharged within three months after entering the service for a disability which existed at that time, he shall receive neither pay nor allowances except subsistence and transportation to his home. The certificate given by the surgeon will in all cases state whether the disability existed prior to the date of muster, or was contracted after it.

If there be no medical officers, duly appointed, present, the mustering officer, on consultation with the colonel or other gentleman of respectability, will select and engage the services of one or more physicians having diplomas and of well-established capacities and character, to assist him in inspecting the officers and men to be mustered, and to attend upon and accompany the troops on their march till relieved by others regularly appointed. They will be borne on the muster-roll of field and staff as acting surgeon and assistant surgeon, (not embraced in recapitulation,) with dates and place of commencement of service, and in the column of remarks say "Engaged at [Baltimore, July 25] by mustering officer, with approval of the colonel, to serve as acting surgeon (or assistant surgeon) in the regiment temporarily, and provisionally mustered at the rate of pay and allowances of that grade while serving and for the distance from place of discharge to his home, or the place of general rendezvous."

88. Captains will have a roll or list of their companies in the order of rank in every grade, the privates alphabetically (by the surname,) and all of the same name together, as Smith, John, Smith, John R., &c., written in a plain hand, the first Christian name at full length, and every name accurately spelled; and they will form the company in the same order from right to left in two ranks, if it be foot, the commissioned officers on the right, then the sergeants, next the corporals, the musicians, privates, with an interval of a pace between the different grades, so that they may be easily distinguished and the number in each counted.

89. The mustering officer, accompanied by the captain and surgeon, will make a cursory examination from right to left and verify the numbers; and there should always be an excess of privates to supply the place of men rejected. He will be careful that men from one company or detachment are not borrowed for the occasion, to swell the

ranks of others about to be mustered.[a] No volunteer will be mustered into the service who is unable to speak the English language. (For exceptions see par. 3, G. O., A. G. O., 1861.)

90. If the company be of a mounted corps the men will be on horseback, in one rank, and the officer will examine the horses in front and rear to see that they are of suitable size, age, health, and condition, and, if necessary, he will require them to be moved out of the rank for inspection. No horse under five nor over nine years old should be received.

In addition to the usual examination of officers and men, a test of horsemanship must be made under the direction of the mustering officer; and no person shall be mustered into the cavalry service who does not exhibit good horsemanship and a practical knowledge of the ordinary care and treatment of horses.

91. Large pony horses, and sometimes large mules, may be received, but their acceptance will depend on the nature of the contemplated service and the feed to be used, as marching service in a section of country destitute of grain—not where maneuvring is expected.

92. If the mustering officer be not a good judge of horses in the qualities mentioned, he must obtain the services of some disinterested person who is, for much will depend on the efficiency of the animals.

93. The horse equipments will consist of a saddle, saddle blanket, double-rein bridle with curb bit, martingale, and tie rope or halter, and all strong and fitting.

94. Volunteers and militia are not to be less than eighteen nor more than forty-five years of age. Some exceptions may be admissible for over age in commissioned officers, provided they be physically robust and active, and in all other respects well qualified; but in this the mustering officer must exercise a sound and rigid judgment.

95. If there be any doubt about the age of a person, ask any of the following questions: "How old are you? Are you eighteen? (or) Are you under forty-five? How do you know your age? In what year were you born? Did you ever see the register of your birth, and in what and when? Who told you the year of your birth, and when were you told? Will you take an oath that, to the best of your knowledge and belief, you are eighteen, or not over forty-five, years old?" And then administer the oath accordingly: "You swear that, to the best of your knowledge and belief, you are eighteen (or not over forty-five) years old: so help you God."

96. All officers and men must be sound and active, free from all malformation, defects of sight, hearing, ulcers, piles, rupture, fracture, dislocation, and disease of any kind. But the lack of or defect in the left eye, or slight injury of the left hand, will not reject the man. Stammerers must not be received. But all men who are enrolled and have performed duty in the organized militia will be received.

97. The company, being in line, will be faced to the right. The mustering officer, accompanied by the surgeon, after inspecting and accepting the captain and lieutenants, will place himself about a dozen paces from and nearly in front of the first sergeant with the captain near him on his right, to call the names. One of the second lieutenants will place himself by the left of the first sergeant, with directions

[a] To this end the mustering officer will, at the conclusion of the muster of each battalion or regiment (whether mustered by companies or not,) cause the entire force to be paraded for inspection; and in case any deception or fraud is discovered to have been practiced, he will immediately report the fact to the Adjutant-General, that the guilty parties may be disbanded.

to keep the right, now front, file of the company (not called) closed up to his front, and to see that each man, when his name is called, answers "Here," in a tone to be heard distinctly by the mustering officer. And every man must be called by and answer personally to his legal name; any other will vitiate his title to bounty and pension.

98. At the instant of answering the man will step off briskly, in a natural gait, his hands, without gloves on, hanging in an easy, traveling position, to and in front of the mustering officer and surgeon, who will, in most cases, be able to discover, while the man is approaching and passing, whether he is sound and suitable for service. If the man be accepted he will pass on and join the first lieutenant, who will form the company in the same order as before, see that the rear rank men cover those in front, and intervals preserved between the grades, so that the number in each may be easily distinguished and counted.

99. If the mustering officer and surgeon are not satisfied to receive a man by his appearance and movement in walking past, they will direct him to stop for a more critical examination, and, if necessary, require him to strip at some convenient place, when the others shall have been called. Those rejected will be turned off and their names marked out of the list; and they must not be suffered to join any other company.

100. If the company be of a mounted corps the officers and men will be required to dismount and lead their horses past, holding the bridle rein by the end, out of the martingale and moving in a quick walk, so as to show the natural gait of both man and horse.

101. By this manner of inspecting a company may be examined in about half an hour; and the officers will be able to judge with great accuracy, by the close observance of a man's size, figure, motions, hands, eyes, and general appearance, all which must be scrutinized, whether he will pass muster. The examination of a company naked, with the inconvenience generally felt at such places by the want of suitable buildings, would require two or three hours.

102. The captain and other officers, and, indeed, every man, are obligated to inform each other and the inspecting officers, when making up the company and at the muster, of any concealed or known lameness, defect, or disease in any one of the company; and the officers who enrolled the company will be held to refund the amount of pay and clothing furnished to any man who may be discharged, or found to be unfit for service, within three months from the muster into service, in consequence of any rupture, defect, or disease, unless he can show to the commanding general that the cause of unfitness occurred after the muster, not before.

103. When all the men have been called and accepted the mustering officer, accompanied by the captain, will count the number in each grade and see that they correspond with the number of names on the list, and agree with the prescribed organization.

104. The mustering officer will then cause the company to take the oath of allegiance contained in the 10th article of the Rules and Articles of War, this being proper to insure subordination and faithful service on the part of the men, who have, by enrollment and muster as volunteers, enlisted in the service of the United States. It is not absolutely necessary, but proper, that the oath be administered, as the men are fully bound to the service by the act of mustering. The substance of the oath may be mentioned beforehand if required; it must be administered by an officer of the Regular Army or a civil

magistrate, preferably the former. The company, officers included, will be directed to uncover their heads and hold up their right hands, and then, in a loud and very distinct, impressive manner, the following will be administered: (See also Article 97.)

105. "All and each of you do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that you will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and that you will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whatsoever, and observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over you according to the Rules and Articles for the government of the Armies of the United States: so help you God."

The above oath having been administered, the mustering officer will form the officers in a body and administer to them the following, in addition:

"All and each of you do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since you have been citizens thereof; that you have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that you have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise, the functions of any office under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that you have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And you do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of your knowledge and ability, you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the offices on which you are about to enter: so help you God."

106. The Rules and Articles of War will then be read to the company by the captain, or under his superintendence, as also paragraph 1645 of Army Regulations, and read again, in like manner, semi-annually, on the last days of December and June. And on the muster-rolls for pay, and those of muster into service, the captain will certify that the rules have been read as here directed.

APPRAISAL OF HORSES AND HORSE EQUIPMENTS.

107. The mustering officer and captains of companies will select three respectable and impartial men, good judges of the value of horses, and not members of any company, nor owning or having interest in any horse therein, to appraise the horses and horse equipments. The valuation will be the fair cash price at the place and time what the judges would be willing to give were they purchasing for themselves. And the assessed value for horses and horse equipments—the two separate—will be put on the muster-roll opposite the owners' names, and the appraisers, being sworn by the mustering officers, will sign the certificate for that purpose on the roll of muster into service. And the valuation will be continued on the subsequent rolls.

108. Every officer and man should be the owner of the horse in his use; no officer or other person belonging to the command (company or regiment) can be the owner of, or in any manner have interest in, the horse in use by another.

109. So soon as the muster is completed the fact will be reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Notice will be given when the troops will be equipped and ready to march. If arms, equipments, clothing, &c., have not been required for, the mustering officer will promptly submit the necessary requisitions to the respective departments concerned.

A.—*Statement of the cost of clothing, camp and garrison equipage for the Army of the United States, with the allowance of clothing to each soldier during enlistment, and his proportion for each year respectively.*

Clothing.	Engineer troops.	Hospital stewards.	Ordnance sergeants.	Ordnance mechanics.	Cavalry.	Light artillery.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Proportion for each year. First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Allowance for 5 years.
Uniform hat	$1.55	$1.55	$1.55	$1.55	$1.55	$1.55	$1.55	$1.55	1	1	1	1	1	5
Uniform hat feather	.13½	.13½	.13½	.13½	.13½	.13½	.13½	.13½	1	1	1	1	1	5
Uniform hat cord and tassel	.13½	.13½	.13½	.13½	.13½	.13½	.13½	.13½	1	1	1	1	1	5
Uniform hat eagle	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uniform hat castle	.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uniform hat shell and flame	...	...	.06	.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uniform hat saber	...	...	...	...	.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uniform hat trumpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uniform hat cannon	...	...	...	...	...	.02	.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uniform hat bugle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.02	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uniform hat letter	...	...	...	...	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uniform hat number	...	...	...	...	.01	.01	.01	.01	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uniform cap, old pattern	...	...	...	...	...	1.13	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	5
Uniform cap tulip	...	...	...	...	...	.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uniform cap cord and tassel	...	...	...	...	...	.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uniform cap plate	...	...	...	...	...	.03⅓	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uniform cap rings, pair	...	...	...	...	...	.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uniform cap hair plume	...	...	...	...	...	.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forage cap	.63	.63	.63	.63	.63	.63	.63	.63	1	1	1	1	1	5
Uniform coats:														
Musicians'	7.07	...	...	...	...	...	7.09	7.09	1	1	1	1	1	5
Privates'	6.71	6.71	6.71	6.71	...	...	6.71	6.71	1	1	1	1	1	5
Uniform jackets:														
Musicians'	...	...	...	...	6.48	6.48	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	5
Privates'	...	...	...	...	5.84	5.84	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	5
Chevrons:														
Non-commissioned staff, pair	...	...	1.25	...	1.25	...	1.25	1.25	1	1	1	1	1	5
First sergeants', pair	.40	...	...	...	.40	.40	.40	.40	1	1	1	1	1	5
Sergeants', pair	.25	...	...	...	.25	.25	.25	.25	1	1	1	1	1	5
Corporals', pair	.20	...	...	...	.20	.20	.20	.20	1	1	1	1	1	5
Caduceus	...	.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	5
Shoulder scales, brass, pair:														
Non-commissioned staff	...	.54	.54	...	.54	...	.54	.54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sergeants'	.50	...	...	...	.50	.50	.50	.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Privates'	40	...	...	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shoulder scales, bronze, pair:														
Non-commissioned staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sergeants'	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Privates'	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trowsers:														
Sergeants'	3.28	3.28	3.28	...	4.18	4.18	3.28	3.28	3	2	3	2	3	13
Corporals'	3.15	...	...	...	4.05	4.05	3.15	3.15	3	2	3	2	3	13
Privates'	3.03	...	...	3.03	4.00	4.00	3.03	3.03	3	2	3	2	3	13
Sash	2.63	2.63	2.63	...	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blue flannel sack coats	2.15 / 2.63	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15 / 2.63	2.15 / 2.63	2.15 / 2.63	2.15 / 2.63	2	2	2	2	2	10
Flannel shirts	.88	.88	.88	.88	.88	.88	.88	.88	3	3	3	3	3	15
Drawers	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	3	2	2	2	2	11
Bootees, pair	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	4	4	4	4	4	20
Boots, pair	...	...	...	...	3.33	3.33	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	5
Stockings, pair	.26	.26	.26	.26	.26	.26	.26	.26	4	4	4	4	4	20
Greatcoats	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	9.75	9.75	7.20	7.20	1	0	0	0	0	...
Greatcoat straps, sets	.12	.12	.12	.12	...	...	.12	.12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blankets	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	1	0	1	0	0	2
Leather stocks	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	1	0	1	0	0	2
Knapsacks and straps	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haversacks	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	...	...	...	...	...	...

A.—*Statement of the cost of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, etc.*—Continued.

Clothing.	Engineer troops.	Hospital stewards.	Ordnance sergeants.	Ordnance mechanics.	Cavalry.	Light artillery.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Proportion for each year. First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Allowance for 5 years.
Canteens	$0.34	$0.34	$0.34	$0.34	$0.34	$0.34	$0.34	$0.34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canteens, strap leather	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatigue overall	.75	.75	.75	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Stable frock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.68	.68	.....	.....	1	0	1	0	0	2
Talma	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Knit woolen jackets, to be used instead of sack coats.	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	...	...	...	...	...	...

Mounted men may, at their option, receive one pair of boots and two pair of bootees, instead of four pair of bootees.

Metallic eagles, castles, shell and flame, crossed sabers, trumpets, crossed cannon, bugles, letters, numbers, tulips, plates, shoulder scales, rings, the cap cord and tassels, the hair plume of the light artillery, the sashes, knapsacks and straps, haversacks, canteens, straps of all kinds, and the talmas, will not be issued to the soldiers, but will be borne on the return as company property while fit for service. They will be charged on the muster-rolls against the person in whose use they were when lost or destroyed by his fault.

Camp and garrison equipage, 1861.

Bedsacks:		
Single		$1.06
Double		1.13
Mosquito bars		1.13
Ax		.66
Ax helve		.12
Ax sling		.61
Hatchet		.27
Hatchet helve		.03
Hatchet sling		.35
Spade		.56
Pickax		.57
Pickax helve		.12
Camp-kettle		.48
Mess-pan		.17
Iron pot		1.14
Garrison flag		40.25
Garrison flag halliard		3.25
Storm flag		15.75
Recruiting flag		5.67
Recruiting flag halliard		.76
Guidon		9.25
Camp color		2.28
National color:		
Artillery		50.00
Infantry		50.00
Regimental color:		
Artillery		65.50
Infantry		69.17
Standard for mounted regiments		32.00
Trumpets		2.88
Bugle, with extra mouthpiece		2.82
Cord and tassels for trumpet and bugles		.83
Fife, B		.45
Fife, C		.45
Drum, complete, artillery or infantry		5.58
Drumhead, batter		.72
Drumhead, snare		.28
Drum sling		.36
Drumsticks, pair		.20
Drumsticks, carriage		.36
Drum cord		.38
Drum snares, sets		.12
Drum case		$0.23
Wall-tent	$23.75	
Fly	7.25	
Poles, sets	.78	
Pins, sets	.39	
		32.17
Sibley tent	44.89	
Poles and tripod	3.40	
Pins, sets	.32	
		48.61
Sibley tent stove		3.88
Hospital tent	80.00	
Fly	29.00	
Poles, sets	1.50	
Pins, sets	1.20	
		111.70
Servants' tent	11.00	
Poles, sets	.60	
Pins, sets	.17	
		11.77
Tent pin, large size:		
Hospital		.03
Wall		.02
Tent pin, small size:		
Common		.01½
Regimental book:		
Order	1.56	
Letter	1.56	
Index	.78	
Descriptive	2.47	
		6.37
Post book:		
Morning report	.58	
Guard	1.06	
Order	.56	
Letter	.57	
		2.77
Company book:		
Clothing	1.35	
Descriptive	.78	
Order	.66	
Morning report	1.14	
		3.93
Record book, for target practice		.56

Table specifying the money value of clothing allowed to the Army of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1860.

	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.	Fifth year.	Total.
Non-commissioned staff:						
Dragoons and cavalry	$51.36	$35.74	$42.45	$35.74	$39.79	$205.08
Mounted riflemen	51.36	35.74	42.45	35.74	39.79	205.08
Artillery	47.75	35.03	40.64	35.03	38.03	196.48
Infantry	47.75	35.03	40.64	35.03	38.03	196.48
Chief musician:						
Dragoons and cavalry	51.71	36.09	43.37	36.09	40.14	207.40
Mounted riflemen	51.71	36.09	43.37	36.09	40.14	207.40
Infantry	48.14	35.42	41.03	35.42	38.42	198.43
First sergeant:						
Engineers	47.59	34.87	40.48	34.87	37.87	195.68
Dragoons, cavalry, and light artillery	50.49	34.87	41.58	34.87	38.92	200.73
Mounted riflemen	50.49	34.87	41.58	34.87	38.92	200.73
Artillery	46.88	34.16	39.77	34.16	37.16	192.13
Infantry	46.88	34.16	39.77	34.16	37.16	192.13
Sergeant:						
Engineers	47.47	34.75	40.36	34.75	37.75	195.08
Ordnance	48.54	44.83	41.43	44.83	47.83	227.46
Dragoons and cavalry	50.37	34.75	41.46	34.75	38.80	200.13
Mounted riflemen	50.37	34.75	41.46	34.75	38.80	200.13
Light artillery	50.37	34.75	41.46	34.75	38.80	200.13
Artillery	46.66	34.04	39.65	34.04	37.04	191.43
Infantry	46.66	34.04	39.65	34.04	37.04	191.43
Hospital steward	48.25	44.54	41.14	44.54	47.54	226.01
Corporal:						
Engineers	47.02	34.43	39.91	34.43	37.30	193.09
Dragoons and cavalry	49.76	34.45	40.85	34.45	38.19	197.70
Mounted riflemen	49.76	34.45	40.85	34.45	38.19	197.70
Light artillery	49.76	34.45	40.85	34.45	38.19	197.70
Artillery	46.31	33.72	39.20	33.72	36.59	189.54
Infantry	46.31	33.72	39.20	33.72	36.59	189.54
Musician:						
Engineers	47.01	34.47	39.90	34.47	37.29	193.14
Dragoons and cavalry	50.63	35.19	41.72	35.19	39.06	201.79
Mounted riflemen	50.63	35.19	41.72	35.19	39.06	201.79
Light artillery	50.63	35.19	41.72	35.19	39.06	201.79
Artillery	46.30	33.76	39.19	33.76	36.58	189.59
Infantry	46.30	33.76	39.19	33.76	36.58	189.59
Artificer and private:						
Engineers	46.68	34.14	39.57	34.14	36.96	191.49
Ordnance	46.68	34.14	39.57	34.14	36.96	191.49
Dragoons and cavalry	49.58	34.14	40.67	34.14	38.01	196.54
Mounted riflemen	49.58	34.14	40.67	34.14	38.01	196.54
Light artillery	49.58	34.14	40.67	34.14	38.01	196.54
Artillery	45.97	33.43	38.86	33.43	36.25	187.94
Infantry	45.97	33.43	38.86	33.43	36.25	187.94

Statement of the cost of horse equipments, pattern 1859.

Parts.	Price per piece.	Price per set.	Total cost.
SADDLE.			
Saddle-tree, covered with rawhide, with metal mountings attached	$3.87	$3.87	
Saddle-flaps with brass screws, each	1.18	2.36	
Back straps, with screws, rivets, and D's, each	.52	1.04	
Girth strap:			
Long	.36	.36	
Short	.23	.23	
Cloak straps, each	.17	1.02	
Stirrup leathers, each	.57	1.14	
Sweat leathers, each	.30	.60	
Stirrups, with hoods, each	.38	.76	
Carbine socket and strap	.47	.47	
Saddle-bags	3.50	3.50	
Crupper	1.01	1.01	
Girth	.66	.66	
Surcingle	1.16	1.16	
			$18.18

Statement of the cost of horse equipments, pattern 1859—Continued.

Parts.	Price per piece.	Price per set.	Total cost.
BRIDLE.			
Bit—*a*			
No. 1, $3.50 ..... } Nos. 2, 3, and 4, $2.80 .. } average per 100 sets	$2.94	$2.94	
Brass scutcheon with company letter, each *b*	.05	.10	
Reins	.55	.55	
Headpiece	.67	.67	
Front	.16	.16	
Curb chain with hooks	.14	.14	
Curb-chain safe	.04	.04	
			$4.60
HALTER.			
Headstall, complete	1.55	1.55	
Hitching strap	.48	.48	
			2.03
WATERING BRIDLE.			
Snaffle bit, chains, and toggles	.50	.50	
Watering rein	.56	.56	
			1.06
Spurs	.20	.40	
Spur straps	.10	.20	
			.60
Currycomb	.20	.20	
Horse brush	.67	.67	
Picket pin	.13	.13	
Lariat rope	.61	.61	
			1.61
Total cost of equipment			28.08
Blanket for cavalry service, dark, with orange border, 3 pounds, at 70 cents per pound.	2.10	2.10	
Blanket for artillery, scarlet, with dark blue border, 3 pounds, at 70 cents per pound.	2.10	2.10	
Nose bag	1.00	1.00	
Hitching strap	.25	.25	

a No. 1 is Spanish; Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are American.
b For officers' scutcheons, gilt, 15 cents each.

Table showing the prices of malleable-iron parts, buckles, D's, rings, &c.

Tabular No. of piece.	Place where used and kind of buckle.	Number required in each set.	Size.	Price.
			Inch.	*Cents.*
1	Girth, with roller, round	1	2	2
2	Stirrup, bar, flattened	2	1.375	2
3	Halter, bar, flattened	1	1.125	2
4	Girth and surcingle, roller, round	2	1.5	2
5	Bridle, crupper, bar	4	.75	1
6	Throat lash, saddle-bags, cloak straps, and carbine socket, bar	12	.625	1
7	Halter, square	2	1.6 by 1.2	2
8	Halter ring	2	1.7	2
9	Ring for crupper and saddle-tree	5	1.25	1
10	Halter bolt	1	1.10	1
11	Foot staples	6	.9	1
12	D's, back straps, and girths	3	1.85	4
13	Saddle-bag's stud	1	1 by .4	2

B.—*Prices of small arms.*

Parts.	Percussion lock.						
	Musket.	Rifle.	Hall's carbine.	Artillery musketoon.	Cavalry musketoon.	Suppers' musketoon.	Pistol.
Barrel with sight, without breech screw	$4.10	$4.40	$4.48	$3.50	$3.55	$3.55	$2.00
Breech screw	.10	.10	.....	.10	.10	.10	.08
Bayonet or band stud	.01	.....	.....	.01	.....	.01	.....
Tang screw	.05	.05	.....	.05	.05	.05	.04
Breech sight	.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cone	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09
Lock plate	.50	.50	.....	.50	.50	.50	.40
Tumbler	.27	.27	.....	.27	.27	.27	.25
Tumbler screw	.03	.03	.....	.03	.03	.03	.03
Bridle	.16	.16	.....	.16	.16	.16	.14
Sear	.20	.20	.13	.20	.20	.20	.17
Sear spring	.10	.10	.13	.10	.10	.10	.08
Main spring	.27	.27	.20	.27	.27	.27	.25
Lock screw, each	.03	.03	.04	.03	.03	.03	.03
Hammer	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.45
Side plate (with band for pistol)	.07	.10	.....	.07	.12	.07	.40
Side screws, each	.04	.04	.03	.04	.04	.04	.03
Upper band	.38	.45	.23	.38	.38	.58	.....
Middle band	.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower band	.15	.18	.11	.21	.28	.21	.....
Upper band spring	.09	.09	.05	.09	.09	.09	.....
Middle band spring	.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower band spring	.08	.08	.....	.08	.....	.08	.....
Guard plate	.42	.50	.47	.40	.50	.40	.35
Guard-plate screw, each	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.02
Guard bow, without swivels	.30	.35	.20	.20	.25	.20	.20
Guard-bow nut, each	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
Swivels and rivets, each	.10	.10	.....	.10	.....	.10	.....
Swivel plate	.....	.....	.....	.10	.....	.10	.....
Swivel-plate screw, each	.....	.....	.....	.03	.....	.03	.....
Trigger	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.09
Trigger screw	.02	.02	.....	.02	.02	.02	.02
Butt plate	.30	.53	.29	.30	.50	.30	.28
Butt-plate screw, each	.03	.03	.05	.03	.03	.03	.02
Ramrod	.50	.50	.50	.40	.50	.40	.25
Ramrod spring	.12	.12	.12	.12	.....	.12	.....
Ramrod wires	.01	.01	.....	.01	.....	.01	.....
Ramrod stop	.01	.01	.....	.01	.....	.01	.....
Stock	1.45	1.85	2.25	1.36	1.36	1.36	.90
Bayonet	1.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayonet clasp	.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayonet-clasp screw	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Box plate	.....	.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Box catch	.....	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Box spring	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Box-spring screw	.....	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Box screw, each	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ramrod swivel and rivet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.25	.....	.25
Ramrod swivel and rivet screw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03	.....	.02
Swivel bar	.....	.....	.24	.....	.24	.....	.....
Swivel nut	.....	.....	.02	.....	.02	.....	.....
Swivel screw	.....	.....	.03	.....	.03	.....	.....
Swivel ring	.....	.....	.03	.....	.03	.....	.....
Sword-bayonet blade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.13	.....
Sword-bayonet hilt, without clasp	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.60	.....
Sword-bayonet clasp	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.21	.....
Sword-bayonet clasp screw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02	.....
Guide	.....	.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridge	.....	.....	.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supporters, each	.....	.....	.43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supporter screws, each	.....	.....	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chocks, each	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chock screws, each	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receiver	.....	.....	2.66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butt piece	.....	.....	.08	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butt-piece screw	.....	.....	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....
Strap	.....	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Strap screw	.....	.....	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....
Set screw	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....
Link	.....	.....	.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
Link screw	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stop	.....	.....	.14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apron	.....	.....	.13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apron screw	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catch	.....	.....	.19	.....	.....	.....	.....

B.—*Prices of small arms*—Continued.

Parts.	Percussion lock.						
	Musket.	Rifle.	Hall's carbine.	Artillery musketoon.	Cavalry musketoon.	Sappers' musketoon.	Pistol.
Catch screw	.....	.....	$0.03	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catch spring	.....	.....	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catch-spring screw	.....	.....	.04	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catch plate	.....	.....	.16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catch-plate screw	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lever	.....	.....	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barrel complete	$4.30	$4.65	4.57	$3.70	$3.74	$3.75	$2.17
Lock complete	2.25	2.25	1.46	2.25	2.25	2.25	1.89
Guard complete	1.06	1.16	.....	.84	.99	.84	.72
Bayonet complete	1.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Box plate complete	.....	.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arm complete	13.00	13.25	17.00	10.37	11.00	a10.62	7.00

a Without sword bayonet.

Appendages for all arms:	Cents.
Screw driver and cone wrench	46
Wiper	20
Ball screw	12
Spring vise	35
Bullet mold (rifle caliber)	50

COLT'S REVOLVER.

Parts.		Parts.	
Barrel	$7.00	Key screw	$0.02
Sight	.01	Lever	1.00
Cylinder	4.00	Rammer	.30
Cone	.06	Lever screw	.02
Base pin	.35	Catch spring	.01
Lock frame	5.00	Catch on barrel	.04
Lock screw	.02	Catch on lever	.06
Hammer and tumbler	.88	Stock strap	.50
Bolt	.33	Stock-strap screw	.02
Bolt spring and sear	.10	Guard plate	.75
Bolt-spring screw	.02	Guard-plate screw	.02
Hand	.31	Trigger	.30
Handspring	.02	Stock	.50
Mainspring	.50	Screwdriver and cone-wrench	.42
Key	.31	Ring or spring vise	.01
Mainspring screw	.02	Bullet mold	1.00
Key spring and rivet	.10		
		Pistol and appendages	24.00

SWORDS AND SABERS.

Parts.	Cavalry saber.	Horse artillery saber.	Artillery sword.	Musketoon sword bayonet.	Non-commissioned officer's sword.	Musician's sword.
Hilt—						
Gripe	$0.20	$0.17	.....	.....	$0.24	$0.20
Head	.70	.44	$0.87	$1.60	.50	.44
Guard	1.10	.58	.....	.....	1.20	.44
Blade	2.80	1.98	2.13	2.13	2.20	1.92
Scabbard—						
Mouthpiece	.20	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Body	1.20	1.00	.50	.62	.66	.50
Bands and rings	.60	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ferrule and stud	.15	.13	.25	.40	.35	.25
Tip	.....	.....	.25	.25	.35	.25
Arm complete	7.00	5.50	4.00	5.00	5.50	4.00

B.—*Prices of accouterments.*

Parts.	Infantry.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Rifle.
Cartridge box	$1.10			$0.95
Cartridge-box plate	.10		$0.10	.10
Cartridge-box belt	.69			
Cartridge-box belt plate	.10			
Bayonet scabbard and frog	.56			
Waist belt, private's	.25			.37
Waist-belt plate	.10			.10
Cap pouch and pick	.40		.40	.40
Gun sling	.16			.16
Saber belt		$1.03	1.35	
Saber-belt plate		.60	.60	
Sword belt		1.00		
Sword-belt plate		.10		
Sword belt, non-commissioned officer's and musician's	.62			.62
Sword-belt plate, non-commissioned officer's and musician's	.10			.10
Waist belt, non-commissioned officer's and musician's	.37			.37
Waist-belt plate, non-commissioned officer's and musician's	.60			.60
Carbine cartridge-box			.87	
Pistol cartridge-box			.75	
Holsters, with soft leather caps			2.63	
Carbine sling			.95	
Carbine swivel			.88	
Saber knot			.30	
Bullet pouch				.53
Flask and pouch belt				.40
Powder flask				1.20

Waist belt, sapper's, with frog for sword bayonet, $1.

Supplement to prices of small-arms.

U. S. rifle musket, caliber .58	$20.00
U. S. rifle, with sword bayonet, caliber .58	18.50
U. S. musket, smooth-bore, caliber .69	12.00
U. S. musket, rifled, caliber .69	13.50
Colt revolving rifle and bayonet	45.00
Merrill breech-loading rifle and bayonet	45.00
Sharps breech-loading rifle and bayonet	42.50
Foreign manufacture—	
Austrian smooth-bore	6.00
Prussian smooth-bore	6.00
Belgian smooth-bore	6.00
English Tower smooth-bore	6.00
Austrian, rifled	10.00
Prussian, rifled	10.00
Belgian, rifled	10.00
English Enfield rifles	19.00
French rifles	16.00
Carbines—Sharps, Gallagher, Merrill, Maynard, Joslyn, Smith, and Lindner	30.00
Revolving pistols—	
Colt, holster	25.00
Colt, belt	22.50
Savage	20.00
Starr	20.00
Remington	16.00
Whitney	15.00
Le Faucheux	13.00
Cavalry sabers—	
American	7.50
Foreign	5.00

NOTE.—A more complete price list of small-arms will soon be printed on the new form of clothing receipt rolls now being prepared.

To all whom it may concern:

Know ye, that ——— ———, a ——— of Captain ——— company [ ] ——— regiment of ———, who was enrolled on the —— day of ———, one thousand eight hundred and ——, to serve ——— ———, is hereby honorably discharged from the service of the United States, this —— day of ———, 186—, at ———, by reason of being mustered out of service on the expiration of his term.

Said ——— was born in ———, in the State of ———, is —— years of age, —— feet —— inches high, ——— complexion, ——— eyes, ——— hair, and by occupation, when enlisted, a ———.

Given at ———, this —— day of ———, 186—.

——— ———,
Commanding Company.

——— ———,
Mustering Officer.

OATH OF IDENTITY.

——— of ———, county of ———:

On this —— day of ———, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ——, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a justice of the peace for the county and ——— above mentioned, ——— ———, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is the identical ——— who was a ——— in the regiment ——— commanded by ——— ———; that he enlisted on the —— day of ———, for the term of ———, and was discharged at ——— on the ——— day of ——— by reason of ——— ———.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year above written.

I certify that ——— ———, before whom the above affidavit purports to have been made, is a justice of the peace, duly authorized to administer oaths, and that the above is his signature.

In witness whereof I have hereuuto set my hand and affixed my official seal this —— day of ———, in the year ———, at ———, in the State of ———.

[L. S.]

——— ———,
Clerk of the ———.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 146. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, September 30, 1862.*

No officer will hereafter be relieved from his command and sent to report in this city without the authority of the War Department. Where subordinate officers are guilty of military offenses, or are negligent, or incompetent, it is the duty of the commander to have them tried for their offenses, or examined in regard to their incompetency, by a proper court or commission, and this duty cannot be evaded by sending them to Washington. Hereafter officers so sent to headquarters will be immediately ordered back, and those who send them will be deemed guilty of disobedience of orders.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 30, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me to transmit to you the inclosed copy of a letter received from Brig. Gen. G. F. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana, covering a copy of a communication addressed by him to Mr. Amedée Couturie, advising him of his readiness to restore to him the $800,000 in coin taken from his possession

by the military authorities of New Orleans, and inviting him to resume the exercise of his functions as consul of the Netherlands.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Orleans, La., September 19, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of September 2, inclosing copies of several communications addressed by the Department of State to the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands, growing out of the relations between the military authorities and the consuls of those countries at New Orleans. I have advised M. Couturie, the consul of the Netherlands, that the $800,000 in coin taken from his possession by General Butler would be restored to him or to the agent of Messrs. Hope & Co., or to the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, whichsoever of them he might designate. Copy of my letter to M. Couturie is herewith transmitted. As the diplomatic correspondence transmitted to me contains a statement that I should be directed to invite M. Couturie to resume his consular functions, and also that I should be directed to cause to be restored the $800,000 seized by General Butler, I have taken the liberty to act upon these communications without awaiting any more specific instructions from you or from the Department of State on this subject. I shall endeavor in my intercourse with the foreign consuls in New Orleans as far as possible to avoid any causes of irritation tending to embarrass the Government in its relations to foreign powers.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Governor of Louisiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 30, 1862.

His Excellency WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut, Hartford:

Volunteers who have not been mustered into service cannot be held. They can of course furnish substitutes if they choose.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 30, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel RITCHIE,
Boston, Mass.:

Your nine-months' regiments to the number of eight will be forwarded to General Foster, at New Berne, as soon as they are ready. You will apply to the quartermaster for transportation and report to this Department, so that it may be provided.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *September 30, 1862—11 a. m.*
(Received 4 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

It is advisable that the three-months' regiment of mounted infantry authorized to be raised August 25 should be mustered in for one year. Can permission be obtained?

OSCAR MALMROS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *September 30, 1862.*

President A. LINCOLN:

SIR: I have the honor to refer to some of the topics of our conversation last week, at which time you were pleased to say that you desired the Governors of the loyal States present to put their suggestions in writing.

I proposed at that time to fill the regiments in service most reduced by the casualties of war by retiring a given number from the more active service with the armies in the presence of the enemy, and, having filled them and obtained a perfect reorganization, return them to the field and retire others until they were all filled to the standard established by the Government, in the meantime supplying their places in the field with new regiments. I named ten regiments as the number to be retired at each time from this State. Most of our regiments that have participated in the recent battles are reduced to mere skeletons, and although we have furnished about 15,000 recruits for old regiments in the field, divided amongst the many regiments from this State, no efficient strength has been given to any of them.

The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, numbering thirteen regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one of artillery, with a numerical strength of 15,760 men, were taken into the service of the United States in July, 1861, immediately after the first battle of Manassas. The thirteen regiments of infantry did not muster 4,000 men after the battle of Antietam. All of these regiments are much reduced in number, whilst many of them can scarcely be said to retain regimental organization. The brilliant history of this Reserve Corps in the war and the State pride which has followed them since they entered the service, together with the circumstances surrounding their organization, would, I have no doubt, prove such incentives to enlistment that the corps could be filled to the maximum in a short space of time.

I suggest that the corps be returned to the State and placed in the camp at this capital, and, if I am correct in my impression, the success would affect the minds of our people favorably, and other regiments in the service could be filled in their turn promptly.

It is proper that, in this connection, I should say that the suggestions reflect the opinion of all the officers of the corps.

I take this opportunity of again renewing the suggestion of all the Governors on the occasion referred to—that so far as consistent with the interests of the public service sick and wounded volunteers be taken to hospitals within the States within which they were enlisted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

[First indorsement.]

OCTOBER 11, 1862.

Submitted to the consideration of the Secretary of War and of General Halleck.

A. LINCOLN.

[Second indorsement.]

I entirely disapprove of withdrawing regiments in the field. They should be filled up where they are.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 30, 1862.

His Excellency Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

The regiment from Northampton will be received and mustered for nine months in lieu of militia drafted, but will be placed on the footing of militia as to pay and bounty. Supplies will be furnished under the same regulations as for militia.

By order of Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 148. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 1, 1862.

Simeon Draper, esq., of New York, has been appointed, from this date, Provost-Marshal-General of the War Department, under the provisions of General Orders, No. 140. He will be respected accordingly.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR. QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, October 1, 1862.

In order to remove the cause of many of the irregularities, delays, and blockades that occur on the military railroads of the United States, the following general instructions are published, and will be observed by all officers and agents of the Quartermaster's Department:

1. Supplies will not be forwarded to the advanced terminus of military railroads until they are really needed.

2. All cars will be unloaded and returned immediately. They must not be detained for use as store-houses.

3. Trains should not on any account be detained beyond their regular time of starting. It is better to furnish extra trains should the exigencies of the service demand them, rather than cause delay to the regular schedule trains. A detention of a train for only a few minutes may throw the whole business of a road into confusion, especially if there be but a single track.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, October 1, 1862.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the dispatches of the Department of the 10th and 18th ultimo, which reached me by the

same mail, inclosing communications from the Spanish Legation (in translation), dated the 28th of June, the 7th and 26th of August, respectively, directing me to report fully to the Department all the facts and circumstances connected with the arrival and departure of the Spanish ship Cardenas and the U. S. ship Roanoke at the port of New Orleans in June last, and also full explanations of the facts involved in the communication of the Spanish consul and others of the administration of the quarantine laws in this department, I beg leave to submit the history of such administration and specially in regard to the Cardenas and Roanoke, Pinta, and Maria Galante.

Let me premise, however, that the questions so far as these vessels or any others are concerned, except for the purpose of reclamation and complaint, have long ceased to be of practical importance, as the Cardenas has made one trip to Cuba and back since the occurrence complained of, and the Pinta and Maria Galante, Spanish transports for tobacco, have loaded and gone home, I had supposed, entirely satisfied with their treatment at this port.

When New Orleans was captured it was found in the utmost possible filthy condition. Because of the troublous times the contractors upon all the streets and canals had utterly neglected to comply with their contracts for cleansing and purifying the streets, and the filth was indescribable.

In view of this most alarming sanitary condition of the city and the approach of the epidemic season, after consultation with the most eminent local physicians who would give advice (some refusing to give any opinion, with the apparent hope that the pestilence would do what their rebel arms could not—drive us out), and acting with the advice of my medical staff, I took the most energetic measures to purify the city itself from the possibility of engendering disease, believing at the same time that the yellow fever was no more indigenous to New Orleans than the sugar cane, but must be imported or propagated as that is, by cuttings, and that a firmly administered quarantine, guided by science and honesty of purpose, discriminating as regards cargoes and cleanliness of ships, would effectually keep out the scourge of the city and prayed for as ally of the rebellion. Indeed, the quarantine to be enforced with these discriminations—not a procrustean period of quarantine to all.

A vessel with hides and wool, the absorbents of the malaria, with a filthy hold reeking with dead and putrid organic matter, loaded at an infected port by infected hands, sown thick with the seeds of disease, only waiting for time and the warm sun to develop them into a plague, was not put on an equality as to time with a steamer for passengers kept clean and sweet as a mercantile necessity to procure business—laden with flour, tight casks of salted provisions, and round shot and shell, which would not be likely either to absolve or generate contagion. Again, the length of time in which a ship and cargo had been exposed to the danger of the contagion had much to do with the quarantine.

A ship belonging in an infected port, loaded there, her cargo either the product or manufacture of that port, her crew acclimated and therefore indifferent to sanitary regulations and appliances, required to be kept under quarantine longer to watch the probable development of disease and to await the operation of the purification than a vessel loaded at a Northern port, where the frost insured health in this regard, and which had merely touched at a port afflicted with yellow fever and held communication with the shore under the restrictions imposed by the fears of unacclimated officers and crew.

These and kindred considerations which will readily suggest themselves to your mind were the controlling guides to the very intelligent medical officers who were in charge at quarantine, as they were to my own, upon the necessity and length of detention of vessels.

We, however, determined always to err, if at all, upon the safe side, holding ever the far greater importance of the lives of a large city and an army committed to our charge than the possible damage to any commercial adventure from detention.

I need not assure you, sir, that the question of nationality never entered into our thought in the exercise of our judgment and powers, except in one possible relation. We could not help looking with a little less care to and holding under advisement a little less time a vessel of a nation proverbial for the neatness of their ships and goods as compared with one who enjoyed an unenviable reputation the other way. With these theories and upon these bases have the quarantine and health laws been administered at New Orleans up to the 1st day of October.

I can point with a reasonable justified pride to the results as an explanation and a vindication of my acts and administration in this particular. Pardon me if I add that I claim for this triumph of science, integrity, firmness, and skill of my medical staff, by which thousands of lives have been saved and by far the most dreaded foe driven from the city of New Orleans, as much credit as if by the disposition of my troops we had won a victory over the less deadly but hardly less implacable enemy in a conflict of arms.

Up to this date there has been no malignant or epidemical or virulent fevers or diseases in New Orleans, and its mortality returns show it to be the most healthy city in the United States. In one regiment, the Thirteenth Connecticut, quartered in the customhouse since the 15th of May, but one man was lost during the months of July and August.

His Excellency Mr. Tassara, the Spanish minister, is most grievously misinformed when he says to the Secretary of State that the salubrity of New Orleans is no better than that of the island of Cuba. We have had the malignant yellow fever all around us—at Havana, at Nassau, at Matanzas, at Galveston, at Matamoras, at Vera Cruz, at Key West, at Pensacola, and at Mobile. The rebels have imported it into Attakapas and Sabine Pass in their running the blockade to the salubrious island of Cuba. Our quarantine has been more perfect than the blockade.

We have had serious cases of yellow fever at the quarantine, only seventy-five miles from us, and but a single one at New Orleans, and this one at once justifies and illustrates our sanitary regulations. The U. S. steamship Ida, having touched at Nassau only, and no disease having been reported as existing there at the time of her departure, was permitted to pass up by the health officers after fumigation and other precautions. The day after her arrival in the city one of her passengers on shore was taken sick and on the sixth day died, an unmistakable case of malignant yellow fever.

The most stringent measures were taken to isolate the disease. Everything which touched or was about the deceased was buried, acclimated persons only were allowed to do the last sad offices, the house in which he died was most thoroughly purified, and by the blessing of "Him who holdeth all in the hollow of His hand," the pestilence was stayed. The steamer was at once ordered below, where she is undergoing quarantine. Even while I write this the English

river, out of provisions, with her officers and crew, including her captain, dead or sick with fever, and prays for assistance; and a telegraphic message sends from the quarantine my health officers on board, with medical supplies and other aid. I have thus given to the Department a full explanation of the complaints involved in my administration of the quarantine laws.

Upon the other branches of the inquiry relating to the Spanish steamer Cardenas, I am most happy to report.

As to the Spanish steamer Cardenas, let me observe that she did not come to me in such manner as to command the highest degree of courtesy or respect.

The Cardenas left Havana on the 31st of May after "epidemic yellow fever" had made its appearance there, bringing many passengers, a large portion of whom were rebels, who had been in Havana buying arms and munitions of war for the Confederates, having on board, to bring her up the river, two pilots who had successfully conducted vessels through the blockade.

She ran past the fort without stopping, which was permitted because she was mistaken by the officer of the guard for the U. S. steamer Connecticut, then hourly expected, which mistake caused the Connecticut to be fired at when she made her appearance and attempted to go by without reporting.

The Cardenas then loitered up the river till near night, and, without coming up to the usual place of landing or reporting to the harbor master, came alongside a wharf some three miles below the usual places of steamboat landing and put on shore all her passengers without passports being examined or any report to any person, so that many obnoxious persons escaped into the city, and the provost-marshal has never been able to ascertain the character of all her passengers. Will it be pretended that any captain of a Spanish steamer is so ignorant as not to know that such conduct is in the highest degree improper in landing passengers at a military post?

Mr. Tassara says well "that no difficulty was made about landing the passengers from the steamer." True, because they and their baggage were surreptitiously landed miles below the usual landing place, without the knowledge of any person friendly to the United States, but evidently with the knowledge of the secessionists, because the captain says in his protest that "crowds invaded the vessel" as soon as she made the wharf.

She was ordered back to quarantine, but many frivolous excuses and delays were interposed by her officers until a most peremptory order, accompanied by a threat, was given, which she obeyed. After a proper quarantine the Cardenas came up—not thirty days, but one, precisely, such as was thought sufficient.

I do not understand Mr. Tassara's notion about reciprocity in quarantine. He seems to insist that if we require a long quarantine at New Orleans, the Governor-General of Cuba will require an equally long one at Havana. But what need of a quarantine at all against epidemic yellow fever in a port where it is already raging in its most virulent form? What possible reciprocity of quarantine could there be between Iceland and Vera Cruz?

I have endeavored to make quarantine a sensible, not senseless, regulation.

It is complained, however, that the U. S. steamship Roanoke suffered a shorter detention at quarantine than the Cardenas, and that she sailed from Havana on the day after. (This is an uncandid

way of stating the fact.) The Roanoke sailed from New York, went into the harbor at Havana, staid less than twenty-four hours, and held little or no communication with the shore. Her captain reported her at quarantine station as direct from New York. Was there any reason for so long a quarantine for her as for a vessel loaded in Havana? When the Roanoke was about to sail for New York at her return from New Orleans a large number of Spanish persons were desirous of taking passage in her to Havana and engaged passages accordingly.

Upon application to the Spanish consul for a bill of health, as the purser of the Roanoke informed me, the consul or vice-consul told him that as I had quarantined the Cardenas the consul would not give the Roanoke a bill of health, but would report that New Orleans was afflicted with epidemic fever unless I would permit the Cardenas to come up, and if so a clean bill of health would be given.

The effect of and motive for this conduct were obvious. If the Roanoke went to Havana and carried her passengers she would take away this business from the Cardenas. If she carried such a bill of health as to put her in quarantine at Havana no New York passenger would sail in her, so that she must lose one or the other lot of passengers. This seemed to me so unjust that I sent for the consul for an explanation. I understood his explanation to be exactly what the purser of the Roanoke had informed me it had been told him.

It is proper to remark here that I have been since assured by the Spanish consul, for whom I really entertain a high respect, that this conversation was misunderstood by all parties, neither understanding the other's language. I told the consul at that interview that any retaliation upon the Roanoke for any supposed wrong done by me to the Cardenas ought not to be and would not be permitted. That if he slandered the health of the city of New Orleans by giving any report that epidemic fever existed here when he knew it not to be the fact, preventing trade and commerce coming to this port by such false report, that I would certainly send him out of the city, to Havana, and report his conduct to the Governor-General, as the nearest Spanish authority. And in that event this I most assuredly would have done. That the bill of health of the Roanoke must be such as was required by the laws and his instructions precisely as if nothing had been done to the Cardenas.

To this (as he was interpreted to me to say) the consul replied that he would not give a clean bill of health to the Roanoke because it was now past the 1st of June, and whatever might be the health of the city in fact, he must report it unhealthy. Further, that if I still held the Cardenas under quarantine he would write to the Governor-General of Cuba not to send any more vessels here.

To that I replied that he would give my compliments to the Governor-General of Cuba and say that until the yellow fever season was over he could do me and the city no so great a favor as to prevent vessels from coming here.

I then put in writing and handed the consul my claim that he should give a bill of health to the Roanoke required by his laws and the regulations of his Government, regardless of my treatment of the Cardenas.

The interview here ended. The bill of health, however, which was given to the Roanoke was such (although the city was perfectly healthy) that her officers did not dare to sail to Havana lest they should be held to quarantine there in a city where the smallpox and

to discharge her Havana passengers and pay back the passage money. I take leave here to observe, upon a remark of Mr. Tassara's, the Spanish minister, "that I had not the authority to send out of my lines the Spanish consul" for so gross a dereliction of duty; in the first place, that I should have done it if the occasion had called, and that, secondly, I know of no law, national or municipal, that requires the commander of a captured city, occupied as a military post, to keep any person in it, consul or other, who is deliberately working to render the place untenable by keeping away supplies of provisions from it through false reports. I wish, however, again to repeat that subsequent conversation, through a more intelligent interpreter in his understanding of English, has convinced me that Mr. Callejon, the consul's, remarks were misinterpreted and mistaken by me as mine were by him.

These subsequent explanations have, I believe, established the most cordial relations between us. I have also learned that I have done Mr. Callejon injustice in another respect in supposing him, as I was informed, to be a Spanish merchant. Such I am now assured is not the case, but that he is a soldier who has won honorable distinction in the wars of his own country.

In Mr. Tassara's letter of complaint it is alleged that I have permitted the French brigantine Marie Felicité and an English schooner, Virginia Antoinette, and other vessels to come up without the same length of quarantine as the Cardenas.

These facts, it is said, will convict me of capricious discrimination against Spain in favor of other European nations. There is no reason given why I should be possessed of feelings which would lead me thus to discriminate. Indeed, if I permitted my indignation and sense of wrong as regards the manner in which my Government has been treated by other nations to influence my official actions, I assure you Spain would not be the nation toward which those feelings would find most active operation. On the contrary, I have felt that the conduct of Spain has been more friendly, especially taking into view the wrong done her by some of the citizens of the United States in the invasion of Cuba.

No rebel privateers have fitted out from her ports. I have not known that any of her islands have been made arsenals and naval depots for the Confederacy, and I have yet to be informed of any discrimination made by her between our armed vessels and those of the enemy. I have ventured to say thus much because, in weighing one's acts, motives are specially to be looked at.

I beg to refer you to the report of my medical director, Doctor McCormick, for the history of these objected cases, taken from the quarantine records, which, I believe, will in every case justify the action taken. Perhaps, however, the two cases of the Marie Felicité and the Virginia Antoinette deserve a word of comment, as they illustrate the animus with which our quarantine has been conducted.

The Marie, having an acclimated crew, had been loaded at Havre and only touched at Havana without breaking bulk, was detained only long enough to examine her present condition as to health, presuming that she contained no latent disease or malaria which would lose its virus or develop itself by time. The Virginia, having only touched at Havana, was without passengers, and laden wholly with loose salt, a powerful disinfectant in itself. One might as well quarantine a barrel of chloride of lime! And yet, the permitting of this schooner to come up after twenty days' absence from the infected port, is brought forward as evidence of capricious discrimination

against the Spanish Government. I have also appended a letter from the Spanish war vessel, the Pinta, which will show the manner in which our quarantine has been conducted, and that his only complaint is that I have not obeyed some law of Louisiana regulating time of quarantine.

Mr. Tassara in his communication of the 28th of June wishes the Secretary of State to require me to treat the consuls of friendly nations with more consideration, and that I must refrain from expressions which are not suited to give security to trade or maintain friendly relations between the authorities of that island, Cuba, and those of the United States. It will be seen by examination of the letter of the commander of the Blasco de Garay, hereto annexed, under date of August 13, that the complaint there is, that my acts do not come up to the profession of friendship and courtesies of my language. I have, therefore, appended all the more important of my correspondence with the Spanish authorities here, so that the Department may see whether either in manner or matter of that correspondence there is anything which should be a *casus belli* between two otherwise friendly nations.

That I answered somewhat sharply the letter of the captain of the Blasco de Garay, who seized the occasion in replying to a note wherein I offered him assistance and courtesy, to read me a lecture on my duties, I admit. I thought, and still think, I was justified in so doing. A nation may be friendly and its consul quite the reverse, as witness the late Prussian consul, who is now a general in the rebel army, for which he recruited a battalion of his countrymen. When, therefore, I find a consul aiding the rebels I must treat him as a rebel, and the exceptions are very few indeed among the consuls here. Bound up with the rebels by marriage, commercial and social relations, many of the consular offices are only asylums where rebels are harbored and rebellion fostered.

Before I close this report, which pressure of public duties more urgent has delayed till the departure of the mail on the 6th of October, allow me to repeat, that with the blessing of God, to whom our most devout thanks are daily due for his goodness, that fell scourge, the yellow fever, has been kept from my command and the city of New Orleans till now, when all danger is past, by the firm administration of sanitary and quarantine regulations, in spite of complaints or difficulties, and if my acts need justification I point to the results as an unanswerable vindication.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 18, 1862.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of State for his information.
By order of the Secretary of War:

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Second indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington City, October 28, 1862.

The Secretary of State has the honor to return to the Secretary of War the report of Major-General Butler, upon complaints of Spanish

subjects against his administration of the quarantine laws at New Orleans, which was submitted for the perusal of the Secretary of State on the 18th instant. A transcript of the report has been communicated to Mr. Tassara, the minister of Spain.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 22, 1862.

JUAN CALLEJON,
Spanish Consul at New Orleans, La.:

SIR: In the matter of the steamer Cardenas the following order has gone to the officer in command of Forts Jackson and Saint Philip:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 22, 1862.

You will permit the Spanish steamer Cardenas to come up the river, provided the surgeon at quarantine can give her a clean bill of health. The steamer will make no landing in New Orleans till she reports to the captain of the port.

By order of Major-General Butler:

R. S. DAVIS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Cardenas came into the river, ran by the forts without stopping, being supposed to be the U. S. mail steamer Connecticut, anchored below the town. Did not report to the harbor master; landed her passengers without permission or the knowledge of the authorities here, and was preparing to land her cargo without regard of the revenue laws. For these reasons I ordered her back below the forts. I have now my quarantine arrangements made, and if the steamer has committed no breaches of the revenue laws of the United States she will meet with no difficulties.

I am your obedient servant.

By order of Major-General Butler:

R. S. DAVIS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 11, 1862.

CAPTAIN OF THE SPANISH WAR STEAMER BLASCO DE GARAY:

I have learned through Admiral Farragut that owing to the non-arrival and necessary quarantine of your supply ship from Havana that you are embarrassed in the matter of provisions.

Anything in the commissariat of the United States in this department is tendered at your service precisely as we supply our own Navy.

In regard to your mail on board the Cardenas, I will take measures to have the same properly fumigated and passed to you with as little delay as possible. Any other courtesy or assistance in the power of this department which can be shown or given to a vessel of war of the Spanish nation, always so friendly to the United States, is fully offered.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of high esteem, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 3.—Translation.]

NEW ORLEANS, *August 13, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

I received with pleasure your letter of yesterday, in which you made me the offer to help me out of the shortness of my provisions, of which I spoke to Rear-Admiral Farragut, but some purchases I have made will enable me to wait for the release of the steamer Cardenas (Spanish) of the strange quarantine imposed upon her. Nevertheless, I am exceedingly thankful to you for the courtesy shown me, and shall be most happy to bring the same to the knowledge of the government of my august Queen.

In the same time I should be happy if I could inform my Government that all the Spanish residents in this city are equally the objects of your courtesy, but you have treated in an inconsiderate manner the respectable representative of my Government in this city, threatening him with expulsion because he complied with one of the instructions he had from his immediate authorities. You also desired that the Captain-General of the island of Cuba might send no more vessels to this port. You have answered none of the communications the said functionary sent to you in just and prudent terms. You have ordered that his official correspondence should be opened; because the vice-consul refused to receive the open packages the clerk of the post-office excused himself, saying that was your matter.

You have imposed upon the Spanish steamer Cardenas, on her first passage, an illegal quarantine, in the same time permitting an American ship in the same position to come up, and another foreign vessel also. The said vessel had in her first voyage to suffer a quarantine of twenty-one days, and in the next even thirty days, besides the ruinous and never before seen operation of discharging, when other foreign vessels had only to suffer a quarantine of ten days; you have also sentenced one corporal and one soldier of the marine of this ship, in a case where nobody knew if they or the accusers had been the aggressors; they could not speak English, had no attorney to defend them, they did not know the laws of this country, still the soldier was sentenced to one year in prison, when everybody considered him innocent.

Your conduct in these matters is very different from the kind and friendly manner you showed toward me, and I cannot help telling you how strange it appears to me.

The bad treatment of the representative of my Government, the want of attention to his official letters, the opening of his correspondence, and the sentence of that soldier, cannot justify the friendship you profess to feel toward the Spanish nation which you say has always been a loyal friend of the United States, and I feel that as a Spanish officer I cannot praise your conduct; as a citizen I should be happy if I could be of any service to you.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

JOSÉ MANUEL DIAZ DE HERRERA.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

CONSULATE OF SPAIN IN NEW ORLEANS,
August 15, 1862.

Senor Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding General of Department of the Gulf.

DEAR SIR: The transport frigate-of-war (of the Spanish marine) Pinta left Havana the 26th of last month in ballast, and with desti-

nation for this port, where she is to load with tobacco, which the Spanish Government had bought in this place (or market) more than a year since. The third day it arrived at the balize, and to-day it is announced to me by the captain that she has been quarantined for thirty days at the quarantine, where she had arrived.

It is now twenty days since this vessel left Havana, and she has not experienced any change in her crew; and admitting the singularity with which you are wont to treat Spanish vessels, imposing upon them a greater quarantine than upon those of other nations coming from the same port, and whatever may be the quarantine laws of all nations, the stated period commences the day the vessel sails from port.

The quarantine of thirty days imposed upon the frigate-of-war Pinta would neither be just nor equitable, because the same length of quarantine was imposed on the Spanish steamer Cardenas, which came here from Havana with cargo.

In making these observations to you I comply with the instructions I received yesterday from my Government and from the Captain-General of Cuba, and I beg you will deign to attend to them in order to shield the Government of Her Majesty from the grave damages which so extraordinary a detention would originate.

God guard your excellency many years.

JUAN CALLEJON,
Spanish Consul.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 16, 1862.

Senor Don CALLEJON,
Spanish Consul:

SIR: I have this moment received the letter with which you have honored me.

I am not aware that I have imposed any different quarantine upon Spanish vessels sailing from Havana from any other nations. My orders are imperative to the quarantine officers not to allow any vessels from an infected port to pass without strictest quarantine. These orders have been obeyed. In one instance, when a vessel did not touch the shore in Havana, I believe they were relaxed.

I beg to assure you and the Government of Her Most Catholic Majesty that personally and officially I entertain feelings of the utmost cordiality toward that Government; and any vessel running from Spain or any portion of Her Majesty's dominions not infected with "epidemic yellow fever," which is the bill of health of the Pinta, will be allowed to pass as the most favored nation.

It is only to save the inhabitants of New Orleans, as well Spanish as others, from that deadly scourge, the epidemic, that makes me rigid in quarantine. I cannot therefore put any weight of tobacco against the lives of those in my charge.

With assurances of the utmost respect, I remain, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 19, 1862.

COMMANDER OF SPANISH WAR STEAMER:

SIR: In making you the proposition in my former note I by no means intended to enter into a correspondence which would add to

my official labors. You have "grabbed" the opportunity to bring to my notice several matters wherein you complain of my action toward the Spanish residents and merchants. I cannot take time to reply to these at length, but the respect due to your official character demands that I should at least set you right in regard to some of them.

As respects the Spanish merchant who is consul here, I was informed that he refused to give a bill of health to the American vessel Roanoke when the city was wholly free from epidemic, and said that he did this because I refused to allow the Cardenas to come up. I sent for him and told him that if he did not give precisely the same bill of health to the Roanoke as he would have done and was required to do by the laws, irrespective of the Cardenas, I would send him to the Captain-General of Cuba.

To this he replied that he should be glad to go, but that the Captain-General would send me no more vessels. To that I replied that he could give my compliments to Captain-General and say that he could do me no so great a favor as to send me no more vessels of any sort (Spanish or others) from Cuba until the sickly season was over, and I submit to yourself, captain, as a man of honor, if in either case I was wrong, acting upon the information I had received upon the seizure of the house of Puig Brothers. The Spanish consul addressed me a note in substance saying that he desired to know the cause of the seizure. To that I answered in substance that if he would bring Mr. Puig with him to me I would be glad to explain the cause of the seizure of his house. To that the consul replied that such was not his custom.

After the arrest and punishment of a criminal official by me, a clerk of Puig made a reclamation of such character that I have put it under investigation and I hope to show its falsity and be able to punish the claimant. While this matter is being investigated I have not answered the communication inclosing it. I am not aware of any other letter of the Spanish consul that seemed to require an answer that has not been replied to. If there is, it is to be attributed to the press of official correspondence and business which has caused it to be overlooked. As regards the correspondence of the consul, I can assure you that no letter of his, coming through the regular channels of communication, has been examined, although I reserve to myself the right so to do as the commander of a military post. I found a large bundle of letters on board a vessel running the blockade, directed to the Spanish consul. These were opened. Again, I found a large bundle of letters to the same direction on the person of one whom I have arrested as a spy, being a member of a large mercantile house who had smuggled himself between here and the enemy's lines at Mobile, in disguise of a barkeeper. Finding letters directed to the Spanish consul in the hands of this spy, I caused them to be examined as I did letters thus surreptitiously conveyed here directed to the French consul. If the representative of Her Most Catholic Majesty will have his letters come to him through the hands of spies and smugglers when our mails are all freely open to him, I shall be obliged to examine them. In regard to the quarantine imposed upon the Cardenas and other Spanish vessels, my orders are imperative and distinct to my health officers to subject all vessels coming from infected ports to such a quarantine as shall insure safety from disease.

You yourself will bear witness with what success this quarantine has been carried out as regards the health of the city. Whether one day or one hundred is necessary for this purpose, it will be done. It will be done if it is necessary to take the vessel to pieces to do it, so

long as the United States has the physical power (pouvoir matériel) to enforce it. I have submitted to the judgment of my very competent surgeon at the quarantine the question of the length of time and the action proper to be taken to insure safety. I have by no order interfered with his discretion. If he thinks ten days sufficient in a given case, be it so; if forty in another, be it so; if one hundred in another, it shall be so. I should think, however, that the surgeon would make a difference in length of quarantine between a vessel which only touched at Havana and one that loaded and shipped her crew there. This may account for the different length of quarantine.

Some of the vessels you name came earlier in the season, but with this I have nothing to do except to enforce vigorously such quarantine as my health officers think proper. In regard to the petty officer and man from your ship, I had not been informed save by your letter. If you had done me the honor to notify me of their arrestations I would instantly have seen to it that they should have had every advantage upon their trial. Convince me now that injustice has been done and they shall be pardoned. You will remember that I cannot personally superintend every administrative and judicial act. If you have listened to the unreasonable complaints of bad men, so as not to feel at liberty to approach me with the freedom and promptness which has characterized the intercourse of the commanders of the Milan, French ship, and the British ship Rinaldo, whenever their countrymen needed redress, I am sure you will acquit me of all blame so far as official and personal courtesy toward yourself is concerned.

I have to apologize for the delay in this reply. My translator was absent, and I do not read your language with sufficient accuracy to allow myself to reply to the language of accusation without a translator.

With sentiments of respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, September 2, 1862.

Señor JUAN CALLEJON, *Spanish Consul:*

SIR: I inclose to you for information a copy of a report of the quarantine physician. I have directed the two Spanish vessels to be allowed to come up at once, in accordance with the recommendation of the health officer. The Cardenas will be up as soon as her cargo is loaded. You will see the wretched state of health of the Italian bark, showing the necessity of the strictest quarantine.

With sentiments of regard and esteem, I am, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Sub-inclosure.]

QUARANTINE STATION,
Mississippi River, August 30, 1862.

Dr. CHARLES MCCORMICK, U. S. Army,
Medical Director, Department of the Gulf:

SIR: In obedience to your order of date 28th instant (per telegram) I submit the following report in relation to Her Catholic Majesty's (Spanish) transports now in quarantine.

I have made daily visits on board these vessels, invariably inspected

crews and condition, clothing, &c., and find all in good health except one case of laryngitis on board the Maria Galante. This case is now discharged and rapidly convalescing. The commanders have rendered every facility in promptly executing the requirements of this quarantine. Vessels have been fumigated and thoroughly cleaned, crews and clothing all washed and purified. I should pronounce favorably to granting permission for these vessels to be permitted to continue their voyage to New Orleans without any danger whatever of introducing an infection.

The emanations arising from decomposed vegetable matter (potatoes) on board the steamer Estrella, now unloaded, was, without doubt, the worst I ever came in contact with. It was with force on my part alone that I could get the men to handle the barrels. So dense and foul was the effluvia when brought from the hold of the vessels onto the wharf that at a distance of 1,000 yards complaint was made. Such cargoes are the rife beds of disease. No wonder New Orleans suffered severely from pestilence by permitting the introduction, in former years, of the like character of cargoes to be discharged alongside her wharves, from whence infection radiated from a common center to her inhabitants. There is likewise a quantity of Dutch cheese among her cargo, rotten and moldy, which I shall order to be thrown into the river, being beyond any process of purification.

An Italian brig, the Buno Corrinna, arrived to-night from Havana direct with assorted cargo, bill of health declaring the existence of yellow fever in an epidemic character. This vessel had three of her crew in hospital (in H.) from yellow fever. Two died; the mate is on board convalescing. I have forbidden (under a very severe penalty) any communication with this vessel by any one save myself. As her condition (vessel) is very foul, I shall use daily powerful disinfectants on board, in the hold, and among the passengers and cabin, before I bring the vessel alongside of wharf. The vessel is anchored in middle river. I would not suffer Dr. Charles W. Moore, my assistant, to board vessel, as he is not acclimated. There are on board (this morning, Sunday) two of her men complaining with prodromic symptoms, whom I shall immediately place under treatment. Under all circumstances I shall exercise the greatest vigilance and enforcement of quarantine laws on this vessel and her passengers and crew. I have taken the precaution to have this vessel anchored fully one mile below the wharf until I have her freely fumigated, then I shall haul her alongside wharf for unloading. In case any disease develops itself on board I will immediately communicate with you.

E. Hopkins, assistant surgeon Fourteenth Maine Regiment, a passenger on board the steamer Estrella, has been on shore in my residence since his arrival here, 21st instant—is healthy, and desirous to join his command, now at Carrollton. I deem it prudent and safe that he be permitted to go up.

Answer by telegram.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. G. FISHER,
Resident Physician.

[Inclosure No. 8.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, September 24, 1862.

CAPTAIN COMMANDING THE BLASCO DE GARAY:

SIR: Having reason to believe that some escaped prisoners are attempting to leave on board of Spanish transports, the names of two

having already been found on the list, and knowing it was without the knowledge of the Spanish consul, or any of your [officers], upon consultation with your consul, I desire to ask that you will permit one of my detective officers, in company with one of the officers of your ship, to examine the passengers on board the transport so as to detect the escape of unworthy persons.

I ask the supervision of one of your officers, in order that I may not seem to interfere with or infringe the Spanish jurisdiction over your national vessel; or if this would seem to you objectionable, any other means may be taken by which the same object be accomplished.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 9.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *October 4, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, U. S. Army,
Commanding the Department of the Gulf:

Having carefully examined into the cases referred to in the communication of His Excellency Mr. Tassara, minister from Spain, I respectfully submit that, from the annexed statements of facts, taken from the records of the quarantine station and those of the Board of Health of New Orleans, the "complaints alleged by Spanish subjects against Major-General Butler's administrations of the quarantine laws at New Orleans," and "allegations in effect of a capricious discrimination to the prejudice of Spanish vessels trading at New Orleans," it will be seen that, as far as Major-General Butler and his medical officers connected with the quarantine station and the Board of Health of New Orleans are concerned, their acts have been without fear, favor, or partiality, so to conduct and enforce the quarantine regulations as to derive therefrom the sole object for which they were instituted, the greatest possible salubrity of the city of New Orleans during the sickly season of the year, and, above all, so as to prevent the introduction of yellow fever into the city of New Orleans; and yet, notwithstanding all their vigilance, on the 6th day of September, by the steam tug Ida, from New York via Nassau, New Providence, a case of most undoubted yellow fever was brought into this city and proved fatal on the morning of the (sixth day after its arrival) 12th of September. Doctors Smyth, Fenner, Wederstrandt and Brickell, each of whom had seen and examined the case before its fatal termination, all concur that it was an unmistakable case of yellow fever. In the words of Doctor Wederstrandt, than whom no physician is more capable of judging, having plainly shown every characteristic of yellow fever up to and including black vomit.

I saw this case myself immediately after death, and am satisfied it was an unmistakable case of yellow fever.

This circumstance naturally caused greatly increased rigor; as had previously taken place from accidental occurrences of a minor nature.

In every judicious quarantine all vessels direct from healthy ports can enter without delay, and all from infected ports must be detained until the medical officers become satisfied beyond a doubt that in permitting them to go up to the city they shall neither carry up the yellow fever nor the infection that may produce it. This requires much nice discrimination, and also a greater or less lapse of time, according to attending circumstances, and its exercise can scarcely fail in some

few cases, as in the present instance, to cause discontent, which would cease to exist if all the true facts in each particular case were thoroughly understood. Such I apprehend to be the only foundation upon which can rest the allegations above referred to of arbitrariness to Spanish vessels.

In reference to the comparative salubrity of the city of New Orleans and of the island of Cuba, I will simply remark that it is public and notorious that yellow fever has been severe in Havana, both in the town and among the shipping, whilst New Orleans has never within the memory of the oldest inhabitants been so extremely clean, so extremely healthy, or in such good police as it now is on this 4th day of October, and has been throughout the sickly season of this year, which may now be regarded as safely passed.

No candid person can deny that all of this has been the natural result of the measures adopted by Major-General Butler, both in the rigid and judicious quarantine regulations and the most admirable police of the entire city, whereof no portion has been overlooked. It is the universal remark that this city never was as healthy during the sickly season of the year, nor as clean, nor as well policed, nor as orderly, nor as well quarantined as it has been under Major-General Butler's administration. It would not be doing full justice to this subject did I fail to state that, within my own personal experience during the last seventeen years, whenever yellow fever existed with as much severity as it has this year at Vera Cruz, Galveston, Havana, and Key West, New Orleans has always likewise suffered from it severely, and, in my opinion, would most certainly have done so this season but for the most admirable and judicious military quarantine adopted by Major-General Butler. That a military quarantine can always be more rigidly, judiciously, and faithfully carried out, the present quarantine has demonstrated, when in the hands of a proper commander. The greatest public good results from the most rigid quarantine, and unless it is rigid it can scarcely protect.

To the foregoing remarks I hereto annex the following statement of facts:

Statement of facts in relation to the quarantine of vessels referred to by the minister from Spain.

The transport ships of war Pinta and Maria Galante arrived at quarantine station below New Orleans from a port (Havana) infected with yellow fever in an epidemic form, as shown by bill of health from Spanish authorities, with the indorsement of the American consul.

In consideration of their character, of their having no cargo, and being in good condition, they were not detained for thirty days, under the rule that then existed—the former only twenty and the latter only sixteen days. These ships were from a port infected with yellow fever in an epidemic form, as stated in their bills of health from the proper authorities in the city of Havana. Our general rule was that all vessels from ports infected with yellow fever should be detained at quarantine full thirty days. We waived this rule for their especial benefit. The Spanish steamship Cardenas was most necessarily detained, otherwise the quarantine would have been a farce.

The Marie Felicité, a French ship, was from Havre, France, via Havana. Her cargo was received on board at Havre, France. She was thirty days from Havana when she arrived at quarantine, the vessel clean, no sickness; the captain reported his crew all acclimated to

yellow fever, and all surrounding circumstances confirmed his statement. She was detained at the quarantine station until thoroughly fumigated. Then, taking into consideration that thirty days had elapsed between her departure from Havana and arrival at quarantine station, having no disease on board, having been properly fumigated, having the number of crew of original Havre papers, and that she had left Havana on the 24th of May; had not taken any persons or things on board, then, most conclusive of all, that during these thirty days of voyage no developments of the disease occurred, which must inevitably have been the case had she had any infection on board, she was, for all these reasons combined, permitted to pass. The Virginia Antoinette was loaded with loose salt, had no passengers, crew all well, vessel clean, had left Havana on the 31st of May and arrived at quarantine on the 20th of June. Her cabin and forecastle were well fumigated, and her load in itself being a powerful disinfectant she was permitted to pass up.

The steamship Roanoke was declared by the captain thereof to be direct from New York, and we had no means of knowing that he had called at Havana. As to the Wild Cat, there is no record of her having passed up or of her having been at the quarantine station at all. The ship Statesman was in ballast, was twenty days from Matanzas, and, as far as known to us then and since, an uninfected port.

OCTOBER 6, 1862.

Upon consulting the records of the Charity Hospital for the last forty-five years, I find that yellow fever has commenced in this city as late as the 25th day of September, and this was in the year 1859. It is now, therefore, nearly two weeks later than, during nearly the past half century, it has ever commenced, and we consequently have reasonable hope that this year we may escape, seeing that during this long period it has not once commenced in October.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES McCORMICK,
Medical Director Department of the Gulf.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 1, 1862.

His Excellency Governor WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

Militia can only be mustered by regiments full to maximum. Arrangements made to-day for supplying all arms needed. How many will you want?

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
Boston, Mass., October 1, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: There are encamped in this State now about 12,000 militia for nine-months' service, as a part of the quota of 19,000 required from

Massachusetts. For reasons set forth in my General Orders, No. 51, of which I annex a copy, I have postponed the drafting here till October 15. Before that date I anticipate that our number of voluntary enlistments will reach at least 15,000, possibly leaving several thousands, however, still to be raised, for whom it will be necessary to make a draft, chiefly upon the city of Boston, which is more slack in its enlistments than any other portion of the State.

A consideration of the instructions to be issued to the provost-marshal with regard to the arrest of such persons as having been drafted shall fail to attend at the places of rendezvous induces me to ask you to take immediate measures for the institution of a court-martial for the trial of such cases. The delinquents being militiamen, I presume that section 6 of the act of Congress of February 28, 1795, will apply to such a court-martial, and that it must, therefore, "be composed of militia officers only." Please see also on the subject sections 4 and 5 of the same act. There are militia officers here, exempt from draft, whom I would recommend to constitute such a court-martial, and I append a list of names accordingly. Or you might issue an order authorizing me to appoint and organize such a court. In whatever mode you may deem it best to constitute it, whether directly or through me, I hope that it may be done at once, for the possibility of men being held in arrest for alleged causes which they may assert to be groundless, without the existence of a tribunal competent to hear and determine promptly upon the validity of such causes, is one repugnant to all the principles and sentiments of the people of Massachusetts, and would be to your own ideas of national justice.

I am, with high regard, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

P. S.—It seems necessary that such a court-martial should be ordered by the President, as Commander-in-Chief, because Massachusetts is not now attached to any military department, so that the Sixty-fifth Article of War does not cover our case. The leading authorities appear to be Houston *v.* Moore, 5 Wheaton, p. 1; Martin *v.* Mott, 12 Wheaton, p. 19. (See page 35 et seq.) In the absence of Congressional legislation (the act of 1795, chapter 36, being silent as to the mode of ordering and organizing the militia courts-martial required by its fifth and sixth sections), I think, under Houston *v.* Moore, courts-martial might be ordered under our State militia law, did it not appear to me defective and in part repugnant to certain provisions of U. S. laws. Martin *v.* Mott decides that, there being no mode in the statute of 1795 pointed out for the formation of the courts-martial in these cases, it is to be appointed "according to the general usage of the military service, or what may not unfitly be called the customary military law." In that case the court-martial was ordered by Major-General Lewis, U. S. Army, commanding Third Military District, United States, including the State of New York, in which State the case of Martin *v.* Mott arose. It is clear, under the decisions, therefore, that a departmental commander could order a court-martial, the Articles of War and the case of Martin *v.* Mott both being authority therefor. There being no such commander, and the legislation being defective, I think it must be ordered by the President. I would suggest to the President the following list of names:

Maj. Gen. William Sutton, Brig. Gen. Richard A. Peirce, Lieut. Col. C. C. Holmes, Lieut. Col. John W. Wetherell, Maj. Charles W.

Wilder, Maj. Thornton K. Lothrop, Capt. George H. Shaw, Lieut. Curtis B. Raymond, and for judge-advocate Maj. William L. Burt, judge-advocate-general of the Massachusetts militia, in which all the above-named officers are also in commission.

I beg leave to add that the authority conferred upon the President by chapter 201, section 1, of the acts of Congress of 1862, to make all necessary rules and regulations for enrolling the militia and otherwise putting this act into execution enables the President to issue a general order, through the War Department, for the convening such militia courts-martial by the Governors of the States, respectively, as commanders-in-chief of the militia of their respective States, who might be permitted to select, detail, or appoint officers to constitute such courts, to be composed of not less than five nor more than thirteen members, in their own discretion.

J. A. A.

[The following was on the envelope:] Will Secretary Stanton please read the within personally, and oblige,

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 51.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
HEADQUARTERS,
Boston, September 30, 1862.

Whereas, since the last postponement of drafting in this State the examination of claims for exemption by the drafting commissioners for the several counties, and the preparation of their reports of the numbers of persons liable to draft in the different towns, has consumed all of the intervening time, and the report of the commissioner for the county of Middlesex has not yet been received; and

Whereas, until that report shall be received it is impossible to ascertain the proportions which each town and city will be required to furnish toward the 19,080 men who have been called for from Massachusetts by the President of the United States, by general order bearing date August 4, 1862; and

Whereas, several towns and cities have represented to the Governor and commander-in-chief that they are ready and willing to furnish their proportions of men as soon as they shall be informed of the numbers required of them, and have strongly urged that they ought not to be subjected to a draft without a reasonable notice of the number required; and

Whereas, it appears that towns and cities in this State are and have been furnishing men as fast as they could have been properly supplied and cared for by the Government of the United States, and there appears a probability that the full number called for will be readily supplied by voluntary enlistments;

It is therefore ordered, That the draft be postponed to the 15th day of October, in the present year, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, when it shall be commenced in those towns and cities which shall not then have furnished their full proportions of volunteers, as they shall be stated in an order which will be promulgated as soon as the report of the commissioner for the county of Middlesex shall be received at the office of the adjutant-general, and shall be continued in the manner

heretofore directed until sufficient number of men shall be drawn to make up the said proportions in said towns and cities respectively.

By order of His Excellency John A. Andrew, Governor and commander-in-chief:

WILLIAM SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October 1, 1862—10.45 a. m.*
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Safely at home. As agreed in our interview of Sunday, I have now to request: First, that you order the advance pay and bounty to recruits, after the 15th of September, for new regiments then raising; second, that you order the Second Ohio Cavalry, now in Kansas, home, to be remounted and sent into Kentucky for service; third, that you appoint Dr. L. C. Brown post surgeon at Camp Chase, or otherwise employ him with the rank and pay of a full surgeon; fourth, that you authorize me to accept the services of the drafted troops as volunteers for one year, allowing the usual pay and bounty; fifth, that you authorize the re-enlisting for three years of our late three-months' regiments.

D. TOD,
Governor of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October 1, 1862.*
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

General BUCKINGHAM:

Since my dispatch of this a. m. to Secretary Stanton asking for the appointment of a surgeon at Camp Chase it has occurred to me that the better way is to appoint a surgeon to the Governor's Guard—a force of 300 men raised by his authority for guard duty at Camp Chase.

DAVID TOD,
Governor of Ohio.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 1, 1862.

His Excellency Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Volunteers for nine months presented by you will be received and mustered as militia. We do not inquire whether you drafted them or not. Mustering officers will be instructed accordingly.

By order of Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 149. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 2, 1862.

No person shall be mustered into the service of the United States as a member of the corps of sharpshooters unless he shall produce the certificate of some person, duly authorized by the Governor of the State in which the company is raised, that he has in five consecutive

shots, at 200 yards at rest, made a string not over twenty-five inches, or the same string offhand at 100 yards; the certificate to be written on the target used at the test.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 150. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, October 2, 1862.*

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

ORDER TRANSFERRING GUN-BOAT FLEET.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 1, 1862.

Under the act of Congress of 16th July, 1862, the Western Gun-boat Fleet is this day transferred from the War to the Navy Department.

The officers in charge will transfer to the officers of the Navy authorized to receive them the vessels, naval stores, supplies, and property of all kinds pertaining to the fleet. The usual receipts will be taken in triplicate for all property transferred.

The chief quartermaster, Capt. G. D. Wise, of the gun-boat fleet, will settle up all indebtedness of the fleet to the 1st of October, make the usual returns, and will close his accounts and report by letter to the Quartermaster-General.

In thus transferring this fleet, organized and built under the direction of the War Department, to the Navy Department, the Secretary of War desires to express to the officers both of the Army and Navy, and to the civilians temporarily employed upon this dangerous service of the gun-boat fleet, his high sense of the valor, skill, and patriotism with which the operations of this fleet have been conducted. The brilliant and important services of the gun-boats at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Columbus, Island No. 10, Pittsburg Landing, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton Rouge, and generally in independent action or in co-operation with the army on the Western rivers, will constitute one of the brightest pages in the history of the war for the preservation of the integrity of the country and the suppression of a causeless and wicked rebellion.

They have the thanks, so well deserved, of this Government and of the people of the United States.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *October 2, 1862—8 p. m.*
(Received 1.40 a. m. 3d.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Are not all troops authorized by your Department to be raised in this State entitled to the bounty, premium, and the advance pay, including cavalry and artillery?

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General.

AUGUSTA, ME., *October 2, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Seven thousand six hundred arms needed. When will militia leave the State? Will Secretary please read my letter about mustering the militia, probably received to-day?*

I. WASHBURN, JR.

* Of September 30, relating to retention of commandants of camps after the militia have been duly mustered. Answered October 10, "that they will be retained until public property for which they may be responsible is called for."

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 2, 1862.

His Excellency Governor WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

Please send your regiments forward to Washington as rapidly as possible when organized. Do not wait for further instructions.

By order of Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *October 2, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Allow me to muster in for one year the mounted infantry ordered by you to be raised August 25.* Answer.

ALEX. RAMSEY,
Governor of Minnesota.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FORWARDING TROOPS, &C.,
New York, October 2, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: The movement of troops from this State seems quite at a standstill at the present moment. Besides the Second Metropolitan Regiment, referred to yesterday as about ready to start, there is nothing ready to move. A regiment organized in Sullivan County was to have been paid off yesterday, but a controversy sprung up between a colonel in expectancy and one who had received the appointment, producing almost a state of mutiny, and the regiment will be ordered here, doubtless, by Governor Morgan to receive their pay and then move on to Washington. A regiment is about ready to leave camp at Delhi, and a regiment from New England is expected here to-morrow en route for Washington. Some recruits have gone from here to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. K. STRONG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 3, 1862.

Adjt. Gen. A. C. FULLER,
Springfield, Ill.:

All three-years' troops specially authorized by this Department are entitled to advance pay and bounty, unless the contrary is expressed in the order.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Halleck to Ramsey, Series I, Vol. XIII, p. 596.

AUGUSTA, ME., *October 3, 1862—9 a. m.*
(Received 10.30 a. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Can send eight regiments in a week if clothing is ready and Major Gardiner will muster them. Will tents or arms be sent here? Wish to raise company of Irish citizens for three years, to be attached to Corcoran. Please authorize them to be mustered.

I. WASHBURN, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 3, 1862.

His Excellency ISRAEL WASHBURN,
Governor of Maine, Augusta, Me.:

Clothing for your troops is being manufactured in your State. You are probably better advised of its progress than any one here. Major Gardiner has orders to muster in your troops as fast as ready. Arms have been ordered to be sent. Tents will be supplied here. You are authorized to raise a company of Irish to join Corcoran's brigade. Major Gardiner will muster them.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, October 3, 1862.

His Excellency H. R. GAMBLE,
Governor of Missouri, Saint Louis:

GOVERNOR: Col. Albert Jackson, of the Twelfth Regiment of Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, has appealed to the Secretary of War against the order of Your Excellency revoking his commission and discharging him from service. This case has raised an important question in regard to the authority of the Governors of States over the parts of the militia of those States which are received into the service of the United States. The whole matter has been duly considered, and I am directed to convey to you the views of the Department.

As stated in my letter to you of the 27th ultimo, it is believed that the Constitution has given to Congress the entire "governing" of the State militia while in the service of the United States. The control of a State over that part of its militia which enters the service of the United States ceases the moment it is mustered into that service. It is then governed by the laws of the United States. By these laws, and by the Regulations of the Army made in pursuance of an act of Congress, the power to try, punish, or dismiss an officer of State militia in the service of the United States is vested in the President and in certain officers of the United States. No such power has been given to a Governor of a State over such troops. The act of Congress regulating the government of militia in the service of the United States places them on the same footing as to government or command as volunteers. A militia officer in service, therefore, can be discharged from the service only by the President or those acting under

his authority. A State Governor can fill the vacancy so created, but he cannot himself create the vacancy.

This, I think, will be admitted to be the general rule under the law. Does the authority conferred by the President on the Governor of Missouri except the militia of that State in the service of the United States from the operation of this rule? That document says: "It (the militia) is to be held in camps and in the field, drilled, disciplined, and governed, according to the Regulations of the U. S. Army, and subject to the Articles of War." Again, "They shall be considered as disbanded from the service of the United States whenever the President shall so direct." During such time as they shall be actually engaged as an embodied force in active service, "and they are to be armed, equipped, clothed, subsisted, transported, and paid by the United States."

The War Department is of opinion that the militia of Missouri which have been mustered into service under this authority and not disbanded or mustered out by direction of the President are in "the service of the United States," and that they must be "governed" as prescribed by Congress for militia so in service, except where otherwise stipulated in the special authority given to the Governor of Missouri. It is stipulated that the Governor is authorized to appoint certain officers of such militia; but he is nowhere authorized to try, punish, and discharge, or otherwise "govern" and "discipline" the officers of the State militia while in the service of the United States. This can be done only in the manner prescribed, and by the officers designated, in the Rules and Articles of War and in the Regulations of the U. S. Army.

The Secretary of War has therefore decided that your order discharging Colonel Jackson from the service of the United States was given without authority of law.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 3, 1862.

His Excellency Governor RAMSEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

The mounted infantry ordered August 5 [25] may be mustered in for one year.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., October 3, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

Your telegram of the 1st instant announcing your safe arrival is received. Orders have been given in accordance with your request on all the points mentioned save one, upon which you appear to have misunderstood me. I agreed to accept nine-months' volunteers in lieu of drafted militia, but did not mean to be understood that they could be allowed advanced pay and bounty. That cannot be done. In other

States they have been accepted, but in no case has the advance pay and bounty been allowed. It is neither authorized by law, nor is there any money applicable to them. But the advanced pay and bounty will be allowed to fill up the regiments being raised but not full on the 15th of September.

E. M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 3, 1862.

His Excellency Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

First. Advance pay and bounty will be paid to recruits for regiments of three-years' troops, commenced before September 15.

Second. The Second Regiment Ohio Cavalry, now in service in Kansas, will be ordered home and remounted.

Third. Dr. L. C. Brown will be appointed surgeon of volunteers, and will be stationed at Camp Chase, in Ohio.

Fourth. The services of volunteers for nine or twelve months will be received in lieu of drafted troops, but no advance pay or bounty allowed.

Fifth. The three-months' regiments from Ohio, just mustered out, may enlist for three years and receive advance pay and bounty.

Sixth. You are authorized to raise another company for Governor's Guard, on duty at Camp Chase.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October 3, 1862—2.40 p. m.*
(Received 4.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I can recruit a few more batteries. Will you authorize me to do so?

DAVID TOD,
Governor of Ohio.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 3, 1862.

GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND,
Providence, R. I.:

SIR: The Secretary of War desires you to recruit a company of volunteer infantry for service as a guard at Portsmouth Grove Hospital. The company will be received and mustered in for this special service.

I am, sir, your obedient servant

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

MADISON, WIS., *October 3, 1862.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I urge that permission be granted to raise two more companies of three-years' men by volunteers to fill one of our regiments. We shall

not be prepared to draft for three weeks to come. Your consent is absolutely necessary to aid us in completing the volunteer regiments. Please answer soon as possible.

J. T. LEWIS,
Acting Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 151. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, October 4, 1862.*

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II. If any officer shall hereafter, without proper authority, permit the publication of any official letter or report, or allow any copy of such document to pass into the hands of persons not authorized to receive it, his name will be submitted to the President for dismissal. This rule applies to all official letters and reports written by an officer himself.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 4, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have received through the Adjutant-General the following order in relation to a deduction of $5 per month from the wages of colored teamsters and laborers in the District of Columbia and Alexandria, viz: *

I have given the necessary directions to effect the object of the order by letters addressed to Colonel Rucker and General Ingalls, chief quartermaster, dated October 1, 1862.

In connection with this subject I respectfully call the attention of the Department to sections 12, 13, and 15 of the act of Congress approved July 17, 1862, of the Pamphlet Laws, viz: †

There were a large number so employed before the enactment of this law, who have received wages such as were given to white teamsters and laborers. Teamsters generally receive in this neighborhood $25 per month and a ration. Some of them are freemen, some of them freed by the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia, many doubtless are fugitives from within the lines of rebellion, and entitled to their freedom under acts of Congress.

They have not been employed, however, generally, under the act referred to. They have not been mustered or enrolled, or sworn into service as soldiers are for a long period of enlistment. They were hired by special agreement or contract in each case as white teamsters or other employés of the Quartermaster's Department upon such terms as were sufficient to secure their services.

The number is large and the reduction of their wages is considerable, and it is important to them. At this place we find to this time no surplus of this sort of labor, and if it is decided that this law applies to them and requires this reduction of their pay to $10 a month it will produce much dissatisfaction and suffering, and will probably deprive the Government of the services of a large portion of them.

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* For letter (here omitted) see September 27, p. 589.

† For the sections (here omitted) see General Orders, No. 91, July 29, p. 281.

A forced service from them would not tend to the efficiency of the Quartermaster's Department.

If it applies to these persons it will probably to all persons of African descent employed by the United States throughout the loyal States and throughout the naval service. Free colored persons in Northern States cannot generally be hired at such rates.

In the rebel States, within the sphere of active military operations, there will probably be no difficulty in carrying out the law, and it was, perhaps, to fugitives in such territory that the law was intended particularly to apply.

I respectfully ask that the question be decided by authority whether the law requires all persons of African descent employed in the Quartermaster's Department to be paid $10 a month and a ration, and no more, or whether the officers of the department are at liberty to continue to pay wages such as the market price of labor requires to persons of African descent already employed or hereafter employed and not enrolled into service under special regulations of the President under the law of 17th July, 1862.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 4, 1862.

His Excellency Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

The time for filling the cavalry regiments now organizing in your State is extended to the 20th instant.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October 5, 1862—7.30 p. m.*
(Received 9.25 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The draft is progressing harmoniously. It will amount to about 10,000 in number. I have given authority to all drafted men to enlist in organized regiments for three years, which I think will dispose of about one-half of the number. This done, I propose then to ask the balance for one year. Without any well-defined authority therefor, I have exempted all State and county officers, also members of religious denominations whose creed forbids taking up arms, upon payment of $200 each; all of which I ask you to approve. I purpose using the money thus obtained in hiring substitutes and in caring for the sick and wounded, through Quartermaster-General Wright.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October 5, 1862.*

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The order for raising three new cavalry regiments does not provide for advance pay and bounty. Please see directly.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 152. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, October 6, 1862.*

The attention of all officers commanding posts, districts, or brigades of troops to which chaplains are attached is again directed to sections 8 and 9 of the act "to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army," &c., approved July 17, 1862, and to the duty therein enjoined on them—a duty which they will at once fulfill.

The two sections of this law referred to, though already published in General Orders, No. 91, of July 29, 1862, are republished for their information.*

Chaplains employed at the military posts called "Chaplains' posts" shall be required to reside at the posts, and all chaplains in the U. S. service shall be subject to such rules in relation to leave of absence from duty as are prescribed for commissioned officers of the U. S. Army stationed at such posts.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 6, 1862.

His Excellency Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

All new regiments, batteries, or companies specially authorized by this Department will receive advance pay and bounty unless the order provides to the contrary. All sharpshooters will be tested. See General Orders, No. 149.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *October 6, 1862.*
(Received 2 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Will you not see the Secretary and have an order made to muster in volunteers in lieu of drafted men by companies? See my dispatch to General Thomas yesterday. I assure you it is very important to the public service, as it will expedite filling the quota and relieve us from much trouble and dissatisfaction. We must treat the draft delicately in this State.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 6, 1862.

His Excellency Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Full companies of volunteers in lieu of drafted men may be mustered in by companies, but will be assigned without delay to regiments which will be organized consecutively, so as to have at one time not more than one or two incomplete.

By order of Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM.

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* See sections 8 and 9, p. 278.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, VT., *October 6, 1862—11.30 a. m.*
(Received 2.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Twelfth Regiment will be ready to move forward to-morrow. The Thirteenth Regiment can move on Friday next. These are the first two of the five regiments of nine-months' men from Vermont. The other three regiments will all be in camp here this week, and can take marching orders soon. Please give me telegraphic order to-day where to send the Twelfth Regiment.

FREDK. HOLBROOK,
Governor of Vermont.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 6, 1862.

Governor HOLBROOK,
Brattleborough, Vt.:

All the regiments from Vermont should be forwarded to Washington. The regulations in respect to the pay of line, field, and staff officers will be transmitted to-morrow.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., October 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Springfield, Ill.:

Have you obtained full supply of arms and accouterments for Illinois troops mustered into the service of the United States?

P. H. WATSON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE B. WRIGHT,
Quartermaster-General, Columbus, Ohio:

How many arms have you? How many militia? How many volunteers to arm?

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October 7, 1862—8.45 p. m.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

Brigadier-General BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We have about 5,000 French rifles, about 4,000 of which may be made serviceable (though would prefer not to issue them if others can be got), and 1,000 Enfields. These are all the arms we have. We will have 15,000 men, drafted and volunteers. It is difficult to say how many of each, as the drafted men are rapidly enlisting. We want the arms immediately.

GEO. B. WRIGHT,
Quartermaster-General of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October 7, 1862—4.10 p. m.*
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Please order your paymasters to pay the usual advance pay and bounty to recruits for three years or during the war who may enlist, if they have been drafted. This I have promised, and a large number of the drafted men are going into the service for three years.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 7, 1862.

His Excellency Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

I leave to-day for Indianapolis and Rock Island. Take Columbus on my return.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General, &c.

MEMORANDUM.] WASHINGTON, *October 8, 1862.*

The Secretary of War directs that an order be prepared authorizing volunteers to enlist, or rather be transferred with their own consent to regular regiments. The order should be so framed as to create as little confusion as possible in muster-rolls.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., October 8, 1862.

The GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS,
Springfield:

How many regiments of infantry and cavalry can you furnish and have ready in two weeks for an expedition against Vicksburg and to clear the Mississippi?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to the Governors of Indiana, Indianapolis; Iowa, Dubuque; Minnesota, Saint Paul; Ohio, Columbus; Wisconsin, Madison.)

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *October 8, 1862—1 p. m.*

Hon. P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

All mustered regiments armed. Fifteen regiments reported organizing, which should be consolidated.

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October 8, 1862.*
(Received 10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I will within a few days have seven regiments of three-years' troops ready for the field, besides one at Marietta and one at Portsmouth,

kept there for border defense. Besides this force we shall have about five regiments of drafted militia. I shall also have, within the time you mention, one full regiment of cavalry and three fragments, enough in all, say, to make one more. We are, however, illy prepared with arms and equipments for both infantry and cavalry.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 154. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, October 9, 1862.*

The commanding officer of each regiment, battalion, and battery of the Regular Army in the field will appoint one or more recruiting officers, who are hereby authorized to enlist, with their own consent, the requisite number of efficient volunteers to fill the ranks of their command to the legal standard.

The enlistments will be made in the usual mode, and for three years, or for the remaining portion of the period of three years which the volunteer has yet to serve, if he so prefer.

The recruiting officers will furnish to the commanding officers of companies to which volunteers whom they may enlist belong, lists of such volunteers, exhibiting the dates of enlistment of each in the regular service. All the men upon such lists will be reported as honorably discharged the day previous to the date of their enlistment, on the first subsequent muster-roll of their company.

As an inducement to volunteers to enlist in the Regular Army, it will be remembered that promotion to commissions therein is open by law to its meritorious and distinguished non-commissioned officers, and that many have already been promoted.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, October 9, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: There is no regulation fixing the allowance of transportation in the field. Printed orders from some of the generals commanding active troops have fixed the allowance at fifteen wagons to a regiment; others have marched with six.

The troops generally carry too much useless baggage.

The opinion of Napoleon was that 500 wagons were enough for an army of 40,000 men, and that with this number the army could have with it a month's provisions. His troops bivouacked without tents. The introduction of the shelter-tent enables our Army to carry the tents of the rank and file upon the persons of the soldiers, and the wagon trains can therefore be reduced to as low a standard as that advised by Napoleon. The trains of an army are of three classes—the headquarters, the regimental, and the general supply trains.

It is impossible to fix by any general regulation the number of wagons in the general supply trains. They will increase as the distance from the depot of supplies to the army increases. These depots are generally filled in our country by railroad or water transportation, and the supplies are carried forward from the principal depots to the

smaller depots, which are in immediate proximity to an army by general supply trains.

The headquarters trains and regimental trains, however, can be regulated. Their duty is to transport such baggage and supplies as should be always with the army. These trains have generally in our Army been larger than necessary, and, by their magnitude, have offered temptations to officers and men to carry with them useless baggage. The armies have thus been encumbered in their movements, and military operations have been less successful than if our armies had been less profusely equipped.

The losses of wagon trains and of horses and mules have been very great. Large trains are difficult to guard. Portions of them are cut off by partisans or abandoned upon every rapid retreat.

The marches of General McClellan from Harrison's Landing to Fort Monroe and from Washington to Antietam were made with reduced trains. The march of General Buell from Nashville to Louisville, I have no doubt, from its rapidity, was made without a heavy baggage train, though I have not yet seen official reports. He had when he left Corinth to move eastward a very large train.

General Morgan is reported to have marched lately from Cumberland Gap to Greenupsburg.

These rapid marches in light marching order have had important results. The march to Fort Monroe enabled the Army of the Potomac to reach Washington in time to save it. The march to Frederick, and thence to Antietam, drove the rebel army out of Maryland. The march from Chattanooga, by Nashville to Louisville, saved Louisville and Cincinnati, and if followed up in light marching order will result in the recovery of Kentucky and Tennessee. The march from Cumberland Gap to Greenupsburg saved General Morgan's 10,000 men. When compared in their results with the slow movements of some of our armies, while encumbered with enormous trains, they show very plainly the importance of reducing the wagon trains as much as possible. I submit herewith copies of General Orders, No. 130, 14th of September, 1862, from Major-General Halleck, commander-in-chief.*

No. 5, 1st of September, 1862, from Major-General Wright, commanding Department of the Ohio.†

No. 46, A, 27th of September, 1862, from Major-General Buell, commanding Army of the Ohio, ‡ and

No. 153, 10th of August, 1862, from Major-General McClellan, commanding the Army of the Potomac.§

All these are intended to correct the evils of excessive baggage and baggage trains, and I inclose a scale of allowances for headquarters, regimental, and battery or squadron baggage trains, with some regulations in regard to the use of the trains, which I respectfully submit for your consideration and that of the General-in-Chief, recommending that, if approved, it shall be issued in general orders to the Army and established as a regulation.‖ It is taken, with little change, from the order of General McClellan, under which his most successful movements have been made.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

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*See p. 544.
†Omitted.
‡See Series I, Vol. XVI, Part II, p. 552.
§See Series I, Vol. XI, Part III, p. 365.
‖See General Orders, No. 160, October 18, p. 671.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 9, 1862.

Maj. H. B. JUDD,
Wilmington, Del.:

Stop paying bounty after this date except to recruits for old regiments. Those enrolled up to this date, though not mustered, will receive it.

By order of the Secretary of War:

T. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *October 9, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Of the new levies I have sent thirty-seven regiments into the field. Twenty additional infantry regiments can be furnished within two weeks—or, rather, as soon as they can be filled and paid by the General Government. Four regiments of cavalry are now in progress of organization. One splendid battery of artillery is ready for the field. Another battery is full, but without horses and arms. I will gladly strain every nerve to let the largest number possible of Illinoisans participate in the proposed glorious expedition. Please furnish arms and pay.

RICHD. YATES,
Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *October 9, 1862—11 a. m.*
(Received 1.15 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

We have four regiments of infantry and four companies of cavalry that can be ready to march in a week from this date. We also have nine good regiments of paroled men taken at Richmond and Munfordville, who could be sent as soon as exchanged. We also have several companies of dismounted cavalry. Governor Morton will arrive at home this evening, when I will call attention to your dispatch. How soon will you want these men to march?

W. R. HOLLOWAY,
Private Secretary.

BALTIMORE, *October 9, 1862.*
(Received 2.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

No order yet received for detail of military to support draft. Next Wednesday is the day and time. Please direct the order here and not to Annapolis.

A. W. BRADFORD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 9, 1862.

Governor BRADFORD,
Annapolis, Md.:

General McKinly [Kenly] has been ordered to place a regiment of infantry under your orders, and directions given to assign you three companies of the Purnell Legion.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *October 9, 1862—2 p. m.*
(Received 10.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have consulted with General Pope, and he says that for the present no troops can be sent from here.

ALEX. RAMSEY,
Governor.

MADISON, WIS., *October 9, 1862—11.55 a. m.*
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch received. We can have four regiments infantry ready for the service indicated within two weeks, except as to arms, which I understand have been ordered here at request of Governor Salomon.

JAS. T. LEWIS,
Acting Governor.

MADISON, WIS.,
October 9, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Please reply favorably to dispatch of 3d relative to raising two companies. * * *

J. T. LEWIS,
Acting Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 10, 1862.

HENRY FAIRMAN,
Stockholm, Sweden:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th of September,* representing that there is a great desire existing in Sweden for emigration to this country and enlistment in the Army of the United States, and proposing to assist this inclination on their part, provided the Government will defray the expenses of their passage and make the bounty payable to you immediately on the arrival and enlistment of the emigrants in New York City.

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* Omitted.

In reply, I am instructed by the Secretary to inform you that the soldiers of our Army are recruited from among our own citizens, and that, while all foreigners are welcomed to our shores, and will be permitted to enlist, if they desire to do so, upon an equal footing with our citizens, the Government does not deem it expedient to procure enlistments in a foreign country, or to furnish transportation with the understanding, express or implied, that the emigrants will enlist on their arrival here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 10, 1862.

Governor BURTON,
State of Delaware:

Ordered, That whereas the full quota of the State of Delaware of volunteers and militia called for by the President on the 3d day of July has, under authority of this Department, been raised by volunteers, the order for a draft of militia from the State of Delaware is revoked and annulled.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *October 10, 1862—12 m.*
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I can give you fifteen infantry regiments in two weeks if I can get pay, bounty, clothing, and arms. I have arms for ten regiments, and coats and pants making for all, but must have shirts, drawers, shoes, socks, overcoats, knapsacks, canteens, haversacks, and blankets. The weather grows cold, and our men suffer for want of clothing and blankets. Money is needed to pay advance pay and bounties. We must have clothing and money soon or some of our regiments will disband. Answer dispatch in regard to Wilson's cavalry.

SAML. J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor.

[OCTOBER 10, 1862.—For McClernand to Stanton, in regard to organization of troops for the "Mississippi expedition," see Series I, Vol. XVII, Part II, p. 274. Other correspondence relating to the same subject is also published in Vol. XVII.]

SAINT LOUIS, *October 10, 1862.*

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 27th September in answer to mine of the 22d. I delayed a reply until the receipt of yours of the 3d instant rendered a reply necessary.

I confess that upon reading yours of the 27th September (which has been published in the newspapers) I was greatly surprised at its contents. In my letter to which it purports to be an answer I had spoken of a particular body of troops raised by me under an agreement with the President and referring you to the terms of that agreement. I asked the question whether they were to be regarded as State troops or U. S. troops. I asserted that they were State troops. In your answer you proceed to show that militia called into the service of the United States are to be officered by the State according to the organizations called for, but may be commanded by officers of a higher grade or higher organization belonging to either the regular or volunteer service of the United States. That is, if the call upon the State be for regiments the State authorities commission the officers of the regiments, but the brigade commanders are designated by the President under law. The principle you assume would, in its application to a call for militia by brigades, allow the State authorities to appoint brigadiers, leaving division commanders to be designated by the President.

You proceed at some length to show the great inconveniences, if not absurdities, resulting from any other rule for the command of the militia in the service of the United States, and finally you apply the rule to the particular force about which I asked the question, by assuming that the force is in the service of the United States.

The surprise produced by your reply, general, was not on account of the novelty of your positions, but on account of their utter irrelevancy to the question which I had submitted to your consideration. I never doubted the authority of U. S. generals to command regiments of militia called into the service of the United States as regiments. My question concerned a special corps of militia raised under a special agreement with the President, in relation to which I sought no other advantage than that the expense should be borne by the United States, because the State could not meet it. It was but natural that I should expect that my question—whether this corps raised under the agreement is a U. S. force or a State force—should be answered by an examination and construction of the written agreement.

That agreement is in the form of a proposal by the Governor to raise a force of State militia for the declared purpose of co-operating with the troops in the service of the United States in repelling invasion and suppressing insurrection within the State. The purpose of co-operation with troops in the service of the United States clearly indicates that the force to be raised is not itself in that service. Moreover, it is stipulated that the force to be raised "shall be ordered by the Governor to co-operate with the troops in the service of the United States in military operations." Can it have been the understanding of the parties that this force which was to co-operate with troops in the service of the United States, and was to be ordered by the Governor thus to co-operate, was itself to be in the service of the United States? It is impossible to believe it. It is provided that in case of such union of the two descriptions of forces "the combined force" shall be commanded by the U. S. officer. Are the two forces, thus combined, both in the service of the United States? If so, what is the sense of the stipulation?

The force to be raised by the Governor as State militia is "to be held in the camp and in the field, drilled, disciplined, and governed according to the Army Regulations and subject to the Articles of War." If the force is to be in the service of the United States this

is all solemnly expressed nonsense, because the Regulations and Articles of War would be the law for its government without any such stipulation. But the clause has meaning and force when we find in the militia ordinance of the State the provision "that when the militia shall be called into the actual service of the State the officers and men shall be subject to the same rules and regulations and articles of war that govern the armies of the United States."

The document announces to the President the rule by which the contemplated force is to be governed, while the government is still to be by the State authorities under their own law.

Again, the instrument provides that the troops to be raised "shall be armed, equipped, clothed, subsisted, transported, and paid by the United States." It is suggested that the parties making the agreement knew that troops in the service of the United States would be armed, equipped, clothed, paid, &c., by the United States, as a matter of course, without any stipulation to that effect, and that therefore this stipulation was inserted for the reason that the force to be raised, being a State force, needed this stipulation to be secure in respect to their pay, &c. In other words, this part of the agreement shows that the parties considered the force a State force and not a U. S. force, and that therefore this was a necessary provision in the contract.

The provision for paying certain officers on the general State staff by the United States, because they were necessary in the relations which this force was to sustain to the United States, proves beyond doubt that the force was not to sustain the relation to the Government borne by troops in its service.

The provision "that because the money to be disbursed was to be money of the United States, therefore such staff officers in the service of the United States as may be necessary to act as disbursing officers for the State militia shall be assigned by the War Department for that duty, or, if they cannot be spared from their present duty, the Governor will appoint such persons disbursing officers for the State militia as the President may designate," proves beyond doubt that this was not to be a U. S. force. The President never would have consented to have his disbursing officers appointed by the Governor.

The paper when submitted to the President received his approval, but he thought it best to consult General McClellan before perfecting the agreement. The general objected to it, and, being sent for by the President, came to the Executive Mansion, where his objection was stated in my presence. The chief objection was that difficulties might arise from a difference in command, and he stated the mode of avoiding them by the Governor making the general of the department the major-general of the State militia. This very objection admits the force to be not a U. S. force, but a State force, because if it had been supposed that it was to be a U. S. force it would have been infinitely absurd to stipulate that I should commission the U. S. general of the department the commanding general of this force.

As my sole design was to raise a force suited by familiarity with the country to meet the enemy, then spread over the State, I agreed to General McClellan's proposed amendment without a moment's hesitation. I sought for myself neither power nor patronage; and in this connection it may be proper for me to say that I have never interfered with the command of these troops.

There are one or two phrases in the paper which might, by themselves, afford countenance to the idea that the force was a U. S.

force—such as the provision for governing the force "according to the Regulations of the Army of the United States and subject to the Articles of War," and "they shall be considered as disbanded from the service of the United States whenever the President shall so direct." As to the first of these expressions, I have already remarked that the provision for the government of the force by regulations and articles of war was words without meaning if the proposal is regarded as an offer to raise a force for the U. S. service, because in such case the government would be by such regulations and articles as a matter of course.

But in a proposal from the Governor about State troops, it was proper that he should assume the obligation to govern them according to the same rule that applied to U. S. troops, particularly when that was the rule provided by the law of his own State. Thus the law for their government does not indicate that they were to be in the service of the United States.

The other phrase, "they shall be considered as disbanded from the service of the United States whenever the President shall so direct," is only a mode provided for ending the obligation of the Government to bear the expense.

Observe, the language is "they shall be considered as disbanded," not that they shall be broken up and scattered, as they would be by actual disbanding, but that, so far as the agreement imposes duties upon the United States, they are to be considered as disbanded.

They are to be considered as disbanded from the service of the United States whenever the President shall direct. As a force sustained by the State, and which must look to the State for remuneration, they continue their organization; but, retaining their organization, they are to be "considered" as disbanded so far as the United States are concerned. This, I think, is the whole force of the language here employed.

I have given you, general, at some length my interpretation of this agreement, and I think I cannot be mistaken in its meaning, as I certainly am not in the understanding of the parties at the time it was made.

The question submitted to you, whether the force is a State force or a U. S. force, never has yet been of any practical importance until you announced in your letter of the 3d instant that my order discharging Colonel Jackson from the service of the United States was without authority of law.

If you will take the trouble to refer to the muster-rolls of Colonel Jackson's regiment and the rolls of the other regiments of the State militia, long ago filed in the Adjutant-General's Office in Washington, you will find that these troops were mustered into the service of the State, and not into the service of the United States; and you will find that this Colonel Jackson, himself acting as a mustering officer, actually mustered some of the companies of his regiment, and mustered them into the service of the State of Missouri.

Not only then by the terms of the agreement, but by the muster made according to the general understanding of its meaning, this man, Colonel Jackson, was in the service of the State, and was properly dismissed by me upon the report of his incompetency by an examining board. The question of my power to remove officers and to accept resignations is one of practical importance.

I have removed one colonel because it was reported that he did not fight a band of rebels when he might have done so successfully. I

removed Colonel Jackson because a board reported him to be incompetent. I removed a surgeon because he was reported to have abandoned the wounded on the field of battle. I have accepted very many resignations, which I could not do if the troops were in the service of the United States.

I have constantly acted upon the belief that they are State troops. Yet I have had no personal feeling in the matter, and if to-day it were deemed best to risk disturbing them in their operations against the enemy by proposing to them to be mustered into the service of the United States, I have not the slightest objection to their being so mustered with their consent.

In whatever service they now are they have kept the promise I made to the President when we made the agreement, and in any service which they may enter hereafter they will be active, gallant soldiers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. GAMBLE.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October 10, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Upon satisfactory evidence that a drafted man belongs to a church the creed of which forbids self-defense or the use of arms, you will discharge him upon the payment to you of the sum of $200. All sums thus received you will pay over to Quartermaster-General Wright and take his receipt therefor.

Above you have a copy of my order relating to non-resistants, which I beg you to approve. Thousands of dollars have already been paid. With this fund I can hire substitutes for the full number discharged and have a large surplus left, which I purpose using in the care of our sick and wounded.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

HARRISBURG, PA., *October 10, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

When men are drafted for nine months, can we muster them into volunteer regiments for three years or in old regiments if they are willing? I suggest it would be better to take them thus, but wish instructions, which please give me to-day.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

[OCTOBER 12, 1862.—For Stanton to Wright, in relation to irregularities committed by provost-marshals in Kentucky, see Series II, Vol. IV, p. 616.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 13, 1862.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

GENERAL: As the inclement season is approaching it is necessary that every exertion in the power of the Government should be employed

to provide an adequate supply of clothing and shelter as well for the troops in the field as for the new levies coming in, and I request from you a report upon the provision made by you for that purpose.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 13, 1862.

Brigadier-General TUTTLE,
Cairo:

You will please send no more contrabands or colored persons to Illinois until further order.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ALBANY, N. Y., *October 13, 1862.*

Major-General HALLECK:

The following regiments of New York State Volunteers left for Washington on Saturday, 11th instant: One hundred and forty-third (Monticello), Colonel De Witt; One hundred and forty-fourth (Delhi), Colonel Hughston; One hundred and forty-sixth (Rome), Colonel Garrard; One hundred and fiftieth (Poughkeepsie), Colonel Ketcham. The One hundred and sixty-second, Colonel Benedict, and One hundred and seventieth, Colonel McDermott, leave New York to-day.

E. D. MORGAN,
Governor.

BEAUFORT, S. C., *October 13, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this place, and that I have entered upon the work assigned to me in your general instructions. I shall proceed at once to organize all the able-bodied and intelligent blacks on these sea islands as rapidly as possible into companies and regiments. In anticipation of our action the rebels are moving all their slaves back from the sea-coast as fast as they can, and until we are able to maintain posts upon the mainland my operations will be limited for the most part to these islands, as it is extremely difficult for the negroes from the "main" to reach our lines. Could we get positions on the mainland they would come in great numbers to join us. Some seventy or eighty came in a few days ago from near Charleston, and they report a great anxiety among the blacks to get to our lines. I hope that it will soon be in your power to send large re-enforcements to this department. I am convinced that the services of 50,000 effective men can do more here to break down this rebellion than twice that number in any other field. It would take a large portion of the rebel army to keep the slaves in check. A vast amount of cotton and rice could be obtained, and such a fire in their rear would be started as to call off all the southern portion of the rebel army in Virginia. Possessing as we do the power

on the ocean, all these southern posts would form secure bases of operations, which could be protected entirely by the navy, leaving the whole army force available for the interior service.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. SAXTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, October 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding, &c., New Orleans:

GENERAL: The Secretary of State has learned from the French minister that Count Mejan, now on a visit at the North, is about to return to his post, and with the most friendly feelings toward the Government here and the authorities there. This friendly feeling is fully reciprocated by this Government, and it is expected that all its officers will endeavor to cultivate such feelings toward the officers of France.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *October 14, 1862—7 p. m.*
(Received 10.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I very much fear that our cavalry regiments will not fill up without advance pay and bounty as paid infantry. If they are thus paid recruiting will go forward more rapidly. Can this assurance be given?

RICHARD YATES,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., October 15, 1862.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: Your communications of the 5th and 25th of June, transmitting notes of the Mexican chargé d'affaires in relation to incursions upon Mexican territory by the insurgents of Texas, were referred to the General-in-Chief for report, and I am directed by the Secretary of War to transmit to you a copy, herewith inclosed, of the letter of Major-General Halleck on the subject.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

WASHINGTON, *October 12, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Two letters of the Secretary of State to the War Department, dated June 5 and 25, inclosing notes of Senor Romero, chargé d'affaires

of Mexico, dated June 5 and 23, referred to me for report, are this day received.

Since the above letters were written information has been received that the Texas insurgents, who, it is complained, threatened the frontiers of Chihuahua and Sonora, have been driven by the U. S. forces from Arizona and New Mexico. No further incursions of these insurgents into Mexican territory need be apprehended from those Territories of the United States; and it is believed that the disposition soon to be made will give equal security to that part of Mexico bordering on the State of Texas.

Very respectfully,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 15, 1862.

Governor RICHARD YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

Bounty and advanced pay will be allowed the cavalry regiments.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, *October 15, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

It is most earnestly desired that the two battalions of mounted infantry recruited for the Fourteenth Kentucky, one at Maysville and the other at Paducah, may be permitted to recruit up each to a regiment. They can be very soon filled. If at all consistent with your views I hope you will give the order.

JAS. F. ROBINSON,
Governor of Kentucky

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 15, 1862.

Governor ROBINSON,
Louisville, Ky.:

The two battalions mentioned in your telegram of this evening may be recruited each to a regiment if you deem proper.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Saint Paul, October 15, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: On the 25th day of August I received a telegram authorizing the raising of a regiment of mounted infantry for three months.* The regiment is progressing. Some companies have already been

*See Halleck to Ramsey, Series I. Vol. XIII, p. 596.

mustered in. The Indian war has assumed much larger proportions than at first anticipated. It was deemed advisable, by General Pope and myself to change the term to twelve months, which has been done, and the men are being mustered in for that time. I trust this will meet your approbation.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, N. Y., October 15, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I am directed by His Excellency Governor Morgan to inclose a copy of the final orders for the draft, and to respectfully request that the commissioners named therein be appointed provost-marshals, in accordance with paragraph V, of General Orders, No. 99. In the counties of New York and Kings, where there are a number of commissioners, it is requested that the judge-advocate-general, who is chief commissioner, be appointed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 26, 1862.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

The action of the Governor seems to have been intended to be under both General Orders 99 and some State law or regulation, which does not appear. The general orders authorize the appointment of but one commissioner to each county. In New York and Kings Counties, however, quite a number have been named, this being required, no doubt, by their large population. The judge-advocate-general of the State is also appointed chief of these commissioners and as a revisory authority over them. As a proceeding under the State law I do not know that any formal sanction of the Department is needed. If, however, it is a proceeding under the authority of the United States it is a departure from the general order—though it may be a necessary one—in the particulars mentioned. I find nothing in paragraph V, of General Orders 99 that contemplates these commissioners shall be appointed provost-marshals, nor is any reason suggested for this step.

J. HOLT,
Judge-Advocate-General.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 79.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, N. Y., October 14, 1862.

I. The enrollment of the militia of this State being now nearly completed, a draft from the population liable to bear arms will be made on the 10th day of November next, equal in the aggregate to the number of men required on that day, to complete the quota of 120,000 apportioned to this State.

II. The district camps, as located in General Orders, No. 52, will be continued for the drafted men, except in the counties of New York and Kings, where they will be located as the chief commissioner shall decide. Commandants for said camps will be appointed hereafter.

III. The following-named persons are hereby appointed commissioners for superintending the draft for the several counties, with power to administer oaths or affirmations:*

IV. The following-named persons are hereby appointed surgeons for the several counties, viz:*

V. Persons appointed to offices in connection with the draft will without delay notify the commander-in-chief through this department of their acceptance, and will at once enter on the discharge of their duties. Counties in which two or more commissioners are appointed will be divided into districts equal in number to the commissioners, one of such districts to be assigned to each.

VI. Sheriffs of counties are hereby ordered to deliver to the commissioners for superintending the draft for their respective counties the books of enrollment filed with them by the enrolling officers, and on the receipt of such enrollment books the said commissioners will proceed to hear and determine on all claims of exemption that may be made by residents of their counties. The enrolling boards of the several towns for which the enrollment books have not been filed, as required by paragraph II, of General Orders, No. 67, are directed to transmit, without further delay, the requisite copies, to be filed in this office and in the offices of the sheriffs of their respective counties. In case the enrollment shall not have been completed in any county the commissioner will forthwith take the necessary steps to cause the same to be completed; and he is hereby authorized and directed to add to the rolls the names of all persons who have been overlooked on proper evidence that they are within the prescribed age.

VII. In the counties of New York and Kings, including the cities of New York and Brooklyn, the draft shall be conducted under the direction and supervision of the judge-advocate-general of this State, who shall divide such counties into districts, equal in number to the commissioners appointed for each, and provide a proper place in each district for the office of the commissioner and examining surgeon, with such clerks and assistants as may be required. The judge-advocate-general shall be chief of said commissioners and shall prescribe general rules for their guidance; and to enable him and all other commissioners to enforce the provisions of these orders they are hereby vested with the power and authority of provost-marshals, and are authorized and empowered to call upon all citizens, as well as upon all military and civil officers of this State, for aid and assistance in carrying these orders into effect. It shall be the duty of the judge-advocate-general to take charge of the men drafted in said counties and arrange for and superintend their transportation to the place of rendezvous.

VIII. That due credit may be given to each county and town for volunteers furnished since July 2, 1862, district committees throughout the State are requested to prepare an alphabetical list of the names of all persons who have enlisted from each town since the 2d day of July, with the company or regiment in which they enlisted. Such lists will be made out up to the 1st day of November, and will

* Omitted as unimportant.

be immediately thereafter transmitted to this department, approved by a vote of the district committee. In addition to and in anticipation of the formal statement to be made as herein provided, a list giving the aggregate number of men who have volunteered from each town up to the 15th instant, with the regiment or company, and approved in the same manner, will be filed in this department on or before the 25th instant. If the requisite information should not be furnished from any county or town, the number of men to be drafted will be determined from the best information that can be obtained. Five per cent. will be added to the quota of each town to provide for any deficiency arising from desertions after enlistment, from the exemption of large classes residing in certain localities, and from other causes.

IX. Until otherwise ordered, volunteers for nine months will be accepted to apply on the quota of this State for the 300,000 militia under the call of August 4. Such volunteers will rendezvous at the camp established for drafted men for their respective districts as provided in paragraph II of these orders. They will be organized into companies for the infantry arm of the service, and attached to regiments in the field, except a limited number to be accepted and organized as independent companies of riflemen and sharpshooters. Applications for authorizations to raise companies or parts of companies will be sent, properly indorsed by the chairman or some member of the local committees, to this department. Enlistments and other blanks can be procured from the same source, or from the commandant of the depot for the district. Application for the transportation will be made by recruiting officers to the quartermaster of the depot for the district; or, where no quartermaster has been appointed, to the quartermaster-general, at 51 Walker street, New York.

X. The following orders of the War Department, relating to the transportation, clothing, and subsistence of the drafted men, are hereby published for the information and guidance of all officers connected with their organization:*

XI. Paragraph IV, of General Orders, No. 67, is hereby modified and the following provisions substituted therefor:

In addition to the persons stated as exempt in General Orders, No. 99, of the War Department, the following persons are exempted by the laws of this State:

1. The lieutenant-governor, members and officers of the Legislature, the secretary of state, attorney-general, comptroller, State engineer and surveyor, State treasurer, and clerks and employés in their several offices; the judicial officers of this State, including justices of the peace, sheriffs, coroners, and constables.

2. All persons in the Army or Navy or volunteer force of the United States, and the present officers and members of the organized militia of this State, who are liable to be specially drafted into the service with their respective organizations.

3. All persons who have been or hereafter shall be regularly and honorably discharged from the regular volunteer army or navy of the United States in consequence of the performance of military duty therein.

4. Ministers and preachers of the gospel.

* See General Orders, No. 121, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, August 29, 1862, p. 482.

5. Persons being of the people called Shakers or Quakers. Professors, teachers, and students in all colleges and public academies (as distinguished from private schools) and in all common schools.

6. Commissioned officers, who shall have served as such in the militia of this State, or in any of the States, for seven years, and whose resignation has been duly accepted, or who have been in some other lawful manner honorably discharged from such service and duty.

7. All idiots and lunatics, and persons convicted of infamous crimes.

8. All habitual drunkards and paupers who have been declared such by proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction.

The persons hereinabove enumerated and especially designated shall be exempted from such draft, on sufficient evidence being produced before said commissioner that they belong to any of the above-mentioned classes, or on the personal knowledge of the commissioner that they belong to any of the said classes of exempts, without reference to any note of exemption made by the enrolling officer upon the enrollment list.

XII. Commissioners and all other officers in the performance of their duties under the draft will be governed by the above rules and the provisions of General Orders, No. 67, except as herein modified. Should any further instructions be required they will be given in subsequent orders.

By order of the commander-in-chief:

THOS. HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October 15, 1862—4.50 p. m.*
(Received 6.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Can you give me authority to raise regiments for one year unless sooner discharged? The drafted men are enlisting rapidly for three years or during the war. There will, however, be a few thousand left that would go into service for one year if permitted to form new regiments.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

HARRISBURG, PA., *October 15, 1862—12 m.*
(Received 12.40 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

The time fixed for our cavalry is the 20th instant. We have two regiments organized here—the Anderson Cavalry at Carlisle, and one regiment at Pittsburg. I expect the third regiment to be ready here by the 20th. We want arms and horses for them here; horses at Carlisle and arms and horses at Pittsburg. I have asked for Capt. J. I. Gregg, of the Fourth [Sixth] U. S. Cavalry, to command a regiment here. Please have him detailed at once. I will ask for two or three more officers in service for colonel.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 16, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

Twelve-months' volunteers will be accepted in lieu of drafted militia, but without advanced pay and bounty. The bounty and advanced pay are allowable for none but volunteers for three years or the war.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 17, 1862.

His Excellency Governor C. ROBINSON,
Topeka, Kans.:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th ultimo inclosing your proclamation for the organization of the militia of your State, and requesting to be furnished with 5,000 stand of arms, so as to be prepared to meet apprehended Indian troubles.*

Your request having been referred to the General-in-Chief, he reports that to distribute arms in this way and for the purpose named would be to prevent the arming of troops already called into the field, and should only be done in case of absolute necessity, in regard to which General Curtis will be consulted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., *October 17, 1862—10.30 a. m.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Will you please to say if drafted men can be taken as volunteers for three years. I am offered them all over the State, and while I know they will be so taken I cannot assume the responsibility. Do me the favor to ask that Captain Gregg, of the Sixth Infantry [Cavalry], be detailed at once to command a cavalry regiment now ready. Please answer me at once, as we are pressed all over Pennsylvania to take the volunteers, and the cavalry regiment is ready.

A. G. CURTIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 17, 1862.

GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

The Secretary of War gives authority for drafted men to be taken as volunteers for three years. Captain Gregg will have leave to command the cavalry regiment.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

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* See Series I, Vol. XIII, p. 628.

MADISON, WIS., *October 17, 1862.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

I have telegraphed Secretary Stanton October 3 and 9, asking permission to raise two more companies of three-years' men with advance pay and bounty for a regiment now having eight companies in camp, but get no reply. I do assure you the request is founded on absolute necessity. Can it be granted? I have also telegraphed fully four days ago in relation to the proposed relief of Major Smith, the mustering officer here, but get no reply. Please answer immediately.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 160. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, October 18, 1862.*

The following regulations are established for army trains and baggage:

I. There will be allowed—

For headquarters train of an army corps, four wagons; of a division or brigade, three; of a full infantry regiment, six; and of a light artillery battery or squadron of cavalry, three.

In no case will this allowance be exceeded, but always proportionably reduced according to the number of officers and men actually present. All surplus wagons will be turned over to the chief quartermaster to be organized, under direction of the commanding generals, into supply trains, or sent to the nearest depot.

The requisite supply trains, their size depending upon the state of the roads and character of the campaign, will be organized by the chief quartermaster, with the approval of the commanding generals, subject to the control of the War Department.

II. The wagons allowed to a regiment, battery, or squadron must carry nothing but forage for the teams, cooking utensils, and rations for the troops, hospital stores, and officers' baggage. One wagon to each regiment will transport exclusively hospital supplies, under the direction of the regimental surgeon; the one for regimental headquarters will carry the grain for the officers' horses; and the three allowed for each battery or squadron will be at least half loaded with grain for their own teams.

Stores in bulk and ammunition will be carried in the regular or special supply trains.

III. In active campaign troops must be prepared to bivouac on the march, the allowance of tents being limited, as follows:

For the headquarters of an army corps, division, or brigade, one wall-tent to the commanding general, and one to every two officers of his staff.

For the colonel, field, and staff of a full regiment, three wall-tents; and for every other commissioned officer, one shelter tent each.

For every two non-commissioned officers, soldiers, officers' servants, and authorized camp followers, one shelter tent.

One hospital tent will be allowed for office purposes at corps headquarters, and one wall-tent at those of a division or a brigade. All tents beyond this allowance will be left in depot.

IV. Officers' baggage will be limited to blankets, one small valise or carpet bag, and a moderate mess kit. The men will carry their own blankets and shelter tents, and reduce the contents of their knapsacks as much as possible.

The depot quartermaster will provide storage for a reasonable amount of officers' surplus baggage and the extra clothing and knapsacks of the men.

V. Hospital tents are for the sick and wounded, and, except those allowed for army corps headquarters, must not be diverted from their proper use.

VI. Commanding officers will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of these regulations, especially the reduction of officers' baggage, within their respective commands.

VII. On all marches quartermasters, under the orders of their commanding officers, will accompany and conduct their trains in a way not to obstruct the movement of troops.

VIII. All quartermasters and commissaries will personally attend to the reception and issue of supplies for their commands, and will keep themselves informed of the condition of the depots, roads, and other communications.

IX. All quartermasters and commissaries will report by letter on the first of every month to the chiefs of their respective departments at Washington, D. C., their station, and generally the duty on which they have been engaged during the preceding month.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 18, 1862.

Governor GAMBLE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

It is represented that teamsters for the Government trains to our Western posts cannot be procured unless you will exempt them from the enrolled militia of your State. The importance of these trains renders it necessary that every facility should be afforded them. If any application is made for exemption on that ground I hope you will grant it.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *October 18, 1862.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Foreigners not naturalized have been drafted. Is it not proper to discharge on habeas corpus?

R. P. SPALDING.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 18, 1862.

Hon. RUFUS P. SPALDING,
Cleveland, Ohio:

Any unnaturalized foreigner who has been drafted will be discharged on presenting his claim and proofs to the State Department,

but there should be no discharge by habeas corpus, that writ having been suspended by the President in relation to all military cases.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October 18, 1862—11.25 a. m.*
(Received 1 p. m.)

Hon. P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

What is the prospect for the arms telegraphed for to General Buckingham October 6 and 7? Our men are in camp without arms and anxiously calling for them. Please answer.

GEO. B. WRIGHT,
Quartermaster-General of Ohio.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 18, 1862.

GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN,
Madison, Wis..

No record here of your telegram October 3.

First. You have authority from the Secretary of War to raise the two companies, with advanced pay and bounty.

Second. Major Smith was relieved at the suggestion of General-in-Chief that his regiment was much in need of his services. Major Stansbury was only available at command.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 19, 1862.

General GEORGE B. WRIGHT,
Columbus, Ohio:

You ask what is the prospect for arms telegraphed for to General Buckingham October 6 and 7.

Previously you telegraphed that the French muskets sent for six regiments were unserviceable, which caused surprise, because in quality and cost both they are classed next to Enfields. An officer was sent to inspect them, who reports that they are serviceable and good arms. If you prefer smooth-bore muskets to them they can be sent in exchange. How many of your drafted men are to be organized into new regiments, and how many are to fill old ones?

The men who enter old regiments must be armed uniformly with the regiments they respectively enter.

Ohio has had and will receive her full proportion of first-class arms, but she must also take her share of those of second and third class until they can be replaced by those of the first class.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[OCTOBER 20, 1862.—For Executive Order establishing provisional court in Louisiana, see Series I, Vol. XV, p. 581.]

[OCTOBER 20, 1862.—For Stanton to Ellet, stating that the ram fleet was not included in the transfer of the gun-boat fleet to the Navy Department, &c., see Series I, Vol. XVII, Part II, p. 282.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, October 20, 1862.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding, &c., New Orleans:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs that you modify your decision in regard to the release of Mr. Heidsieck, and instead of requiring him to depart from the United States you will make the release upon the condition that he will not again enter the lines of the insurgents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BOSTON, MASS., *October 20, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Will you authorize me to raise one or more additional companies of sharpshooters to form a battalion with those in the field? Please reply to my inquiries as to acceptance of a new battalion of cavalry.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October 20, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

In assigning cause for which discharges might be granted by commanders of camps of rendezvous I did not embrace foreigners. Many of this class are claiming exemption, and to obtain it are suing out writs of habeas corpus. There is great danger that our judges will hold that they are yet entitled to exemption, and also that the President's proclamation does not extend to this class of cases. In view of this there is some danger of collision between the military and civil authorities of the State, especially in cases of rearrest after discharge. Instructions from you to embrace aliens among the causes for which the commanders of the camps may discharge will obviate the difficulty. Please answer without delay.

DAVID TOD,
Governor of Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL OF OHIO,
Columbus, Ohio, October 20, 1862.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of 18th instant, pronouncing the "French muskets" a good arm, and inquiring how many drafted men are to be organized into new regiments, and how many into old regiments, &c.

I am not disposed to be captious or fault-finding about arms, believing, as I always have, that you were doing the best you could for us, and that no partiality was shown to one State over another. But you know how clamorous troops are for good arms, and I have never admitted to them that we ever issued an unserviceable arm.

As regards the French muskets, if Captain Crispin's clerk who was sent here to examine them made a favorable report, it is contrary to the facts and to his own admissions here. The employé of Captain Crispin, who is responsible for their non-inspection, can scarcely be considered unprejudiced. As I before reported to you, and now beg respectfully to reaffirm, the arms are quite indifferent—none of them first-class, scarcely second-class, and at least one-fifth of them totally unfit for issue to troops. They vary in caliber from .58 to nearly .72 (though invoiced to me as .69s). I have had them recalibered and classified as .69s and .71s, and so issued them. They are roughly put together, are weak in the mainsprings, deficient in their parts and appendages, and never could have passed the inspection of a competent officer. If the Government received them as good serviceable arms it was grossly imposed upon. Samples of three different classes and calibers of this mixed lot were sent by Captain Crispin's clerk to New York.

Of these arms I have made issues to three regiments and will endeavor to supply two more. We have also a great deal of complaint about the recent issues of Austrian rifles, but I invariably reply to these complaints that they are a good arm, and that no better can be obtained. I fully appreciate the annoyance and trouble you have, and would not add to it, nor do I ask anything better for Ohio than is given to other States. I would myself very much prefer a first-class Springfield smooth-bore musket to either the Austrian or French rifles, but I fear our troops would not be as well satisfied, the rifle being the popular arm. I cannot tell you the exact number of drafted men that will be organized into new regiments; the Governor thinks now, about 8,000. They have been enlisting in old and new regiments, but that has nearly ceased. We want from 10,000 to 15,000 good serviceable arms for new three-years' regiments, and regiments of drafted men now organizing, and we need them immediately. My weekly report is made regularly to the Ordnance Department, and you can at any moment ascertain just what I have on hand. I will not ask for what we do not need, and am never disposed to find fault, trusting that your Department is incapable of any injustice as between the States when you have the facts before you.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. WRIGHT,
Quartermaster-General of Ohio.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, October 21, 1862.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

The bearer of this, Thomas R. Smith, a citizen of Tennessee, goes to that State seeking to have such of the people thereof as desire to avoid the unsatisfactory prospect before them, and to have peace again upon the old terms, under the Constitution of the United States, to manifest such desire by elections of members to the Congress of the United States particularly, and perhaps a Legislature, State officers, and a U. S. Senator friendly to their object.

I shall be glad for you and each of you to aid him, and all others acting for this object, as much as possible. In all available ways give the people a show to express their wishes at these elections.

Follow law, and forms of law, as far as convenient, but at all events get the expression of the largest number of the people possible. All see how such action will connect with and affect the proclamation of September 22. Of course the men elected should be gentlemen of character, willing to swear support to the Constitution as of old, and known to be above reasonable suspicion of duplicity.

Yours, very respectfully,

A. LINCOLN.

(The above was addressed as follows: Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, Governor Johnson, and all having military, naval, and civil authority under the United States, within the State of Tennessee.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 162. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, October 21, 1862.*

I. Enlistments into the Regular Army under General Orders, No. 154, may be made either in the field or in the several States; but not more than ten volunteers will be enlisted from any one company.

II. The $25 advance of the $100 bounty authorized by section 5 of act of Congress approved July 22, 1861, and section 5 of the act approved July 29, 1861, and the $2 premium authorized by the act approved June 21, 1862, will only be paid to volunteers enlisting into the Regular Army under this order who have not already received it. Where recruiting officers are not furnished with funds these amounts, or either of them, will be credited to the soldier on the first muster-roll after his enlistment and paid by the paymaster who pays him.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 21, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

You are authorized to raise one or more independent companies of sharpshooters, not to form a battalion, but to be attached to regiments or batteries as circumstances in the field may require.

Your letter in relation to the cavalry was received this morning. I would be glad to have you raise a regiment of cavalry, or even a battalion, but cannot bring home the others referred to in your letter.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October 21, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Individuals are offering themselves to me to join regiments in the field. Colonel Brooks, superintendent of recruiting, thinks he is not authorized to receive them unless presented by a regular recruiting officer. Please instruct him to consider me as such.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 21, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

Brooks will get orders. It seems as if it was the special business of recruiting officers to baffle and thwart the Government. Please report to me if he acts in the same way again and he shall be dismissed.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October 21, 1862.*

Hon. P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

We need at least 10,000 serviceable guns. See my weekly report to Ordnance Department. Wrote you fully yesterday.

GEO. B. WRIGHT,
Quartermaster-General, Ohio.

HARRISBURG, PA., *October 21, 1862—2 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The following dispatch has just been handed me by an officer of the Anderson Cavalry:

HARRISBURG, *October 20, 1862.*

Capt. W. J. PALMER:

You are directed by the War Department to proceed with the Anderson Cavalry to join Buell in Kentucky without delay.

RICHD. I. DODGE,
Captain, Eighth Infantry.

Captain Palmer is not in Carlisle and the regiment is not fully equipped. Not having heard of the order I send you copy.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding, &c., New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to transmit to you for your information the inclosed copy of a communication the Secretary received from the Secretary of State, conveying a copy of a dispatch of the 26th ultimo from the minister resident at Brussels, in relation to contracts entered into by insurgent agents with manufacturers in Verviers for supplies of military cloths, and suggesting the probabilities that the funds to meet said contracts may have formed a part of the money sequestered by you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., October 21, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to transmit for your information the copy of a dispatch of the 26th ultimo (No. 70) from our minister resident at Brussels, relating to contracts entered into by insurgent agents with manufacturers in Verviers for supplies of military cloths.

His suggestion concerning inquiries which it would be proper to make of Major-General Butler is commended to your consideration.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

[Sub-inclosure.]

No. 70.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Brussels, September 26, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, &c.:

SIR: When in Verviers a few days since I was told that the payments for the rebel contracts for military cloths, of which I wrote to you fully in November and December last (see especially confidential, 28th of November, 1861), and amounting to 1,750,000 francs, had not been made, and that the three-months' bills given for the same had been renewed as they fell due. Assurance had, however, now been given that the money for the same was deposited with the French consul at New Orleans and would be shortly received.

It would be well, I think, to cause inquiries to be made as to who the depositors of the money sequestered by General Butler were, and for whom it was intended. As I advised you at the time, large purchases of cloth, blankets, shoes, and arms, &c., were made for account of Ed. Gautherin & Co., of New Orleans, for the rebel authorities, whose agents they appeared to be, through their correspondents, G. L. More & Co., of Havre, the real purchaser on this side the Atlantic being apparently Baron Silliere, the noted furnisher of military cloths, &c., for the French Government.

If any of these names appear in any way connected with these deposits at the French consul's, the presumption would be that they are for payments by the rebel authorities for military supplies.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

H. S. SANFORD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., October 22, 1862.

Adjutant-General FULLER,
Springfield, Ill.:

How many regiments of new troops have been sent to General Grant's command from Illinois?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ALBANY, N. Y., *October 22, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

A. T. Stewart, Peter Cooper, and other leading citizens of New York apply to raise a regiment of three-years' volunteers. I had

decided to authorize no more regiments, as they lessen the number of men to go to the old regiments; but if a regiment of three-years' men, instead of an equal number of nine-months' men, to go to old regiments, should be deemed an advantage, I will grant the application. Please answer at once.

E. D. MORGAN.

HARRISBURG, PA., *October 22, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have just received the following:

PHILADELPHIA, *October 22, 1862.*

The officers of the General Government refuse to issue to me subsistence and supplies for drafted men because General Montgomery refuses to approve of the requisitions in the absence of instructions. What am I to do?

Difficulties of same character occur here, and I beg of you to give full instructions to-night. It is quite as much as I can do to make the draft, and, as you were informed to-day,* it is resisted in parts of the State by force, and I hope ample provision will be made for the men that obey the Government.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 22, 1862.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

Instructions have been given General Montgomery to approve the requisitions made for supplies for the drafted men at Philadelphia by the commandants of the camps of rendezvous and to throw no obstruction in the way of supplies. Any difficulty that may occur will, as far as possible, be removed by this Department.

Your telegram in respect to troops has been answered.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., *October 22, 1862.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

I have established rendezvous at Chambersburg, Gettysburg, and York, and will appoint commandants. These are points on the border, and we are receiving too many here—more than we can provide for. Unless ample power is given and the officers of the United States are active the men will suffer.

A. G. CURTIN.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 166. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, October 23, 1862.*

It appearing that large quantities of Government property have been unlawfully disposed of by non-commissioned officers and soldiers, in violation of law and of the Army rules and regulations, it is therefore ordered that all United States officers commanding posts

* See Series I, Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 468.

shall seize all military clothing, blankets, shoes, arms, equipments, and other such supplies, which have been issued by the Government to soldiers, and lost or disposed of by them. And it shall be incumbent on any person, not a soldier, who may have any such property in his possession, to prove that he has lawfully acquired possession thereof.

Such property when seized will be turned over to a United States quartermaster, and his receipt in duplicate taken therefor, one of such receipts to be transmitted to the Quartermaster-General. The seizure will also be reported to the Adjutant-General.

All provost-marshals appointed by the Department will assist in recovering to the United States this description of public property.

Commanding officers of companies are reminded that it is their duty not only to cause soldiers who are guilty of violating the law forbidding the sale, destruction, or negligent loss of clothing, arms, and public property to be charged on the muster-rolls with all the articles improperly lost or disposed of, but also to enforce such other punishment as the nature of their offense may demand.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 23, 1862.

LELAND STANFORD,
Governor of California:

SIR: A large part of the arms and ordnance supplies for the troops mustered into the service of the United States since the 4th day of March, 1861, from your State having been issued by the State authorities, it is necessary, to secure proper accountability on the part of the regimental officers, that you should furnish as soon as possible to this Department a return showing—

First. The number or other designation of each regiment and company of infantry, cavalry, and artillery from your State that has been mustered into service of the United States and the date of such muster.

Second. The number and description of arms and accouterments and other ordnance stores issued, and the names of the several officers to whom the same were issued, or who are accountable for any portion of them.

Third. The caliber of the small arms should be stated, and whether they are rifled or smooth, whether they are of American or European manufacture, and the name by which each kind of arm is commonly designated by ordnance officers.

The return should be addressed to Brig. Gen. James W. Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

(Same to Governors William A. Buckingham, Connecticut; William Burton, Delaware; Richard Yates, Illinois; Oliver P. Morton, Indiana; S. J. Kirkwood, Iowa; C. Robinson, Kansas; J. F. Robinson, Kentucky; William Gilpin, Colorado Territory; William Jayne, Dakota Territory.)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF ILLINOIS,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Springfield, Ill., October 23, 1862.

Brigadier-General KETCHUM,
Present:

The Eighty-second Regiment (Colonel Hecker) is about ready for muster, only lacking one enlisted man. The Ninety-third was filled by assigning one company from One hundred and twenty-sixth. The Eighty-ninth was filled by assigning one company from One hundred and twenty-sixth, leaving five companies. These five companies were consolidated with five companies of One hundred and twenty-eighth (Colonel Richmond), and the regiment thus consolidated will be known as One hundred and twenty-sixth. The One hundred and thirtieth has been filled by assigning the remaining two companies from Colonel Richmond's regiment (One hundred and twenty-eighth), he having had before consolidation seven companies. The One hundred and eighteenth has been filled by assigning one company from One hundred and thirty-second (Colonel McKeaig). Colonel Hundley's regiment has been filled by assigning one company from McKeaig's (One hundred and thirty-second). The One hundred and thirty-first has been filled by assigning two companies from One hundred and thirty-second (Colonel McKeaig), leaving three companies of One hundred and thirty-second, which three companies have been consolidated with seven companies of One hundred and twentieth (Colonel Hardy), McKeaig to be colonel and Hardy lieutenant-colonel, and the consolidated regiment known as One hundred and twentieth. Colonel Hundley's regiment will be known as the One hundred and twenty-eighth, that number having been vacated by consolidation of One hundred and twenty-sixth and One hundred and twenty-eighth, as before stated. These various transfers and consolidations will vacate Nos. 132 and 133, making sixty new regiments. The Ninetieth Regiment is an Irish, and when full will be properly reported for muster. The Ninety-ninth, now in the field, I understand, will soon have the few men they lack. The One hundred and twenty-first have until next month to fill up.

All you have hitherto written concerning particular consolidations has been duly noted; but as Governor Yates has considered it his province, and best qualified to order such consolidations when and where he deemed most proper, I have not occupied your time with discussing questions growing out of plans for consolidation. All consolidations are now made that can or will be made, and I am confident have been made with the best interests of the service in view; and I have no doubt whatever that the policy of Governor Yates in organizing our regiments will meet the unqualified approval of the War Department.

In relation to the movement of troops now in this State, I am directed by Governor Yates to say that he and myself are in constant correspondence with the Secretary of War and Generals Wright and Tuttle and Curtis, and marching orders are issued or withheld by Governor Yates, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him. I beg leave, however, to add that it will afford me pleasure to communicate any information in my power that may be necessary to enable you to discharge your duties here. Governor Yates is now en route for Washington, and I expect soon to hear from him in relation to movement of troops and arms. And it may not be improper for

me to state that it is his determination to have no more such miserable arms as the Austrian musket furnished to Illinois troops.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *October 24, 1862.*

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War.

If the views expressed above are to be carried out, and Illinois allowed to dictate what kind of arms the State troops shall receive, it is important that the arms, &c., on hand may be disposed of in some manner and not kept here idle. The State authorities have ordnance stores, arms, accouterments, ammunition, &c., in possession which belong to the Government, and as I cannot get any satisfactory account thereof, I would suggest that the property may be turned over to a Government officer. The State authorities are issuing, as well as Lieutenant Hill. There should be but one source of supply here. This letter is in the usual style of Adjutant-General Fuller, and in answer to several letters from myself urging consolidation, stating what regiments have been fully paid and equipped, and much other information needed by the State authorities which I have felt it my duty to write, with a view to a consolidation of fragments, and in order to let the State authorities know when regiments were in readiness for the field. From this letter of Adjutant-General Fuller it is evident he does not wish to be informed when troops are ready for the field, because then there will be no good excuse for retaining regiments to vote for himself and others. Notwithstanding his retaining regiments during the absence of the Governor, he has failed to be nominated for Congress, and this has very much excited his irritable disposition. His snappishness does not affect me, however, or deter me from doing my duty pleasantly with the Governor and lieutenant-governor, or even himself.

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Brigadier-General and Acting Inspector-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *October 23, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Eight new regiments have been sent to Cairo for General Grant, four in September and four in October, to wit: Seventy-second, Seventy-sixth, Eighty-first, Eighty-third, One hundred and first, One hundred and ninth, One hundred and twenty-second, and the One hundred and twenty-fourth.

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 23, 1862.

Governor MORGAN,
Albany:

This Department would prefer the regiment of three years' men proposed to be raised if it can be filled up speedily. You will please authorize it to be raised.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ROOMS OF THE UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
120 Eutaw street, Baltimore, October 23, 1862.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

SIR: The Union Relief Association of Baltimore began its work soon after the 19th of April, 1861, and was regularly organized on the 28th of June following. Its declared objects were:

1. To provide for the comforts and health of the Maryland Volunteers.

2. To relieve the sick and indigent of their families.

3. To give refreshment to the soldiers of the United States passing through the city and to comfort the sick and wounded.

A printed annual report of the proceedings of the executive committee was published June 26, 1862, and copies were forwarded to yourself and the heads of Departments.

That report showed that the association was to a great extent diverted from its first and second objects and its attention concentrated on feeding the passing troops and expediting their movement to the seat of war. During eight months of the first year the association fed 133,575 men and expended $15,036.34, a considerable part of which was contributed by the loyal men of the city and the State. Distributions of food were made from time to time to 800 families of Maryland Volunteers, but were discontinued for the want of means.

The sick, wounded, and destitute soldiers received attention; but in dealing with this class great care was exercised to avoid aiding deserters or shirkers of their duty, and no false sympathy has been allowed to influence their proceedings.

During the present year the association has largely increased its accommodations and its activity. Besides the extensive building previously occupied, and for which it pays a rent of $600 per annum, it has now, by favor of the Quartermaster's Department, an additional building, enabling it to feed about 1,500 men at once.

Within the last three months there has been fed by the association, by regiments, 126,145 men; by squads, 48,116 men; by single tickets, 5,080 men, and of rebel prisoners about 2,000, making a total within that period of 175,474 men.

The cash expenditures for the same time have been $18,600.78, of which $9,984.58 have been contributed by the city of Baltimore and the State of Maryland, $1,648.40 by members and loyal citizens, and the balance, $8,346.18, has been derived from rations furnished by the Subsistence Department.

No member of the committee receives remuneration, though serving by turns day and night. A superintendent and twenty-four attendants are employed at very moderate wages. The whole control of the establishment is in the hands of the executive committee, who have always acted in harmony with the military officers of the department and have at various times received their emphatic approbation. It is believed that a fair calculation would show, taking into consideration the gratuitous services of the committee and members, donations, and economical management, a saving to the United States of one-half the sum it would have cost to feed the troops in any other way.

In discharging their duties two prominent objects have forced themselves on the attention of the committee: First, the necessity for promptly providing accommodations for the large numbers of men

who, through want of transportation or other causes, remained overnight; and, secondly, the entertainment, relief, and disposal of the many sick, wounded, furloughed, discharged, and destitute who were thrown upon the association, often by the officers of the department, but whom it was not able to relieve or dispose of.

The attempt was made to lodge the first class in the upper lofts of the association buildings, but insuperable obstacles presented themselves, and the committee were compelled to relinquish the attempt, and to receive only the occasional sick and wounded not intended for the hospitals.

The committee also gave some aid to those of the second class who, after inspection by Major Hayner, of General Wool's staff, detailed for the purpose by their request, were judged deserving; but the pressure of other duties made it impossible to attend to these.

Representations on the first point were made some weeks since to General Wool, who received them favorably and promised to lay them before the proper authorities. Conference was also had with Colonel Sullivan more than two months since in reference to the second class, but nothing, on the 18th of October, appeared to have been done beyond advertising for parties to board the persons needing relief.

One other important matter has lately claimed the attention of the committee. Earnest appeals have been made to the association to extend relief to the destitute families of the Maryland Volunteers in Baltimore, the long delay in whose payment has reduced many to the point of starvation, to which only a temporary and insufficient response could be given. It was therefore resolved to seek an interview with Your Excellency and represent the necessities of those suffering families, and at the same time to ask attention to the two other points referred to, and also to wait on such officers or heads of departments as you might direct.

The audience only with yourself was gained, and the committee desire to express their obligations for your courteous reception, but they regretted, incidentally, to learn that their past action and objects had been misapprehended. They were desired by you to submit a written memorandum of the points they wished to present, which would be referred to the proper departments.

In compliance with this request the present statement is respectfully submitted. Since their return the committee have understood that Colonel Sullivan has arranged for the care of the discharged and destitute soldiers, and that the preparation of shelter for those arriving and remaining at night is under consideration. It is a measure that ought not to be delayed. The needs of the poor families of the unpaid Maryland Volunteers the committee beg leave again to press upon your sympathy and consideration.

The committee particularly desire that the attention of the Secretary of War may be called to the facts presented in reference to the work of the association, and hope that the Government will recognize, in its past and present efforts, the disinterested and patriotic motives of its members. The measures referred to have been urged from no personal or local considerations, but from an earnest desire to aid in increasing the strength and efficiency of the Army, and thereby the conquering power of the Government of the United States.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

S. F. STREETER,

Chairman of Executive Committee of Union Relief Association of Baltimore.

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 25, 1862.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 25, 1862.

His Excellency Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Orders have been sent to Captain Lane to confer with you in reference to sending officers to Chambersburg, Gettysburg, and York. If officers are not prompt and efficient in furnishing supplies you are authorized to do so in the manner prescribed in General Orders, No. 121, by appointing some one to discharge the duties of mustering officer concerning supplies.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 167. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, October 24, 1862.*

Every commanding officer of a detachment, company, regiment, or post who has any arms in his possession, or under his control, for which he is accountable, shall, within ten days after the reception of this order at the camp or post at which he may be stationed, or, if on the march, within twenty days after it has been communicated to him from the headquarters to which he reports, make an inventory, stating—

1. The number of arms for which he is accountable, giving the name or names of the arms.
2. The caliber of the arms.
3. Whether they are smooth or rifled.
4. How many are serviceable and how many require repairs.
5. How many of the arms are in use, and at what place or places those not in use are kept, and what is their condition.
6. The date at which this order was communicated to him.

Such inventory will be signed by the officer making it with his full name, title, and post-office address, and be transmitted without delay by mail to Brig. Gen. James W. Ripley, chief of ordnance, Washington, D. C., with a letter of advice.

Commanding officers of armies, corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, and posts are required to see that this order is enforced in their respective commands and to report to the Adjutant-General whether it has been complied with, stating the names of all officers who fail or neglect to comply with it within the time specified.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *October 24, 1862—10.10 p. m.*
(Received 2.35 a. m. 25th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

All our new regiments thus far have gone into Missouri. Our people are interested in opening the Mississippi River. Can't the bal-

ance of our regiments go with our old regiments to the Army of the Mississippi? Please answer.

SAML. J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor of Iowa.

ALBANY, *October 24, 1862.*

General CULLUM:

DEAR GENERAL: You will not have forgotten what occurred at your office a few days since in relation to the number of recruits furnished by New York since the 3d of July. It was stated that not more than 30,000 had been received. The amount stated differed so fearfully from what had been represented here that upon my return I requested Governor Morgan to give me in figures the precise number. In compliance with my request he has sent me a statement, which I inclose. It shows that the Government is chargeable with more than twice 30,000 in her account with New York. If you detect any errors in the statement I should be glad to be advised of it.

Yours, with esteem,

IRA HARRIS.

[Inclosure.]

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, October 23, 1862.

Hon. IRA HARRIS, *Albany:*

SENATOR: I am directed by the Governor to furnish you with the following information: For the period since the 2d of July last, to and including to-day, there have gone from this State 72,703 volunteers. There are now raised and still in the State in incomplete organization 10,650. Total raised since July 2, 1862, 83,353.

The following more specific statement will show the number of new organizations and the number of recruits for old regiments. It is but proper to say that the muster-rolls would show a still larger number, but these figures embrace only those actually leaving the State with the regiments. It should be kept in mind that there are always stragglers and hospital patients left behind by each regiment, who finally join them and who are armed in Washington or elsewhere beyond the State. These are not counted in this statement.

Statement giving the number of recruits furnished by the State of New York, and the actual number of men in the field and in the State.

STATEMENT.

		No. of men.
Fifty-six regiments and one battalion infantry *a*		53,034
Four batteries of artillery	600	
Four battalions of artillery	2,500	
		3,100
Recruits for old regiments who have actually received State bounty	14,069	
Estimated recruits previous to and subsequent to payment of bounty	2,500	
		16,569
		72,703
Troops now raised and being organized in the State by actual returns at adjutant-general's office		10,650
Total		83,353

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

L. WATY,
Private Secretary.

a The first of these left Elmira August 13.

[OCTOBER 24, 1862.—For Curtin to Stanton, requesting military force to crush resistance to the draft, and Stanton's reply, see Series I, Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 479.]

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.] EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, October 26, 1862.

Major-General DIX,
Fort Monroe, Va.:

Your dispatch to Mr. Stanton, of which the inclosed is a copy, has been handed me by him. It would be dangerous for me now to begin construing and making specific applications of the proclamation.

It is obvious to all that I therein intended to give time and opportunity. Also, it is seen I left myself at liberty to exempt parts of States. Without saying more, I shall be very glad if any Congressional district will, in good faith, do as your dispatch contemplates.

Could you not give me the facts which prompted you to telegraph?

Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

[Inclosure.]

FORT MONROE, VA., *October 23, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Will a Congressional district, being in an insurgent State and represented on the 1st of January next in the Congress of the United States by a member chosen at an election wherein a majority of the qualified voters of the district shall have participated, be considered not in the rebellion and exempt from the penalty announced in the President's proclamation of the 22d of September?

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 169. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 27, 1862.

I. Hereafter, after every battle, skirmish, or other engagement, the commanding officer of each regiment, battery, or other detached portion of a regiment there present, will, in addition to the lists transmitted through intermediate commanders, promptly forward, direct to this office, a correct return of the killed, wounded, and missing of his command.

II. As the monthly returns of regiments, by being transmitted through brigade headquarters, are detained and lost, they will hereafter be forwarded direct to this office.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, October 27, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge a dispatch from the Department, dated September 11, inclosing copies of correspondence between

his excellency the minister of Spain and the State Department, touching my action in regard to the house of Avendano Brothers.

I seek by return mail to give such statement of facts as will enable the Secretary of State to answer fully upon that point his excellency the minister of Spain.

The house of Avendano Brothers has been established in New Orleans so long that its members have become an integral part of the population in interest, in feeling, and by social ties. Before the breaking out of this rebellion its members never thought of seeking the protection of Spain; but since this rebellion all has changed, and now the Spanish consul claims that persons thirty years of age, born of Spanish parents, who have lived here from their birth, and their ancestors before them, are still Spanish subjects, and is issuing certificates of nationality accordingly, so that this city has become almost entirely depopulated as to citizens except of free persons of color, who singularly claim protection of our Government, where so little has been heretofore afforded them.

The house of Avendano Brothers has been largely engaged in running cotton through the blockade and in importing arms and munitions of war.

As I have had the honor to inform the State Department in a communication in relation to the complaints of the Prussian minister, and to which I beg leave to refer the Honorable Secretary for a full development of the condition of things here in this behalf, no cotton was allowed by the Confederates to be shipped unless arms and munitions of war were returned in the proportion of one-half. Avendano Brothers shipped largely under this permission, and have been engaged in breaking every law of neutrality and of national hospitality that can be well conceived.

Somewhere about the 10th of May I captured the Confederate steamer Fox, which had been seized by the Confederates from her Union owners and turned into their service and employed in running the blockade. She had theretofore made three trips. She had on board a cargo of arms, powder, lead, quicksilver, acids for telegraphic purposes, chloroform and morphine for medical stores, to the amount of $300,000, or thereabouts, all of the greatest necessity to the rebels, and had run into the Bayou La Fourche, on the west bank of the Mississippi, from which bayou she might, if she thought proper, run to Vicksburg. She had, besides the invoices, letters of advice, bills of lading, bills of exchange, and other evidences of the transactions of many of the mercantile houses of New Orleans.

The letters of advice, bills of lading, and invoices show the nature of the transaction between these parties and their correspondents at Havana.

The bills of exchange were the produce of shipments of cotton, less the proportion invested in contraband goods. Among them were the bills of exchange payable to the house of Avendano, the first having been forwarded by some other conveyance, but still unpaid, and these bills of exchange were for one-half the proceeds of the cargoes shipped, the other half being invested in munitions of war.

This vessel also carried a mail containing, amongst other things, the official correspondence between the rebel commissioner Rost, which I forwarded to the State Department, and the rebel ordnance officer in Europe, relating to his movements there, which I forwarded to the War Department, as well as other important letters which

developed the nature of the business being carried on between this port and the miscalled neutral ports of Havana and Nassau.

Upon personal examination I had no doubt that the house of Avendaño was largely interested in or the consignees of the major part of the cargo of the Fox, and in order to put a stop to this traffic, which could still be carried on through the fifty-three openings into the Gulf of Mexico from Louisiana, I called upon the house of Avendano, and upon personal examination they did not deny the part that they had taken in this traffic.

I required them, therefore, having captured in bulk one-half the fruits of this illegal traffic, and having captured the other half thereof in the shape of a bill of exchange, to pay over the other half, being the bills of exchange. This they did, and received the bills of exchange and papers showing the nature of their business, regarding that as a light punishment for their crimes.

Because of other like transactions which have since come to my knowledge, the senior partner has escaped to Havana, but the house is still carrying on business here and are the consignees of the steamer Cardenas, which has been the cause of so many breaches of our quarantine laws and so many complaints of the Spanish minister.

Avendano sent a rebel lawyer, who had refused to renew his oath of allegiance to the United States, to me to make some representations of the matter and to argue certain legal questions, in answer to some suggestions as to the amount of fine. I told him that Avendano might think himself well off if he lost no more of the profits of this infernal trade.

This, it will be observed, was about the 19th of May, and no complaint is made of it for three months, until emboldened by the success of the complainants to the commission here, which has done more to strengthen the hand of secession than any other occurrence at the Southwest since my advent in New Orleans, and the commissioner of which commission, now, as I am ready to prove, acts as the paid attorney of rebels in making claims against the United States, from retainers taken because of his acting here in his official capacity.

This commission, I say, emboldened these new complaints of my action by mercantile pirates and marauders, who supplied arms and powder to traitors and are only saved from consequences of treason because they have not given their allegiance to the country that had given them protection and enabled them to accumulate fortunes, advantages which they believed their own Government could not give them, and so preferred to live under ours, but not to assume their proper obligations.

They should have been hanged; they were only fined.

His excellency the Spanish minister seems to think that running the blockade carries its own punishment with it, but this is not a case of running a blockade merely, but is the case of an importer of arms of an army contractor for the rebel Government, and this draft which the house of Avendano has paid and the money been used for the support of the troops of the United States in this department, is only one-half of the proceeds of a single adventure of the house of Avendano in breaking the laws and aiding the rebellion, the other half being returned to the Confederates in arms and munitions of war.

I aver to the Secretary of War, upon my official responsibility, that without the aid furnished by foreign mercantile houses in New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, and Charleston, as I am convinced by the most

irrefragable evidence, this rebellion would have wholly failed to arm and supply itself.

And the most active agents and most efficient supporters have been these same quasi foreign houses, mostly Jews and their correspondents, principally in Havana and Nassau, who all deserve to receive at the hands of this Government as much reprobation as the Jew Benjamin, Slidell, Mallory, or Floyd, and only the strong repressive measures which have been fearlessly and energetically taken in this department have prevented the supply from still going on here as it is now in Charleston and South Carolina.

Tempted by the immense profits, urging the war on in order to realize those profits, these foreign adventurers have done everything they could to sustain the war and to inflame the passions of the people against the United States, and their reiterated complaints of my conduct, and the howl in Europe and elsewhere set up by them at my every act, have been simply the result of the disappointment of those who desire that some action may be taken by the Government which would reopen to them a most profitable trade which I have closed by means, the measures of which complaint has been made, and as to which the Honorable Secretary of State has been pleased to say that redress will be made if I fail to justify my acts.

I have stated the grounds upon which my action proceeded, and the purpose for which it was taken. Of course to do this work could be of no personal advantage to myself and only entailed great and severe labor. It was dictated by a sense of duty, and upon full and thorough examination I have failed to see any reason why it should not be persevered in. But I respectfully submit that it adds not a little to the already over-tasking labor of this department to be continually called upon, months afterward, to reinvestigate and report upon acts which were within the scope of my jurisdiction in the fair exercise of the discretion of a military commander, and for which I should be called to account, not by letter of a foreign consular agent on the *ex parte* statement of a Spanish smuggler, but by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, or the President of the United States, to which I am as ready to account for my every action as I am to my country and my God.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 27, 1862.

Governor KIRKWOOD,
Davenport:

I am myself anxious to have your troops in the Mississippi expedition, but they must go wherever the pressing necessities of the war may require. They must therefore be sent according to the orders of the General-in-Chief. This Department will not change his orders.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

AUGUSTA, ME., *October 27, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Twenty-eighth Regiment, which left Saturday, has never had a case of measles. The Twenty-first, at Augusta, has had but two in all.

The Twenty-fourth none. Shall they be kept here and how long, if there are no more cases? I consulted the surgeons before sending the Twenty-eighth. There was no good reason for keeping it back. I cannot get along with Major Gardiner.

I. WASHBURN, JR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, D. C., October 27, 1862.

Col. S. H. MIX,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: You are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War to raise a regiment of cavalry in the State of New York. No action, however, is to be taken under this authority until you have received the approval of the Governor of the State. The regiment will be organized as prescribed in General Orders, No. 126, from this office. All musters will be made by the regularly appointed U. S. mustering officer in the State, and as directed in the Revised Mustering Regulations of September 30, 1862.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy for Governor of New York.)

ALBANY, N. Y., *October 27, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I respectfully but earnestly request the revocation of War Department General Orders, No. 154, October 9. Its effects will, in my opinion, be highly prejudicial to the service and to all interests. I fear from it the most serious results.

E. D. MORGAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., October 27, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus:

The Secretary of War authorizes you to raise two companies of artillery, to be sent to General Cox, in the Kanawha Valley.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[OCTOBER 27, 1862.—For Curtin to Lincoln, protesting against General Orders, No. 154, as unjust to the people, and asking its revocation, see Series I, Vol. XIX, Part II, p 500.]

CONFIDENTIAL.] WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 28, 1862.

The GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK,
Albany:

General Banks has established his headquarters in New York to organize a Southern expedition. All the troops in your State not

otherwise appropriated are placed at his command. You will please confer with him, answer his requisition, and render him every aid in your power in speedily organizing his command.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to the Governors of Massachusetts, Boston; Rhode Island, Providence; Connecticut, Hartford; New Hampshire, Concord; Maine, Augusta; Vermont, Brattleborough.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, October 28, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the inclosed extracts,* translated from the Diario of Havana, in confirmation of my reports in regard to Spanish vessels of war transporting passengers; also the fact that the Spanish war steamer Blasco de Garay has taken from this port over $1,000,000 in specie. It will be seen that while I am forbidding the export of specie by the rebels, and forbidding their leaving the city without passes, the Spanish men-of-war are taking away both. I desire instructions whether this is to be permitted. It seems to me to be a breach of national courtesy and hospitality, and I shall allow no Spanish vessel of war to come above the forts until I receive instructions from the Department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Jackson, Tenn., October 28, 1862.

Col. A. C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.:

I am informed that re-enforcements have been ordered here from Illinois. When may I look for them? Public interest requires that they should be sent promptly.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *October 28, 1862.*
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

I have sent eight new regiments to General Grant. Two more are under orders and will leave to-day or to-morrow for Columbus. One more is ready and will be ordered immediately. One German regiment goes immediately to Washington, according to orders from you. Three regiments await advance pay and arms; three await advance pay; two await arms, and five are ready and being mustered, but have no pay or arms.

RICHD. YATES,
Governor.

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* Omitted.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October 28, 1862.*

General BUCKINGHAM:

Recruiting for three years from drafted men, or their substitutes, is about over. We have left of the drafted men about 5,000 that must be organized into nine or twelve months' regiments. I am of opinion that, if authorized to advance half the bounty allowed by law to twelve-months' volunteers, at least 4,000 would volunteer for twelve months. What says the Secretary of War to this?

D. TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 28, 1862.

His Excellency Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

The Secretary of War declines to authorize the bounty to be paid to twelve-months' men. I will write by mail in reply to the points in your memorandum.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October 28, 1862.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

The drafting commissioners have difficulty in settling subsisting bills for the drafted men for the want of a mustering officer's certificate. In many of the counties all the men volunteered into three-years' service, and in all of the counties they did so to some extent. For these men there is no mustering officer. Please give Captain Harrington the necessary instructions, which, in my opinion, should be to take the certificate of the commissioner.

DAVID TOD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 28, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

The instructions you require will be immediately given. Please report the number of men mustered and where they are.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, *October 28, 1862—11 p. m.*
(Received 9.15 p. m. 29th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Quartermaster-General Wright has already received, say, $50,000 from conscientious drafted men, and several counties are yet to report. Shall we endeavor to hire substitutes with this fund, or what shall be done with it?

DAVID TOD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 28, 1862.

His Excellency Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

I will see you at Harrisburg to-morrow.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA,
Indianapolis, October 29, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington City:

SIR: The late order of the War Department allowing officers of the Regular Army to recruit from volunteer regiments is becoming a serious inconvenience, and is a great embarrassment to officers of the volunteer corps who have spent considerable time and money in raising their regiments and have labored hard to enforce discipline and make them efficient.

I feel a deep interest in the prosperity, welfare, and success of Indiana regiments, and do not desire to see them unnecessarily embarrassed and deprived of men to whose services they are justly entitled by every right of justice and law.

Many men are dissatisfied with the service, and if you attempt to compel them to do their duty they threaten to re-enlist in the Regular Army, and my officers are constantly appealing to me to call your attention to these facts and request that the order be rescinded. No other one thing is creating so pernicious an influence on the Army as this, and I do trust that you will find it consistent to set the order aside.

By order of the Governor:

W. R. HOLLOWAY,
Private Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 29, 1862.

Governor WASHBURN,
Augusta, Me.:

I have directed Major Gardiner to be relieved from duty. Your troops are all assigned to Major-General Banks for his expedition. His headquarters are at New York. Please report to him for instructions.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October 29, 1862—7 p. m.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Will advance pay and bounty be allowed recruits to be raised under your order of the 27th instant?

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 29, 1862.

TO THE GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS, NEW YORK, OHIO, AND PENNSYLVANIA:

You are hereby authorized and directed by the Secretary of War to assign, from the militia drafted in your State, so many men for each organized regiment in the field as may be required to fill up each regiment to its maximum number. The residue of the drafted men, after the old regiments in the field are filled, will be organized into companies and regiments, and you will appoint company and regimental officers, as in the case of volunteers. Lists of the regiments, their stations, and number of men required to fill to maximum will be furnished from this office.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

BEAUFORT, S. C., *October 29, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I am organizing the First South Carolina Volunteers as rapidly as possible. I think you will be disappointed with regard to the number of recruits I shall be able to obtain. I labor under many disadvantages in this matter. In the first place, the sphere of our operations is very limited. The Quartermaster's Department has a large number of able-bodied men in its employ; also the Engineer Department. All the officers' servants are negroes, and numbers of others drive a flourishing business as fishermen, workmen on steam-boats and for private traders. Large numbers are also employed in the Navy Department as sailors, servants, pilots, &c. I believe it is your intention that all these demands should be supplied before enlisting into the U. S. service. When the colored regiment was first organized by General Hunter no provision was made for its payment, and the men were discharged after several months' service, receiving nothing for it. In the meantime their families suffered. Those who did not enlist in the First Regiment were receiving wages all this time. Accustomed as these people are to having their rights disregarded, this failure to pay them for their service has weakened their confidence in our promises for the future and makes them slow to enlist. If I could be authorized to give them a small bounty as an evidence that they were really to be paid for their services, they would all readily enlist. Until the arrival of re-enforcements shall enable General Mitchel to extend his lines to Charleston, I shall hardly be able to fill more than one regiment. I find less opposition to this movement than I expected. The majority in this department are satisfied of its wisdom and propriety. I have a great many applications from all grades of officers and soldiers serving here for positions in this regiment. I have no doubt but they will make good soldiers. I regret to inform you that General Mitchel with two members of his staff are very ill with malarious fever, and one member of his staff, Captain Williams, has already died of the same disease.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. SAXTON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

FORTRESS MONROE, *October 29, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I will be in Washington by 8 or 9 to-morrow morning. Will you please advise the President and Secretary of State?

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 30, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In obedience to your order of 28th instant I proceeded to Harrisburg to confer with His Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania on the subject of his letter of October 25.*

I accordingly met him yesterday, together with the attorney-general of Pennsylvania, and laid before them the object of my mission. The important point considered was the following paragraph of His Excellency's letter:

> By the act of 29th of June, 1861, penalties are provided for drafted men who shall not obey the orders of the President, but there is no act authorizing them to be forcibly impressed.

The attorney-general (Mr. Meredith) cited the cases of Houston *v.* Moore and Martin *v.* Mott to show that the courts held that it was not the intention of Congress to compel drafted militia to serve, but that for refusing to obey the President's order they were subject to fine, and in default of payment to imprisonment, and that this punishment must be inflicted by sentence of a court-martial. The decisions in these cases, he seemed to think, established the doctrine contained in them. I suggested that this fine, being for disobedience of orders and not for neglect of duty in refusing to serve, the order might be repeated and a new fine thus incurred. The reply was that this point had not been considered.

The decision of the court having been made under the act of 1795, I then called the attention of the attorney-general to the provisions of that of July 17, 1862, suggesting that the power given by that act to the President to make all necessary rules and regulations for putting it into execution (the act itself providing that the militia so called shall be mustered in and continue to serve) would warrant the establishment of regulations to impress the drafted men into the service. After some consideration he replied that he did not perceive that that act enlarged the power of the President over individuals drafted, but gave him certain powers over the militia as a body, and therefore did not touch the point in question. On a closer examination of the acts of 1795 and 1861 I find a difference of expression that appears not to have been unintentional. The act of 1795 provides "that the militia employed in the service of the United States shall be subject to the same Rules and Articles of War as the troops of the United States," and under that clause it was decided that those who disobey the call are not liable to the Rules and Articles of War because not employed in the service.

The act of 1861 provides "that the militia so called into the service of the United States shall be subject to the same Rules and Articles of War," &c.

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* See Series I, Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 489.

Now, it will be noticed that by the act of 1795 (upon which the decision of the court was based) the militia employed in the service of the United States are subject to the Rules and Articles of War, and in the act of 1861 the militia called into the service of the United States shall be subject to them.

I respectfully suggest that the change of expression was intentional, and that under the law now in force the Articles of War apply to men as soon as drafted, and that persons refusing to obey the call by not appearing may be treated as deserters.

I respectfully recommend that provost-marshals be appointed in Pennsylvania as in other States, but that no impressment of drafted men be made until the question above stated be satisfactorily settled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 30, 1862.*

HENRY I. BOWDITCH, M. D.,

Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIR: The efforts made by the Government for the care, comfort, and protection of the volunteers and others employed in the military service are very much misunderstood and very much misrepresented. Occupied with duty which leaves me no time for controversy, I have not attempted to reply to the mistaken observations in disparagement of the ambulance service. As you have inclosed to me, however, an article over your own signature, I put down hastily some observations on its subject. I have no doubt of the entire sincerity with which you have written, and of the honest desire to advance the public interest which animates you and many others, members of benevolent associations or professions, in the statements which, emanating from them, are printed in the daily papers. Some of them, however, do great injustice to the Quartermaster's Department. None of the writers appear to have the least conception of the gigantic provision made by the Government for the care of the wounded and sick—a provision which I am satisfied has been approached by no other Government on earth. I have not time to write a dissertation on the subject, but I will notice a few of the points made in the communication to the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal of the 9th October, 1862, which has been sent to me on a large slip apparently printed for distribution and intended to effect a change which may be for the better or may be for the worse.

The Quartermaster's Department has an immense work to carry on. There seems to be a desire in some quarters to make the Medical Department self-sustaining and independent of all aid or assistance from the quartermaster's, and indeed from all other departments. This is a mistake. In all military organizations there must be a head which can control all. The surgeons must be subject to the orders of this head. One department is charged with providing food. The surgeons must draw their food from the commissary. One department is charged with the supply of arms. The surgeons have little need of these. One is charged with providing tents, clothing, wagons, ambulances, horses, mules, forage for feeding these animals, drivers for taking care of them, and officers to manage the trains, with building

hospitals and barracks, providing hospital tents, and generally with providing the clothing, shelter, means of transport, and in transporting the vast material needed for the operation of an army. The present agitation seems to have for its object the making the surgeon's and Medical Department independent of the quartermaster's and transportation department of the Army. Why? Is it supposed that the doctors and surgeons are more likely to be skillful business men, competent to purchase and contract for and transport to the army the thousands of vehicles needed for the transport of the sick and wounded and of the medical stores which are sent forward by tons after every engagement, than officers whose special duty and whose special training have been devoted to these things? Why not make the ordnance, the artillery, the infantry, the cavalry, the staff, the chaplains, all independent of the Quartermaster's Department? Will it be for the interest of the service, and will it conduce to economy, to bring all these different bodies into the market to purchase wagons of as many different styles as there are departments, each to provide and transport its own vehicles, its own provisions, its own horses, mules, harness, forage, hay, corn, oats? What inextricable confusion in the movement and government of an army thus organized. If it is not right to make a separate corps of officers and men to take charge of the transport of each of these corps, why do it for the Medical Department? Why multiply independent organizations in that already complicated machine—the Army? Unity is indispensable to military efficiency, and all efforts have been directed to secure simplicity and unity in the several branches of service. The cavalry should be under a single commanding head; the artillery should have its own; so the infantry, the commissariat, the transport, the Medical Department, each should have its single head with every army or detachment, to whom the orders of the commanding general can be addressed, and who should be responsible for the efficiency of that branch of the public service committed to his care. After an action the medical men are burdened with cares. The suffering inevitable in such cases appeals to the public sympathy, and, great as it is, it is painted in the strongest possible colors by the writers for the public press. Charitable people, men and women, fly to this scene of horror, and never having witnessed human suffering except surrounded by the comforts of home and friends, their imaginations are excited, and they see not the great and liberal provision made by the Government—not the immense stores of needful supplies, not the hundreds of vehicles expressly provided for moving the sick and the stores needed for them, not the hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of hospital tents erected on the battle-field—but the solitary wounded soldier, who, in attending to thousands, may have been overlooked, or may have straggled off unattended to some out of the way place, or the group collected by a surgeon under a tree or in a barn, and whom as yet the hospital store wagon has not reached, or whose wounds have not yet been dressed. Will the matter be improved by putting upon the doctor, in addition to his medical and surgical duties, those of bringing wagons, provision, hay, oats, and grain, and transporting them from Chicago or Maine to the battle-fields of Virginia?

You describe the drunken excesses of an ambulance driver. Would that man have been less likely to drink had he been hired by a surgeon? Is the quartermaster the only officer who, in the enormous demand for labor and for men, sometimes hires a man who drinks? Ask the Surgeon-General how many surgeons he has dismissed for

drinking to excess. How many surgeons, nurses, and stewards have been guilty of stealing and drinking the liquors provided for the sick. He will tell you a story which will fill you with horror. Yet how unjust it would be to give the public impression that it is because hired by the Medical Department that these things occur. As it is, the burden of complaint has been that ambulance drivers get drunk. They are hired by the quartermasters; therefore the Quartermaster's Department is in fault. Do you know how the train of ambulances which you saw and with which you find so much fault was fitted out? On a Saturday afternoon the Secretary of War informed me that General Pope had been successful, and held the field of battle covered with thousands of wounded of both armies; that he desired to send out ambulances to assist in gathering up the wounded and volunteers to aid in this benevolent work. By 6 p. m. of that day 250 ambulances were collected and fitted out, most of them new and harnessed for the first time. The horses were as new as the ambulances. Both had just been received at this depot. The train, horses and drivers alike in a great measure raw and unbroken, were dispatched that evening toward the battle-field. I gave orders to fill the water kegs myself, but at the last moment was informed by the quartermaster that the kegs were new and dry, and therefore not tight, and that to fill the 500 kegs, which is a slow process, would detain the train some hours. It was growing dark, and concluding that the wounded men lying upon the field would suffer more by delaying the whole train far into the night than by the want of water in these kegs, which could be filled from some stream near the field by the volunteer attendants, several hundred in number, who accompanied the train, I permitted them to start unfilled. Bread and other food were sent with the train, and in the course of the night fifty army wagons in addition were dispatched from this depot loaded with hospital stores, and 150 with rations and forage. Thus, on a sudden call from the battle-field, in one afternoon and night, the quartermaster dispatched 450 vehicles, drawn by nearly 2,000 horses and mules, and accompanied by over 1,000 drivers and attendants from this depot. Such a feat has seldom been performed by any nation. What is the result? Great good was done to the wounded and sick. The department has the satisfaction of knowing this, and that several thousand wounded men were brought into the hospitals about Washington and Alexandria; but a few of the drivers got scared and ran away, a few got drunk, being out all night exposed to a drenching storm, and upon the misconduct of those who fled, and of those who got drunk, the public, even the scientific press, has not ceased to ring the changes even to this day. What is accomplished goes for nothing. Every tale of suffering is told as though it were from neglect of duty on the part of the Government that any suffering exists in the course of the war. When war can be carried on without suffering and without expense it will cease to be war.

You refer to the extraordinary statements of Doctor Coolidge, medical director, as to the conduct of some of these drivers getting drunk, &c. Nothing is said of the fact that they brought thousands of wounded safely off the field. The public reads such publications and thinks that all ambulance drivers get drunk, and that there is nothing done for the wounded. The great reason, as I understand the case, for the long suffering on the Manassas battle-field is that the enemy drove our army from them and captured the greater part of our ambulances with which that army was well supplied. They

removed their wounded from the field in a short time, not by the perfection of their much-praised ambulance corps, which, I am informed by those who have seen it, consists of from four to six footmen carrying stretchers in rear of each regiment, but by the use of the ambulances which the Quartermaster's Department had provided for our own army, but which that army, being beaten, lost. There is too much proneness to give credit to the rebels. Every feat of daring of their cavalry is chronicled and dwelt upon with praise, and with disparaging remarks upon our own, which in many a deadly skirmish, in many a weary night march or bivouac, has shown in the cause of liberty and patriotism as high qualities as any thieving, plundering rebel can claim, and yet they are not encouraged by appreciation and praise, but systematically and constantly discouraged by abuse and contumely from the public press.

You quote a friend who never saw an ambulance cask that would hold water, and you publish this sapient assertion. Do you believe this, or had your friend ever looked at more than one cask? You quote with approbation Major Delafield's remark that never was so much attention paid to the ambulance service as in front of Sebastopol, and refer to the several kinds of carriages in use there and the mule litters for carrying its wounded, 116 of which were in use at the bloody battle of Inkerman, as a great example of liberality and efficiency. Do you know that these litters were borrowed from the French, the English having no sufficient means of getting their wounded from the field, and that the U. S. Quartermaster's Department has some hundreds of these same chairs and litters, the full French allowance for 10,000 men having been imported from France, and some hundreds of the same and other patterns having been made in this country; that a large number was sent to General Pope's army and captured or destroyed in the railroad cars by the rebels? And what are these 116 chairs or litters, each carrying one man, compared to the 250 four-wheeled vehicles, each capable of carrying eight or ten slightly wounded or three desperately wounded men at a time, which were sent in six hours from this city, in addition to all the other and regular allowances of medical transport which had been supplied to the army before the last Manassas battle? The English brigade for hospital conveyances—20 carts, 5 wagons, 1 forge cart, and 1 cart for stoves and portable forge, the whole for twelve regiments—is also the subject of your commendation. Of these vehicles the drawings in Major Delafield's report are as familiar to the officers of the Quartermaster's and Medical Departments as to Jefferson Davis, and the vehicles which are furnished to our army are better than the British, as every one from Times Correspondent Russell to a staff surgeon of the British Army testifies. Their allowances for twelve regiments, say 12,000 men, is 27 vehicles, or 108 for 48,000 men, which is about the strength of Pope's army. I have shown that for that army we sent out after a battle 250 ambulances and 56 mule wagons in addition to their regular supply, which alone was far above this British model.

You refer again to the empty casks at Centerville, the suffering of the wounded for water, and ask what does a quartermaster care for them? The absolute "need of water for the thirsty, wounded, or dying soldiers would never be dreamed of by that officer." I have shown you that one quartermaster thought of it, and the reasons which prevented these new casks being filled were, I doubt not, sufficient to show you the injustice of your publication. All the nations

of Europe have their own ambulances and store wagons, you quote from Major Delafield, and say Jefferson Davis knows them. With the report of Major Delafield before him, Jefferson Davis, when Secretary of War, assembled a board, not of quartermasters, but of medical officers, to devise and determine a model for ambulances and transport carts for the medical service. This board consisted of five members. Three of the members presented models. All these were adopted by the board and by the Secretary of War, and the Quartermaster's Department was ordered to conform to these models. Many hundreds were constructed and issued to the army. They are the two-wheeled vehicles which are now the subject of ridicule, and the heavy four-horse ambulance which stows away the wounded men in cells, after the model of a honeycomb. Most of these, from faults of design, not of construction or material—for they were made by the first makers of the country, under the same careful restriction and inspection as the army baggage wagons, of whose workmanship and material there is no complaint—have broken down and been abandoned. They are condemned by their inventors, who are still in the medical corps, and the Quartermaster's Department is now, with approval of the Surgeon-General, supplying in great numbers a light four-wheeled ambulance drawn by two horses, which is approved by the medical officers and by the army. For transport of medical stores, besides the extraordinary supplies sent after a battle, the orders now in force allow one six-mule four-wheeled baggage wagon to every full regimental train in the Army. If they are not filled with medical stores it is not the fault of the quartermaster. A great mistake was made when the bands were abolished. These bands were of value to the soldier in camp, in bivouac, on the march, and they gave a trained, enlisted, disciplined, officered body of men to each regiment, whose duty during and after an action it was to take care of the wounded—a true ambulance corps, regularly enlisted and capable also of doing something else when not engaged with the wounded. From a mistaken notion of economy they were disbanded, and now comes up a cry for a special ambulance corps to be enlisted, officered, and paid to do nothing else but attend to the wounded. This will cost more than the unfortunately discarded bands. And was their ability to make music an objection? Would they be less efficient in action that they had, when not needed to carry stretchers and bear off the wounded, regaled their comrades with sweet sounds? And when the tug of doubtful battle comes, will these men, this new ambulance corps, be permitted to remain in the rear attending to the wounded while the army is being beaten in the front? Should not every able-bodied man, for the few hours of desperate conflict which vary the months of inaction, be compelled to do his best to beat back the enemy, and thus to make it possible, after the conflict is over, to carry succor, food, and medicine to the unfortunates who, if we are driven from the field, fall into the hands of traitors, to receive such treatment as was given them before the quartermaster's extra ambulances reached the field of Manassas?

There have been purchased and issued to the Army since the rebellion broke out more than 3,500 ambulances. Did any nation ever make such provision for its soldiers? The expenditures of the Quartermaster's Department for building hospitals can be counted only in millions. There are several hastily constructed hospitals, which have cost from $100,000 to $200,000 each, and many more are now being erected. There have been issued to the army in the past

eighteen months hospital tents enough to cover 96,000 men. After the army of McClellan reached Harrison's Landing, hospital tents to cover 10,000 men were sent to it, in addition to all it had received before. The hospital tents alone provided for the army would cost at present prices not less than $960,000.

In conclusion, no nation has ever, I believe, made such large, such prodigious provision for its sick and wounded soldiers. It is the greatest charity on earth. It has been the duty of the Quartermaster's Department under my charge to make a part of this provision, and I believe it has been faithfully and efficiently done, but the nation gets not the credit it deserves. Complaint and criticism and misrepresentation injure our cause by decreasing the confidence of the people in their Government.

I would not have written this hasty letter amid engrossing occupations which leave no time to digest or arrange it, but that I hope through you, who seem to hold a ready critical pen, that some little of the truth may be made known to the people, and that they may be relieved from the impression daily forcing upon them that their Government neglects their brothers when sick and wounded in their service. I have marked this confidential, because I do not wish it to be published. I do not wish to enter into controversy, but I wish you to be possessed of some of the facts in the case, and I trust to your patriotism and sense of justice to devote yourself hereafter to an endeavor to undo the cruel wrong you have helped to do the Government and the people. An example of the unintentional injustice done the Quartermaster's Department by these publications from very good and well-meaning people occurs to me, which is ludicrous in its enormity. It is only one, but is worth remembering, when tempted to criticise the acts of the Government whose scope and magnitude are so little understood.

The Sanitary Commission applied to the Quartermaster-General for some steamers to be fitted up under their care for carrying the sick and wounded from the daily expected contest on the Peninsula. Orders were given accordingly, and the quartermaster allowed them to superintend the fitting out of several chartered steam transports and two large sailing ships for this purpose. Some of the agents or members of the Sanitary Commission were established on board. These vessels were all chartered and paid for by the Quartermaster's Department, which paid from $400 to $1,200 a day for each of them for many weeks, while awaiting the anticipated and long delayed battle, but still employing the vessels in transporting the victims of disease, much more numerous than the wounded. This expenditure probably reached $5,000 or $6,000 a day. Judge of my surprise at seeing notices in the New York papers of the noble fleet of seven steamers, all flying the flag of the Sanitary Commission, provided by their benevolent exertions for the sick and wounded soldiers so much neglected by the heartless quartermasters and medical officers; glowing tributes to the liberality and enterprise of the sanitary gentlemen contrasted with the niggardly policy of the Government and its officers! Probably the Sanitary Commission spent upon this fleet, whose honors it carried off, $100 or $200 a day, while the niggardly Government spent its daily thousands. Now, all this was well meant. There was no intention on the part of the gentlemen of the Sanitary Commission to claim for themselves undeserved credit, but the impression on the public is that detailed above; and it was unjust and most injurious, though it doubtless swelled the charitable contributions which they, I believe,

faithfully disburse for the benefit of the soldier. Yet it did great injustice to the department and to the Government, whose large lump of dough their little leaven leavened.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., October 30, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

Please report how many regiments have embarked for New Berne, and when the residue will embark. Please report also what force you can give General Banks, and how soon.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

UNOFFICIAL.] WASHINGTON, *October 30, 1862.*

His Excellency Governor GAMBLE,
Saint Louis:

GOVERNOR: Your letter of the 10th is just received and will be submitted to the Secretary of War for his directions, should he decide to give it an official answer.

I write this mainly as a personal explanation. My letter of September 27, in answer to yours of the 22d, was written by the direction of the Secretary of War, and ordered by him to be published as a general answer to claims raised in other States in regard to the command of the nine-months' militia, then being organized under the law of the last Congress. It would not have been published but for this circumstance.

In regard to the views expressed in my letter of the 3d instant, I must confess there was some doubt in my mind in regard to the proper construction to be given to the "agreement" referred to. That document seemed to have been drawn up for the purpose of confusing rather than of clearing up this question of command. It certainly looks two ways. It says distinctly that the troops to be raised under it are to be in the service of the United States, and yet in other paragraphs it seems to consider them as in the service of the State. I should suppose from reading it that it was worded expressly to dodge the question, and to provide certain expedients to prevent its ever coming up. But like most attempts at dodge it only increased the difficulties of deciding a question which is coming up all the time and must be decided one way or the other.

The whole matter was thoroughly discussed, the "agreement" being read paragraph by paragraph and considered in regard to its legal meaning and effect. The conclusions arrived at were those which I was directed to communicate to you. Perhaps they are right, and perhaps not. I don't think it will make much difference anyway, so far as you and I are concerned; I am very certain that it will not, for I know that we can cordially co-operate. If left to me, your action will in all cases be confirmed, for I know that you will do nothing which is not right and just.

I am sick, tired, and disgusted with the condition of military affairs here in the East and wish myself back in the Western army. With all my efforts I can get nothing done. There is an immobility here that exceeds all that any man can conceive of. It requires the lever

of Archimedes to move this inert mass. I have tried my best, but without success. I do not yet despair, and shall continue my efforts.

I owe you many thanks, Governor, for your kind courtesies, and am, truly yours,

H. W. HALLECK.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 30, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

Your inquiry in respect to recruit fund is under consideration, and will be answered speedily as possible to obtain opinion from the law officers of the Government.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 30, 1862.*

Governor TOD,
Columbus:

The time for advanced pay and bounty to new regiments and batteries has passed and the Secretary of War declines to extend it.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, October 30, 1862.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

By some means I have not seen your dispatch of the 27th about Order No. 154 until this moment.* I now learn, what I knew nothing of before, that the history of the order is as follows:

When General McClellan telegraphed asking General Halleck to have the order made General Halleck went to the Secretary of War with it, stating his approval of the plan. The Secretary assented and General Halleck wrote the order. It was a military question which the Secretary supposed the general understood better than he.

I wish I could see Governor Curtin.

A. LINCOLN.

MADISON, WIS., *October 30, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We shall draft in a few days. Will the Department arrange to allow the drafted men to volunteer in the old regiments for the unexpired term of those regiments, where they are much needed; and if so, will there be an advance of pay, and will they be entitled to a proportional share of bounty? Please send authority to me to use the troops in the State, if necessary, to enforce the draft. We should have a provost-marshal at once, with full instructions. Walter D. McIndoe has been highly recommended to you, and I desire his appointment. Please answer.

E. SALOMON,
Governor.

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* See Series I, Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 500.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 177. } *Washington, October 31, 1862.*

The regiments and companies of volunteer engineers, recognized by the twentieth section of the act of July 17, 1862, will have the following organization:

Regiment of engineers (*twelve companies*).—One colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 1 adjutant (not an extra lieutenant), 1 quartermaster (not an extra lieutenant), 1 chaplain, 1 surgeon, 2 assistant surgeons, 1 hospital steward, 3 quartermaster-sergeants, 3 commissary-sergeants.

Company of engineers.—One captain, 2 first lieutenants, 1 second lieutenant, 2 musicians, 10 sergeants, 10 corporals, 64 artificers, 64 privates.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 179. } *Washington, October 31, 1862.*

Paragraph I, of General Orders, No. 92, of October 26, 1861, is so far modified as to require the submission to the Secretary of War of plans for hospital accommodation of the sick only in cases which, in the opinion of the Quartermaster-General or of the Surgeon-General, require special action of the Secretary.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[OCTOBER 31, 1862.—For Halleck to McClellan, in regard to enlistments from the volunteer artillery in accordance with General Orders, No. 154, see Series I, Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 516.]

NEW YORK, *October 31, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your order relating to Corcoran's brigade was received, and instructions issued immediately in accordance therewith. Affairs are progressing favorably. There are three Maine regiments here. Transports are engaged and supplies in preparation. I go to-night, via Albany, to confer with Governors of New York and New England. Will report from Boston. Merchants here and in New England are much interested in the success of the expedition. Our friends are greatly encouraged in regard to the election, which is believed to be safe, and in good spirits.

N. P. BANKS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., October 31, 1862.

TO GOVERNORS OF LOYAL STATES:

Please send me as soon as possible, first, the number of men enrolled in your State for draft; second, the number drafted; third,

the number of commissioners; fourth, the number of surgeons to examine for exemption; fifth, the number of camps of rendezvous; sixth, the number of volunteers for nine months to take the place of drafted men; seventh, the number of drafted men who have volunteered for three years.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., October 31, 1862.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Please send all troops ready for the field to Columbus, Ky., where they will receive orders to disembark, or to proceed farther down the Mississippi River, according to the exigencies of the service. The movements of the enemy in western Mississippi and Tennessee render it necessary to concentrate troops there as rapidly as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BOSTON, *October 31, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I assigned the three-years' (Forty-first) and seven nine-months' regiments to General Banks. The New Berne troops are ready. Shall Banks have any batteries and cavalry from Massachusetts if ready?

JOHN A. ANDREW.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 31, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

Give General Banks all the infantry, cavalry, and artillery you can raise. Let Massachusetts show how liberal she can be to one of her own worthy sons.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BOSTON, MASS., *October 31, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Three regiments have been sent to New Berne; five more are ready and will go by Wednesday next. Seven regiments are in camp, and have about 930 men each. They will be ready next week. We have also the Forty-first, three-years' regiment, complete, and can march on Monday.

WM. SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 31, 1862.

Adjutant-General SCHOULER,
Boston:

Please report your three-years' regiment to General Banks, and send it on without any delay to New York; and also the seven militia regiments as soon as filled up.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October 31, 1862—4.30 p. m.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Are the drafted men to be organized into companies before being sent to old regiments? If not, what officer will take charge of them?

DAVID TOD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 31, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

The troops assigned to old regiments are not to be organized into companies, but when reported ready an officer from each regiment will be detailed to go to the rendezvous and receive the men for his regiment.

Where this would occasion delay some other officer will be detailed for that duty on notice of the men being ready reaching the Department.

If it be properly explained that the men thus secure the advantage of being under command of tried and experienced officers they will greatly prefer the old regiments to a raw organization.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, *October 31, 1862—5.30 p. m.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

To your first question, 425,000; second, 12,200; third, 88; fourth, 88 before draft and 7 after draft; fifth, 7; sixth, none; seventh, about 8,000.

DAVID TOD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 31, 1862.

His Excellency Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Drafted men on volunteering with regiments organized before July last will receive advance pay and bounty, but no premium. Recruits for new regiments will not receive bounty and advance pay except the regiment has been cut up in battle.

Your request in reference to the mustering of surgeons and issue of rations has been complied with.

The subject of impressing drafted men is referred to the judge advocate, Colonel Holt.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *October 31, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Order No. 121 is not clear upon the payment of transportation other than by railroads or steam-boats. In our border counties men had to be transported in wagons and the quartermasters decline paying bills unless further instructed. Please have the order made directing the payment of such bills. They have been transported cheaper than by railroads.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 31, 1862.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

Instructions will be given the quartermasters according to your request.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., October 31, 1862.

His Excellency Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

Drafted men may volunteer for three years or the war into regiments organized previous to July and receive advance pay and bounty, but no premium. Recruits for new regiments cannot receive advance pay and bounty unless the regiments have been reduced in battle.

You are authorized to use the troops in your State when necessary to enforce the draft. Walter D. McIndoe has been appointed provost-marshal for Wisconsin.

By order of Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION,
U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1862.

Suggestions as to the most expeditious mode of destroying bridges and locomotive engines.

A simple and expeditious mode of destroying bridges and rendering locomotive engines useless to an enemy is often a desideratum. Cav-

alry may penetrate far into an enemy's country, may reach bridges forming viaducts on important lines of communication which it may be desirable to break effectually, or, in retreat, the destruction of a bridge may be essential to the safety of an army, and yet time may not be sufficient to gather combustibles, or they may not be accessible, or the fire may be extinguished, or the damage may be so slight as to be easily repaired.

What is required is the means of certainly and effectually throwing down a bridge in a period of time not exceeding five minutes, and with apparatus so simple and portable that it can be carried in the pocket or in saddle-bags.

These requirements are fulfilled by a torpedo, which consists simply of a short bolt of seven-eighths inch iron, eight inches long, with head and nut, the head to be two inches in diameter and about one inch thick; a washer of same size as the head must be placed under the nut at the other end, with a fuse hole in it; between the washer and the head is a tin cylinder, one and three-quarters inches in diameter, open at both ends, which is filled with powder, and when the washer and nut are put on, forms a case which incloses it.

In using this torpedo a hole is bored in a timber, the torpedo, head downward, is driven in by a stone or billet of wood, and the fuse ignited. The explosion blows the timber in pieces and, if a main support, brings down the whole structure.

The time required is only that which is necessary to bore a hole with an auger. Ordinary cigar lighters, which burn without flame and cannot be blown out, are best for igniting the fuse, which should be about two feet long.

For portability, the auger should be short, say thirteen inches, and the handle movable and of same length.

The proper place at which to insert the torpedo is of much consequence. Most of the Virginia bridges are Howe trusses without arches. In this kind of bridge the destruction of the main braces at one end, and on only one side of a span, will be sufficient to bring down the whole structure. There are usually but two main braces in each panel, and two torpedoes will suffice to throw down a span. Two men can bore the two holes at the same time without interfering with each other.

Cartridges containing a fulminate would be more portable, but they are not always conveniently procurable, and their use is attended with risk of explosion.

It is only necessary to operate at one side and on one end of a bridge. If one side falls the other side is pulled down with it.

If the structure contains an arch, two additional torpedoes will be required, but in this case it may be equally advantageous to operate upon the lower chord.

Experiments made at Alexandria proved that a timber placed in the position of a main brace, and similarly loaded, was shattered into many pieces, some of which were projected by the force of the explosion more than a hundred feet.

To render locomotives unfit for service, the most expediting mode would be to fire a cannon-ball through the boiler. This damage could not be repaired without taking out all the flues.

The usual mode of disabling engines consists in burning the flues, by letting out the water and making a fire in the fire box, but this is generally done so imperfectly that the enemy soon gets them in running order.

Cars are readily destroyed by burning. On this subject no instructions are necessary. The destruction of more than 400 cars by our own troops within the last six months proves that in the work of destroying such property perfection has been attained, and no room left for winning fresh laurels in this field.

The superintendent of the Orange and Alexandria Military Railroad has instructions to furnish specimen torpedoes to officers who may order them. Address J. H. Devereux, Alexandria.

H. HAUPT,
Brigadier-General, in Charge of U. S. Military Railroads.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 1, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of correspondence between the French consul and myself in relation to certain blankets which the necessities of my command require me to have.

The tone of the letter of the Count Mejan is insufferable, but I have taken no further notice of it than that shown in my letter. I suppose the matter will be made a subject of correspondence with the State Department, and I have forwarded this correspondence for information.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.—Translation.]

NEW ORLEANS, *October 31, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding Army of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have just been informed that by virtue of an order issued by the provost-marshal-general, Colonel French, and approved by you, ten bales of blankets belonging to Messrs. Barriere Brothers, French merchants residing in this city, have been taken away from the custom-house, where these goods were stored, without even informing the owners thereof.

This arbitrary act is more than an attempt against the property of a French citizen; it is a flagrant violation of a trust confided to the good faith of the Government of the United States under the flag floating over the custom-house, and placed under the protection of the authority at the head of the custom-house administration.

In the midst of your important occupations the gravity of this fact has, without doubt, not presented itself to your mind, and I hope these remarks will be sufficient to induce you to order the restitution of the goods thus illegally seized.

If a violation of a trust is by itself not justifiable, it is the more so by the fact that Messrs. Barriere Brothers have not been advised of what was intended and accomplished.

All the important importers are interested in this question. The commerce cannot exist without security, and how can business in New Orleans, already so dull, take a rise which has formerly characterized this city if one is exposed to see his goods confided to the custom-house seized without notice, without reason or right? Already

Messrs. Barriere have been victims of a seizure in their stores on Canal street—seizure executed under the promise of early payment, but which has been remitted until the time when the war should be over, which delay is inadmissible, as it might be only the result of a contract between both parties, and Messrs. Barriere are not willing to submit to this.

I beg you, therefore, general, to order the restitution of the goods seized from the depot of the custom-house, and belonging to Messrs. Barriere Brothers, as well as the immediate payment of those which have been taken from their store by order, if I am right, of the surgeon-general of the army.

Please accept the assurance of my high consideration.

COUNT MEJAN,
Consul of France.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 1, 1862.

COUNT MEJAN,
Consul of France:

SIR: I have your letter of October 31 in regard to the taking by the U. S. authorities of the blankets of Messrs. Barriere & Co. Mr. Barriere has misinformed and misled you by the statement that they were taken without information to him. The medical director of the department had need of blankets for the sick in hospital. The sudden appearance of cold weather and the delay of steamers from the North had rendered the supply insufficient. It became, then, a necessity that blankets should be procured. Mr. Barriere had almost the only blankets of which we knew. The medical director called upon him and desired to purchase these blankets. He refused to sell them unless he could be paid money in hand at an exorbitant price. He was informed that the money would soon be paid at a fair price, but that the blankets must be had. He then peremptorily refused to sell. Therefore, yielding to the inexorable law of necessity, I directed the blankets to be taken for the purpose indicated, for military purposes. I should have done the same thing had they belonged to the most loyal citizen of the United States. I know of no treaty or obligation of national courtesy that requires the French citizen to be put, in time of war at least, upon any better or different footing than the citizen of the Government in which he finds himself, in regard to matters of trade, commerce, and property. I do not now advert to rules which may govern military service. A receipt was given Messrs. Barriere & Bros. for the blankets, as soon as an account of them could be taken, in the form given to loyal citizens of the United States as a voucher by the Government; and in the usual course of business I should have directed a payment to be made to him at the earliest possible moment, but I am now hindered from so doing by the tone and demands of your letter. You do not demand payment; you demand restitution of the articles. This last will not be acceded to. The blankets are now covering sick and wounded soldiers, whose interests I must care for before those of commerce, which, of course, lie more nearly to the heart of a commercial agent.

I beg leave to suggest to the French consul that words of characterization of my acts, such as "arbitrary" and "flagrant violation of trusts" are not worthy of a place in a correspondence between himself and the chief of this department. The act was not arbitrary,

otherwise than all acts necessary for military operations are so. The taking of the blankets for military purposes was no violation of trust. The United States Government was responsible for them before they were taken; the same Government is responsible for them now. I trust and believe that these objectionable expressions in the note of the French consul were inadvertent, and I need not say they will not be repeated in official correspondence with me.

The authorities of the United States have endeavored to forward the interests of commerce almost to the exclusion of other matters, and that the commerce of Louisiana has not been fully opened to the world has not been the fault of the Federal Government. Their safeguard has been given to it, their protection offered, and that safeguard and that protection has in no just sense of the term ever been violated.

I am grieved that the French consul has chosen to take this course upon this matter, as now the necessary correspondence with the authorities at Washington will delay Barriere Brothers in getting their pay for their blankets, which I should have been glad to have given them, did I feel at liberty to do so after the French consul's communication.

I beg leave to say to the French consul, as an evidence of the necessity which compelled me to take the blankets, that they were of so poor a quality that had I any choice left me I would neither take them nor purchase them. Brought to Havana for the purpose of being imported into the rebel States through the blockade, as I am informed and think I am able to prove, they were only saved by the vigilance of our cruisers from being now in the rebel cause, toward which the proclivities of the Messrs. Barriere Brothers are as well known as is their former trade with the rebels; still, having been brought here since the opening of the port, I should have overlooked the purpose for which they were originally taken to Havana and pay for them if the French consul had left me at liberty to do so.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

ALBANY, N. Y., *November 1, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. G. W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters of the Army:

GENERAL: In obedience to the orders of the General-in-Chief, I left Washington on Monday, the 27th October, and entered upon the discharge of my duties at New York on Tuesday, 28th. I have the honor to report a very general and earnest feeling among all classes of citizens both in New York and New England in favor of the expedition intrusted to my charge. An unexpected expression of satisfaction has met me from all sides, and I have received evidences of hearty and prompt co-operation from the Governor of New York, and the Governors of the New England States, with most of whom I shall have a conference on Monday next at Boston. There are already three regiments from Maine at New York. Three others will be ordered from this State to move to New York at once. Suitable camp accommodations have been provided for them, and they will enter at once upon a course of discipline and instruction for field service.

The troops are new, but of a better class of men than those of earlier levies, and the men are earnest for the expedition. Brigadier-General Corcoran's brigade was ordered yesterday, in obedience to instructions from the Secretary of War, to move at once to Fortress Monroe as a part of my force. Transportation and supplies were furnished for an immediate execution of this order. General Corcoran's command now consists of about 2,500 men. The regiments from Maine are armed, with exception of the Twenty-eighth, with the smooth-bore musket of imperfect construction. These should be exchanged as soon as possible. The Twenty-eighth Regiment is armed with the rifle. The regiments from New York are all without arms. Six thousand or 8,000 rifle muskets should be forwarded at once. Transports in part have been chartered by Commodore Vanderbilt. There seems to be some conflict of orders in regard to transports which will operate to the injury of the Government, and I fear to the delay of my movements. The quartermaster at New York is instructed to charter vessels for the transport of troops to Hilton Head or some other point on the coast. These conflicting orders embarrass both parties and will cause an overcharge of rates, and a possible and otherwise unnecessary delay. I hope this difficulty may be reconciled.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

The three Maine regiments are the Twenty-first, Colonel Johnson; the Twenty-fourth, Colonel Atwood, and the Twenty-eighth, Colonel Tompkins [Woodman?]. The three New York regiments ordered to New York to-day are the One hundred and sixtieth, Colonel Dwight; the One hundred and sixty-first, Colonel Harrower, and the One hundred and fifty-sixth, Colonel Cooke.

ALBANY, *November 1, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Everything is favorable for my purpose. I shall obtain troops at once, and be ready for movement as early as you wish. The troops from New York are without arms. Six or eight thousand good rifled muskets should be forwarded to New York at once. Requisitions will be made and forwarded by mail. No material delay will occur, unless from want of transports. All indications as to election are reported favorable. I go to Boston this afternoon.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 1, 1862.

W. R. HOLLOWAY,
Indianapolis:

The drafted militia will be assigned first to the old regiments to give them the advantage of experienced officers. Those that remain after the old regiments are filled will be organized into new regiments. It will be of great service to permit the drafted men to be thus disposed of instead of sending them out under raw officers and without

instruction. A list of the regiments showing the number required in each will be speedily furnished.*

O. P. MORTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 1, 1862.

His Excellency Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

The bills for subsisting drafted men while under the charge of the commissioner should be submitted to the officer who musters them into service and approved by him. If the men have volunteered into three-year's service the commissioner should furnish to the mustering officer the evidence, and that will justify him in approving the accounts. If no mustering officer is at the camp there must be one sent, because the men must be mustered.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *November 1, 1862—6 p. m.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Arrived here at 2 p. m. and had an interview with the Governor, who does not approve of filling the old regiments with the drafted men, believing it their right to elect their own officers and have distinct organizations. He fears I will meet with difficulty in carrying out your order, but says he will render me every assistance, and hopes I may succeed. I shall as far as possible fill regiments raised in any locality with the drafted men from that locality, which will be satisfactory to the men. The principal places of rendezvous are Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg, with the minor camps at Reading, York, Gettysburg, and Chambersburg. The number to be collected here and at the minor camps is about 20,500. Only 8,000 of the 12,000 for this place have as yet arrived. I judge General McClellan has few or no spare arms, and arms should be sent here. A partial supply might be sent until I can obtain more definite information. There is an ample supply of clothing here.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 1, 1862.

General THOMAS,
Harrisburg:

The order assigning the drafted men to the old regiments was made at the urgent request of General McClellan, who said that he had been communicating with Governor Curtin and that the Governor was waiting the order. This he has telegraphed both to General

*The original draft of this dispatch is in the handwriting of Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War.

McClellan and the President. If General McClellan's statement is correct Governor Curtin's present position is quite a curious one.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MADISON, WIS., *November 1, 1862.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Your dispatch received: First, total number enrolled, 166,671, of which 39,000 have volunteered for three years, and 27,574 been exempted, leaving 100,097 enrolled, liable to draft; second, we shall draft 4,500; third, 56 commissioners; fourth, 56 surgeons; fifth, three camps of rendezvous; sixth, no nine-months' volunteers; seventh, draft not made yet.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *November 2, 1862.*

Brigadier-General BUCKINGHAM:

The enrollment of the militia of this State was suspended on Governor Yates' recent return from Washington, on account of his being informed by the Secretary of War that no draft would be required in this State. Fifty-five thousand volunteers have enlisted in new regiments in this State under two last calls. Shall the enrollment be completed?

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 2, 1862.

Major-General BANKS,
Boston:

I am much gratified with your report. An adequate supply of arms will be immediately furnished. Is the prospect for transports satisfactory? Your authority to procure them is unlimited.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *November 2, 1862.*

SECRETARY OF WAR:

The whole number of enrolled militia, exclusive of volunteers, since July 2 is 36,285. Three-years' volunteers since July 2, 1862, is, for new regiments, 4,482; for old regiments, 65; in all, 4,547. Number of men in twelve-months' cavalry, about 600. Total number of enlisted men, 5,157. The number of men remaining to be drafted, if quota is not filled by volunteers before November 10, is about 215. So no draft is expected. The number of commissioners is 30, of surgeons 32. There are no nine-months' volunteers.

ALEX. RAMSEY,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 2, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Harrisburg:

It is necessary that the troops sent to fill up old regiments should be armed uniformly with the regiments they enter, and as the regiments are variously armed it is necessary to know the kind of arms they have before the recruits are supplied. As the records of this Department do not supply the information, it has been found necessary to send recruits to their regiments and let the regimental officers make requisition for the arms that are needed. Most of the regiments have surplus arms in camp to supply recruits.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., *November 2, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Governor Curtin will be in Washington to-morrow. He still thinks I may have some difficulty in assigning drafted men to the old regiments, but says he is satisfied. He would prefer taking as many organized companies as possible to save the company officers, who have in some cases been elected. These officers will, no doubt, be dissatisfied if returned to the ranks, and from them the difficulty, if any, will come. I do not like the plan of consolidating old companies to add entire new ones. Major McClure, who has the records of the draft, is expected here to-morrow from Philadelphia.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 3, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the accompanying copies of reports made to this Department by Major-General Butler, commanding at New Orleans, in answer to the complaint of Mr. Tassara, Spanish minister at Washington, concerning the action of the U. S. authorities in relation to the house of Puig Brothers, Spanish traders, of New Orleans.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, October 12, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In obedience to the request of the Department, by letter of September 18, that I would report all the facts and circumstances which are the subject of the complaint of Mr. Tassara, Spanish minister at Washington, concerning the action of the U. S. authorities in

relation to the house of Puig Brothers, Spanish traders, of this city, I beg leave to submit the following:

My police and detective officers received information from the most reliable sources that the house of Puig Brothers had been and still was carrying on the nefarious traffic of supplying the rebels with arms and munitions of war from Havana, and for that purpose one of the partners was a resident of Havana, to ship the contraband articles, which the other received and distributed here. Acting upon this information, a seizure of the effects of the house was ordered, together with their books and papers, for the purpose of obtaining at the same time evidence of the facts and security for the appearance of the parties, one of whom had absconded at the moment. The books and papers show the most conclusive evidence of the criminal complicity of the house in breaking the neutrality laws in every possible form. The resident partner here had just taken refuge on board the Spanish vessel of war Blasco de Garay, and upon inquiry for him there his presence was denied. I beg leave, in this connection, to call the attention of the War Department, and ask that the attention of the Secretary of State, and through him the Spanish minister, may be informed of the fact that a Spanish man-of-war lying in this harbor is made the fraudulent asylum of criminals, protecting them from justice and trial. How far such conduct can be justified by the comity of nations I have a very decided opinion, and certainly, unless otherwise authoritatively advised by the War Department, upon the repetition of such conduct I shall order and enforce the absence of the offending vessel from the harbor.

Being made aware of these facts, and of the place of refuge of the criminal, as will appear by the affidavits of the Messrs. Cabeyas and Cayya (copies whereof are hereto annexed), I did not choose to pursue the investigation of the case of an absconding criminal in his absence, when he was putting me at defiance on board of a man-of-war of a friendly power.

Therefore, when the Spanish consul made application for an explanation of the causes of the seizure of the house of Puig Brothers, as soon as I was ready to go on with the trial I replied that "I would continue the investigation if he would bring Mr. Puig before me." This I did because I was assured that the Spanish consul knew of and connived at the place of concealment of Puig, and I did not wish to involve myself with the Spanish authorities in attempting to take Puig from his place of concealment on board of the man-of-war by force, but rather, if he thought himself innocent, that he should come forward. I believed that if Puig desired in good faith to have an investigation which would establish his innocence that he would come forward, and I did not believe that it would be decent to my own self-respect to try the question of Puig's guilt with the Spanish authorities by correspondence while they concealed the criminal, so that, if found guilty, he would be beyond my reach. I observe that Mr. Tassara makes it a matter of complaint that my notes to the Spanish consul were "by the hand of one of my adjutants." I am not aware of any exaltation of rank in a Spanish commercial agent which obliges a major-general of the U. S. Army to answer his communications by his own hand; besides, there being some ten consular agents here who are continually writing letters upon the most frivolous subjects, as well as those of graver importance to me, answers in person have become a physical impossibility, specially taken in connection

with the voluminous correspondence entailed upon me by the complaints of their several ministers, which I am obliged by courtesy to answer with my own hand.

To establish beyond cavil or doubt the deep-dyed criminality of the "most respectable house of Puig Brothers," I inclose herewith a certified copy of a receipt given, as lately as November last, to a rebel custom-house officer by that house for the delivery of many arms, and many pounds of powder and lead, imported by that "most respectable house of neutral Spanish subjects," but, in fact, army contractors of the Confederate States.

Unless the United States are to lose their manhood altogether, I trust I shall not be called upon to allow to pass unchecked this nefarious traffic under the high-sounding plea of "highly respectable house of neutrals."

As to the insinuated charge, in Mr. Tassara's communication, that any one in this department has interfered with the official correspondence of the Spanish legation with the Spanish consul at New Orleans, all the facts or circumstances I have to report about such complaint are that it has not the slightest foundation of fact.

After many weeks of delay it happened that one of my detective officers, having had his integrity overcome by the atmosphere of fraud and iniquity with which the rebels and their agents, such as Puig Brothers, had surrounded New Orleans, was detected in an act of criminal embezzlement, for which prompt punishment was meted out to him. This seemed to give a favorable occasion to one of Puig's clerks to make a claim for loss which I had reason to believe fraudulent, and I so characterized it in a communication to the Spanish consul, which he has not forwarded to his minister, or which, if he has so sent, has not been sent to the Secretary of State. I will remark from that time I have heard nothing of that claim.

Certain it is if the claim was a just one the clerk had more valuables in his principal's house than had the merchants themselves.

Perhaps it may not be inopportune to remark further, that through his consul Mr. Puig has subsequently asked leave to come on shore from his self-imposed imprisonment on board the man-of-war, and at the last I knew of him he was at liberty on his parole waiting trial.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Sub-inclosures.]

United States *vs.* Puig Brothers.

Edwardo Cabeyas, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he has resided in New Orleans for the period of one year, and that he is acquainted with one of the members of the above-named firm, to wit, Magui Puig, and the other member of the firm is now absent in Havana. That during the time a blockade was established and existing over the port of New Orleans by authority of the United States that the said firm were engaged in violating the blockade in this, to wit: In loading and dispatching from the port of New Orleans the schooner Major Farewell, which said schooner made three voyages, and upon her return brought arms and munitions of war. Deponent further states that he has heard the aforesaid Puig say that he had a contract with the Confederate Government to bring in arms and powder for the use of said Government.

Deponent also states that said Puig is now on board the Spanish man-of-war now at anchor in this Mississippi River.

Further deponent saith not.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 5th day of July, A. D. 1862.

EDWARDO CABEYAS.

M. Cayya, being duly sworn, says that he has examined the correspondence seized in the office of Puig Brothers, and that the greater portion of the same is in Spanish; and that one bark and one ship besides those mentioned in the affidavit were engaged in violating the blockade.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand this 5th day of July, A. D. 1862.

M. CAYYA.

Sworn to before me this 5th day of July, A. D. 1862.

JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost-Marshal, District of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, *November 18, 1861.*

Delivered to Puig Brothers & Co. as follows:

Pineapples	430	Muskets, cases	47
Bananas, bunches	59	Niter, kegs	3
Plantains	250	Swords	8
Powder, kegs	408	Muskets	6
Powder, casks	5	Lead, bars	184
Powder, cases	3	Coffee, sacks	40

Received from Inspector T. B. O'Brien the above articles.

PUIG BROTHERS.

Tin, boxes	110
Lead, bars	453

PUIG BROTHERS.
Per F. ELOISQUE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 3, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the accompanying complaint, made to this Department by Major-General Butler, commanding at New Orleans, in relation to the conduct of several Spanish vessels in the port of New Orleans, to wit, the Pinta, Maria Galante, and Blasco de Garay.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, October 13, 1862

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I am grieved to be obliged to bring to the notice of the War Department the conduct of the several Spanish vessels of war lately

in this port, to wit, the Pinta, Maria Galante, and Blasco de Garay. I am informed and believe that each of these vessels took on board for Cuba passengers not only Spanish born, but citizens of the United States, who had been concerned in the rebellion, and who, against the orders of the commanding general, conveyed themselves and their effects away from this department on board of these national vessels of war.

I have claimed the right to search them for criminals other than rebels, and after much difficulty the privilege was accorded on board the first two ships. My police found there many passengers without passes and who were not Spaniards. The decks of the Blasco de Garay were literally covered with passengers, selected with so little discrimination that my detective officers found on board as a passenger an escaped convict of the penitentiary, who was in fresh flight from a most brutal murder with his booty robbed from his victim with him on board this vessel of war. Now, if the Spanish Government are going into the passenger-carrying business by their national war vessels, which I cannot believe, as it would be unjust to private speculative enterprise in this branch of trade, I desire to be informed of the fact officially through his excellency the Spanish minister, so that I may subject these vessels to the same regulations as other passenger carriers; otherwise, I would desire the commanders of such vessels checked in this practice.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 3, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report made to this Department by Major-General Butler, commanding at New Orleans, in answer to the complaints of the Prussian and French legations as to the enforcement of General Orders, No. 55, upon certain inhabitants of New Orleans claimed to be subjects of these respective Governments.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, October —, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report the facts and circumstances of my General Orders, No. 55, in answer to the complaints of the Prussian and French legations as to the enforcement of that order upon certain inhabitants of New Orleans claimed to be subjects of their respective Governments.*

Before discussing the speciality and personal relations of the several complainants it will be necessary, in a general way, to give an account of the state of things which I found had existed, and was

* For General Orders, No. 55, see Series I, Vol. XV, p. 538.

then existing, at New Orleans upon its capture by the Federal troops, to show the status of the several classes upon which General Orders, No. 55, take effect. In October, 1861, about the time Mason and Slidell left the city upon their mission to Europe to obtain the intervention of foreign powers, great hopes were entertained by the rebels that the European governments would be induced to interfere from the want of a supply of cotton. This supply was being had to a degree through the agency of the small vessels, which, shooting out by the numerous bayous, lagoons, and creeks with which the southern part of Louisiana is permeated, eluded the blockade and conveyed very considerable amounts of cotton to Havana and other foreign ports, where arms and munitions of war were largely imported through the same channels in exchange. Indeed, as I have before had the honor to inform the Department of State, it was made a condition of the very passes given by Governor Moore that a quantity of arms and powder should be returned in proportion to the cotton shipped. The very high prices of the outward as well as the inward cargoes made the ventures profitable, although but one in three got through with safety. Nor does the fact that so considerable quantities of cotton escaped the blockading force at all impugn the efficiency of the blockading squadron when it is taken into consideration that without using either of the principal water communications with the city through the Rigolets, or the passes at the delta of the river, there are at least fifty-three distinct outlets to the Gulf from New Orleans by water communication for light-draft vessels.

Of course, not a pound of the cotton that went through these channels found its way North, unless it was purchased at a foreign port.

To prevent even this supply of the European manufacturer became an object of the greatest interest to the rebels, and prior to October, 1861, all the principal cotton factors of New Orleans, to the number of about a hundred, united in an address, signed with their names, to the planters advising them not to send their cotton to New Orleans, for the avowed reason that if it was sent the cotton "will find its way to foreign ports and furnish the interest of Europe and the United States with the product of which they are most in need, * * * and thus contribute to the maintenance of that quasi neutrality which European nations have thought proper to avow."

This address proving ineffectual to maintain the policy we had determined upon, and which not only received the sanction of public opinion here, but which has been so promptly and cheerfully followed by the planters and factors of the other States of the Confederacy, the same cotton factors made a petition to Governor Moore and General Twiggs to "devise means to prevent any shipment of cotton to New Orleans whatever."

In answer to this petition Governor Moore issued a proclamation forbidding the bringing of cotton within the limits of the city under the penalties therein prescribed. This action was concurred in by General Twiggs, then in command of the Confederate forces, and enforced by newspaper articles published in the leading journals.

I have appended exhibits of proclamation of the Governor, the order of General Twiggs, the petition of the cotton factors, and an article on the subject from one of the most widely circulated journals in papers marked A and B, wherein the whole matter is fuller set forth.

This was one of the series of offensive measures which were undertaken by the mercantile community of New Orleans, of which a large

portion were foreigners, and of which the complainants of Orders, No. 55, formed a part, in aid of the rebellion. The only cotton allowed to be shipped during the autumn and winter of 1861–'62 was by permits of Governor Moore, granted upon the express condition that at least one-half in value should be returned in arms and munitions of war. In this traffic almost the entire mercantile houses of New Orleans were engaged. Joint-stock companies were formed, shares issued, vessels bought, cargoes shipped, arms returned, immense profits realized, and the speculative and trading energy of the whole community was turned in this direction. It will be borne in mind that quite two-thirds of the trading community were foreign born and now claim exemption from all duties as citizens and exemption from liabilities for all their acts because of being "foreign neutrals."

When the expedition which I had the high honor to be intrusted to command landed at Ship Island and seemed to threaten New Orleans, the most energetic efforts were made by the State and Confederate authorities for the defense of the city. Nearly the entire foreign population of the city enrolled itself in companies, battalions, and brigades, representing different nationalities. They were armed, uniformed and equipped, drilled and maneuvered, reported for service to the Confederate generals. Many of the foreign officers took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States. The brigadier-general in command of the European brigade, Paul Juge, a naturalized citizen of the United States, but born in France, renounced his citizenship and applied to the French Government to be restored to his former citizenship as a native of that country at the very time he held his command of this foreign legion.

The Prussian consul, now General Reichard of the Confederate Army, of whom we shall have more in the course of this report, raised a battalion of his countrymen and went into Virginia, where he has been promoted for his gallantry in the rebel service, leaving his commercial partner, Mr. Kruttschnitt, now acting Prussian consul, who has married the sister of the rebel Secretary of War, to embarrass as much as possible the U. S. officers here by subscriptions to "city defense funds" and groundless complaints to the Prussian minister.

I have thus endeavored to give a faithful and exact account of the state of the foreign population of New Orleans on the 15th day of February, 1862.

In October, 1861, the city had voted to erect a battery out of this "defense fund," as will appear by exhibit extract from the Delta newspaper, marked C. On the 19th of February, 1862, the City Council by vote, published and commented upon in the newspaper, placed in the hands of the Confederate General Lovell $50,000, to be expended by him in the defenses of the city. This resolution is appended from a published newspaper copy, marked D. It will therefore clearly appear that all inhabitants of the city knew that the City Council were raising and expending large sums for war purposes.

On the 20th of the same February the City Council raised an extraordinary committee on public safety from the body of inhabitants at large, consisting of sixty members, for the "purpose of co-operating with the Confederate and State authorities in devising means for the defense of the city and its approaches." This will appear from the exhibit marked E, a published newspaper copy of the resolution raising such committee.

On the 27th of the same February the City Council adopted a series of resolutions: First, recommending the issue of $1,000,000 of city

bonds for the purpose of purchasing arms and munitions, and to provide for the successful defense of the city and its approaches. Second. To appropriate $25,000 for the purpose of uniforming and equipping soldiers mustered into the service of the country. Third. Pledging the council "to support the families of all soldiers who shall volunteer for the war."

This will appear more at large in the published newspaper copy of the resolutions, marked F.

On the 3d of March, 1862, the City Council authorized the mayor to issue the bonds of the city for $1,000,000, and provided that the chairman of the finance committee might pay over the said bonds to the Committee of Public Safety, appointed by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans as per resolution (No. 5930) approved 20th of February, 1862, in such sums as they may require for the purchase of arms, munitions of war, provisions, or to provide any means for the successful defense of the city and its approaches. And at the same time authorized the chairman of the finance committee to pay over $25,000 to troops mustered into the State service who should go to fight at Columbus or elsewhere under General G. T. Beauregard.

This will appear by exhibit marked G of the published newspaper copy of the doings of the City Council.

It was to this fund in the hands of this extraordinary committee, so published with its objects and purposes, that the complainants subscribed their money, and now claim exemption upon the ground of neutrality and want of knowledge of the purposes of the fund.

It will be remembered that all the steps of the raising of the committee to dispose of this fund were published and matters of great public notoriety; that the fact that the bonds were in the hands of such an extraordinary committee should have put any prudent person on his guard; that all the leading secessionists of the city were subscribers to the same fund.

Will it be pretended for a moment that these persons—bankers, merchants, brokers—who are making this complaint did not know what this fund was, and its purposes, to which they were subscribing by thousands of dollars?

Did Mr. Rochereau, for instance, who had taken an oath to support the Confederate States—a banker and then a colonel commanding a body of troops in the service of the Confederates—never hear for what purpose the city was raising a million and a quarter in bonds? Take the Prussian consul, who complains for himself and the Mrs. Vogel whom he represents, as an example. Did he not know about this fund?

He, a trader, a Jew, famed for a bargain, married to the sister of the rebel Secretary of War, the partner of General Reichard, late Prussian consul, then in command in the Confederate Army, who subscribed for himself, his partner, and Mrs. Vogel, the wife of his former partner, $30,000—did he not know what he was doing when he bought those bonds of this Committee of Public Safety?

On the contrary, it was done to aid the rebellion, to which he was bound by his sympathies, his social relations, by business connection, and marriage ties! But it is said that this subscription was made to the fund for the sake of the investment. It will appear, however, by a careful examination that Mr. Kruttschnitt collected for his principal a note secured by mortgage, in anticipation of its being due, in order to purchase $25,000 of this loan. (See his letter to Mrs. Vogel.)

Without, however, descending into particulars, is the profitableness of the investment to be permitted to be alleged as a sufficient apology for aiding the rebellion by money and arms? If so, all their army contractors, principally Jews, should be held blameless, for they have made immense fortunes by the war. Indeed, I suppose another Jew—one Judas—thought his investment in the thirty pieces of silver was a profitable one until the penalty of treachery reached him.

When I took possession of New Orleans I found the city nearly on the verge of starvation—but thirty days' provisions in it—and the poor utterly without the means of procuring what food there was to be had. I endeavored to aid the city government in the work of feeding the poor, but I soon found that the very distribution of food was a means faithlessly used to encourage the rebellion. I was obliged, therefore, to take the whole matter into my own hands.

It became a subject of alarming importance and gravity. It became necessary to provide from some source the funds to procure the food. They could not be raised by city taxation in the ordinary form. Those taxes were in arrears to more than a million of dollars. Besides, it would be unjust to tax the loyal citizen and honestly neutral foreigner to provide for a state of things brought about by the rebels and disloyal foreigners related to them by ties of blood, marriage, and social relations, who had conspired and labored together to overthrow the authority of the United States and establish the very result which was to be met.

Further, in order to have a contribution effective, it must be upon those who had wealth to answer it.

There seemed to me no such fit subjects for such taxation as the cotton brokers, who had brought the distress upon the city by the paralyzing commerce, and the subscribers to this loan, who had money to invest for purposes of war, so advertised and known, as above described.

With these convictions I issued General Orders, No. 55, which will explain itself and is annexed, marked H,* and have raised nearly the amount of the tax therein set forth.

But for what purpose? Not a dollar has gone in any way to the use of the United States. I am now employing 1,000 poor laborers, as matter of charity, upon the streets and wharves of the city from this fund. I am distributing food to preserve from starvation 9,707 families, containing 32,450 souls, daily, and this is done at an expense of more than $70,000 per month. I am sustaining, at expense of $2,000 per month, five asylums for widows and orphans. I am aiding the Charity Hospital to the extent of $5,000 per month. I beg leave to call your attention to the exhibits marked I and K, attached hereto. These are synopses of the weekly returns of my relief committee that distributes the food.

Before their excellencies the French and Prussian ministers complain of my exactions upon foreigners at New Orleans I desire they would look at these exhibits and consider for a few moments the facts and figures set forth in these returns and in this report. They will find that out of the 10,490 families who have been fed from this fund, with the raising of which they find fault, less than one-tenth, 1,010, are Americans; 9,480 are foreigners. Of the 32,000 souls, but 3,000 are natives; besides, the charities at the asylums and hospitals are

* See Series I, Vol. XV, p. 538.

distributed in about the same proportion as to foreign and native born; so that, of an expenditure of nearly $80,000 per month to employ and feed the starving poor of New Orleans, $72,000 goes to the foreigners, whose compatriots loudly complain and offensively thrust forward their neutrality whenever they are called upon to aid their suffering countrymen.

I should need no extraordinary taxation to feed the poor of New Orleans if the bellies of the foreigner were as actively with the rebels as are their heads. Of those who claim exemption thus far of this taxation made and used for the purposes above set forth, upon the ground of their neutrality, I find Mr. Rochereau & Co., the senior partner of which house took an oath of allegiance to support the constitution of the Confederate States.

I find also the house of Reichard & Co., the senior partner of which is General Reichard in the rebel army, the junior partner, Mr. Kruttschnitt, the brother-in-law of Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of War, using all funds in his hands to purchase arms and collecting the securities of his correspondents before they are due to get funds to loan to the rebel authorities, and now acting Prussian consul here, doing quite as effective service to the rebels as his partner in the field.

Mrs. Vogel, late partner in the same house (Reichard & Co.), now absent, whose funds are managed by that house.

Messrs. Quertier & Co., bankers, whose clerks and employés formed a part of the French legion organized to fight the United States, and who contributed largely to the arming and equipping of that corps, and a Mr. Lewis, whose antecedents I have not had time to investigate.

And these are fair specimens of the neutrality of the foreigners for whom the Government are called upon to interfere to prevent their paying anything toward the relief fund for their starving countrymen.

If the representatives of the foreign Governments, then, will feed their own starving people, over whom the only protection they extend, so far as I can see, is to tax them all, poor and rich, $1.50 each for certificates of neutrality, I will release the foreigners from all exactions, fines, and imposts whatever.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

A.

PROCLAMATION.

Concurring entirely in the views expressed by the cotton factors of New Orleans, in the annexed communication, I have determined to take the most decided means to prevent the landing of any cotton in this city. Notice is therefore hereby given to all masters and owners of steam-boats and other water craft, that from and after the 10th day of October instant, no cotton must be brought to New Orleans or within the lines embracing that section of the country between the fortifications above Carrollton and those below the city and extending back to the lake. All steam-boats or other water craft arriving within the prescribed limits will be forthwith placed in charge of an armed force and escorted above the points indicated. This course

will be adopted in all cases, whether the quantity of cotton brought be large or small.

The railroad companies have already issued orders in furtherance of the object of this proclamation, and no violation of them will be permitted.

THOMAS O. MOORE,
Governor.

I shall co-operate with Governor Moore in the enforcement of the above order.

D. E. TWIGGS,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, *September 23, 1861.*

To His Excellency Governor T. O. MOORE and
Maj. Gen. D. E. TWIGGS:

The undersigned, cotton factors of New Orleans, respectfully represent that some time since they advised the planters from whom they yearly received shipments of cotton not to send any to this city during the continuance of the blockade. In adopting this course we make great individual sacrifices in order to accomplish a common benefit. We take no credit to ourselves for this. Embarked with our fellow-citizens in a struggle to maintain our dearest rights, we have only discharged our duty, as, in our opinion, the highest interests of the community exact, as the first obligation of all. But we regret to say that there are those in New Orleans less mindful than ourselves of the necessity of a steadfast adherence to the rules which we have adopted as our guide, and receive from time to time consignments of cotton.

Some of the planters, too, either not appreciating the importance of retaining their cotton at home or heedlessly disregarding it, transmit to this city occasionally a few bales of cotton. The certain consequence of this injudicious conduct of the factors and planters referred to will be that other planters, finding that their neighbors can with impunity ship and sell their cotton, will follow their example, and in a very few weeks large supplies will be sent to New Orleans, and this cotton, from the known inefficiency of the blockade, will find its way to foreign ports, and furnish the manufacturing interests of Europe and the United States with the product of which they are most in need. We shall thus give aid and comfort to our enemies, and contribute to the maintenance of that quasi neutrality which European nations have thought proper to avow—a neutrality which enables the United States to obtain every munition of war in which they are deficient, and practically deprives us of the same sources of supply. Under these circumstances we earnestly request that you will take immediate steps to prevent the shipment of any cotton to this city. Unless this is promptly done we shall not be able to maintain the policy we have determined upon, and which not only received the sanction of public opinion here, but which has been so promptly and cheerfully followed by the planters and factors of the other States of the Confederacy.

It will not be difficult for you to devise means to accomplish the object desired, and we are quite sure that the people of Louisiana, with the exception of the few, who in times like these can regard their personal advantages as more important than the public good, will not

only give a ready aquiescence to your action but emphatically and enthusiastically sustain it.

Hewitt, Norton & Co.; Brander, Chambliss & Co.; West & Villeré; S. E. Belknap; Lewis & Oglesby; W. A. Johnson & Co.; Carroll, Hoy & Co.; Foley, Avery & Co; Rosser, Prothro & Co.; Henderson, Terry & Co.; Bradley, Wilson & Co.; West, Renshaw & Cammack; John Williams & Co.; Tarleton, Whiting & Co.; Farley, Jurey & Co.; W. Cox & Co.; Jas. M. Putnam; A. Levi & Co.; Montgomery & Hall; Bellocq, Noblom & Co.; Abat & Cushman; Holloway & Lonsdale; J. W. Champlin & Co.; A. D. Henkel & Co.; R. Yeatman; Broadwell & Haynes; Moore & Browder; R. W. Estlin & Co.; Lane & Salter; S. O. Nelson & Co.; Campbell & Strong; Aby & Catching; Patton & Finney; Fellowes & Co.; Payne, Huntington & Co.; T. H. and J. M. Allen & Co; F. B. Ernest; Edwd. Pilsbury; Geo. S. Mandeville; Bell & Bouligny; Richd. Nugent & Co.; A. Miltenberger & Co.; Bartley Johnson & Co.; Hayes, Garnvest & Co.; Frierson, Conway & Co.; Green & Crump; R. McIlhenny & Co.; Davis, Jenkins & Co.; Kirkpatrick & Co.; McFarland & Barksdale; Walker & Co.; John L. Lee; P. H. Skipwith; Knox & Higgins; J. J. Person & Co.; Battle, Noble & Co.; R. C. Cummings & Co.; Montgomery & White; Wright & Allen; Robert L. Adams & Co.; Horrell, Gayle & Co.; John Watt & Co.; Rotchford, Brown & Co.; M. D. Cooper & Co.; Smith & Johnson; James Bankhead; McLemore, Rayburn & Co.; Thos. Henderson & Peale; Wood & Son; Gallagher & Dyer; Geo. Connelly & Co.; J. & G. Cromwell; Moses Greenwood; A. H. May & Co.; Scruggs, Donegan & Co.; Hughes, Hyllested & Co.; W. & D. Urquhart; Phelps & Jones; John T. Hardie & Co.; Hawkins & Norwood; Walker & Snider; Gillis & Ferguson; Giffen, Smedes & Co.; Pritchard & Flower; Stuart & James; Thornhill & Co.; A. Miltenberger; Gladden & Seixas; J. W. Burbridge Co.; Friedlander & Gerson; Warren & Crawford; Perkins & Co.; Cutrer & Harrison; Nixon & Co.; Dumesnil, Martin & Co.

B.

(Extract from New Orleans Daily Delta, October 1, 1861.)

COTTON SHIPMENTS PROHIBITED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Governor Moore, after due deliberation on the subject of the recent shipments of cotton to the city in disregard of the plain policy and duty requiring it to be kept at home while our coast is threatened with invasion, comes to the conclusion that the only effectual means of altogether stopping such shipments is to enforce a positive and universal prohibition upon the introduction of cotton into the city, either by steam-boat or railroad.

Alluding last week to the increasing disposition to violate the rule recommended by the factors of the city and accepted by the planters, we remarked that if planters and factors engaged in this violation

persisted in so doing they would be checked in a manner at once effectual and summary, though we hoped they would cease, immediately and voluntarily, to give occasion for an appeal to forcible measures on the part of the Governor.

The Governor, however, seems to have abandoned any hope of this kind, and hence his proclamation elsewhere, in response to a petition signed by about 100 of our cotton factors, warning masters of steamboats that after the 10th of October no cotton must be brought to New Orleans or within the lines of its fortifications, and announcing that armed force will be employed to prevent the admission of the prohibited shipments. The railroads are subjected to similar orders, and General Twiggs will co-operate with the Governor in enforcing them.

C.

(Extract from the New Orleans Daily Crescent of October 4, 1861.)

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Wiltz, was read twice and adopted, the rules being suspended:

Resolved, That the committee on city defense be and is hereby authorized to cause to be erected a battery on the levee, opposite Esplanade street, for artillery exercises, the cost not to exceed $3,000, to be paid out of the funds appropriated for city defenses, said battery to be used only by permission of the Common Council.

Yeas—Messrs. Nixon, Cox, Forstall, Robin, Stith, and Wiltz—6.

D.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, February 19, 1862.

Common Council of the city of New Orleans.

(No. 5927.)

Resolved, That the sum of $50,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the defense of the city and its approaches. Said sum to be paid over to Major-General Lovell, and to be spent by him for the purposes aforesaid, as he may deem proper.

S. P. DELABARRE,
President pro tem. Board of Aldermen.

J. MAGIONI,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Approved February 19, 1862.

JOHN T. MONROE,
Mayor.

E.

(No. 5930.)

Resolved, That the following-named citizens be, and they are, appointed a committee to be styled Committee on Public Safety, for the purpose of co-operating with the Confederate and State authorities in devising means for the defense of the city of New Orleans and its approaches.

Resolved further, That the Committee on City Defense appointed by the Common Council be, and they are hereby, added to the aforesaid Committee on Public Safety.

Resolved further, That said Committee on Public Safety shall be composed of the following-named citizens, viz: William Freret, M. Musson, Dr. G. W. Campbell, Charles Cavaroe, Wm. Henderson, Jas. P. Freret, Samuel Jamison, Capt. Wm. Whann, Dr. B. H. Moss, R. C. Cummings, Capt. P. Marcy, Fred. Durrive, Chas. Devbigny, R. M. Davis, R. Gardére, A. D. Kelly, P. Wilby, W. C. C. Claiborne, G. Leroy, Valcour Labarre, Jules Cassard, John Pemberton, John Goodrich, John M. Bach, Thos. Hunton, Geo. C. Laurason, Dr. D. W. Brickell, John A. Stevenson, Robt. Conway, H. T. Lonsdale, I. N. Marks, W. A. Johnson, Gerard Stith, D. O. Robin, Jno. B. Leefe, H. Beebe, L. E. Forstall, S. P. Delabarre, M. J. Buyac, P. E. Bonford, Dr. Rushton, Walter Cox, Thompson Greenfield, Gabriel Deferiet, Felix Forstall, A. Delassus, S. O. Nelson, Moses Greenwood, Wilhelmus Bogart, John Youenes, J. P. Harrison, Fergus Gardére, Martin Gordon, John M. Nugent, P. N. Wood, L. F. Generes, E. Jones McCall, B. Buisson, John Cornmuny, L. H. Pilié, A. S. Phelps, J. A. D'Hemecourt, Louis Lurgi.

S. P. DELABARRE,
President pro tem. Board of Aldermen.
J. MAGIONI,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Approved February 20, 1862.

JOHN T. MONROE,
Mayor.

F.

(Common Council, Board of Assistant Aldermen.)

COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY HALL,
New Orleans, Thursday, February 27, 1862.

The Board met this day pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Leefe, Mr. Beggs was called to the chair.

In the absence of J. E. Holland, secretary of the Board (on leave), H. G. Pearson was appointed secretary *pro tem.*

The roll being called, the following members answered to their names, viz:

Messrs. Beggs, Allen, Beebe, Benit, Davis, Hodgkins, Kingsland, Laborde, Leefe, Mensman and Seichsnaydre—11.

On motion of Mr. Leefe, the reading of the journal of the proceedings of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The following report of the finance committee, presented by the chairman (Mr. Leefe), on behalf of said committee, was read and adopted, the rules having been dispensed with, viz:

The finance committee, to whom has been referred the following subjects, have the honor to report.

1. Upon a preamble and resolution authorizing the issuance of $1,000,000 in bonds of the city, for the purpose of purchasing arms, munitions, and to provide for the successful defense of the city and its approaches, your committee report favorably and would recommend the adoption thereof.

2. Upon a resolution to appropriate the sum of $25,000 for the purpose of uniforming and equipping soldiers mustered in the service of the country, your committee report a substitute and recommend the adoption of the same.

3. Upon a resolution pledging the council to supply the necessaries of life to the families of all citizens of New Orleans, who may volunteer for the war, your committee would recommend concurrence.

JOHN B. LEEFE.
JAS. BEGGS.
JULES BENIT.
JAS. DAVIS.

Mr. Magioni appeared.

The following preamble and resolutions, published in the proceedings of the previous meeting, were adopted, as recommended in the foregoing report, to the following vote, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Magioni, Allen, Beebe, Beggs, Benit, Davis, Hodgkins, Kingsland, Laborde, Leefe, Mensman and Seichsnaydre—12.

Nays—None.

(No. 5930.)

Resolved, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to uniform and equip all such companies, battalions, or regiments that may need assistance, who may muster in the service of the State, to be transferred to the command of General Beauregard, to fight our battles in Columbus or elsewhere.

Said appropriation to be disbursed under the superintendence and direction of the finance committee of the Common Council.

J. MAGIONI,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
S. P. DELABARRE,
President pro tem Board of Aldermen.

Approved March 3, 1862.

JOHN T. MONROE,
Mayor.

G.

(No. 5949.)

Whereas, the safety of the city of New Orleans being imperiled by the existence of the war now raging, and the presence of our enemies at the approaches of the city renders it of the greatest importance to the vital interest of the city—not only to the city, but to the whole Southern Confederacy—that immediate and ample means should be placed at the disposition of the public authorities to repel invasion, and for the prompt and efficient defense of the city of New Orleans and its approaches: Therefore,

Resolved, That the mayor of the city of New Orleans be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue bonds of the city, in favor of the city treasurer and comptroller, by the city comptroller, for the sum of one million of dollars, in sums of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, and one thousand dollars, payable in five equal installments of two hundred thousand dollars each, at six to ten years, inclusive, and bearing interest coupons at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the office of the city treasurer.

Resolved, That for the extinguishment of said bonds at their maturity there shall be created a sinking fund to which shall be especially pledged fifty thousand dollars per annum of the revenue derived from the sale of the public markets of the city of New Orleans, which fund shall be invested in such securities as the finance committee of the Common Council may from time to time direct, and report to the Common Council their action thereon.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Common Council to provide in the month of January of each and every year for the payment of the current interest due and payable on said bonds; and

Be it further resolved, That the chairmen of the finance committee of the Common Council be, and they are hereby, fully authorized and empowered to pay over the said bonds to the Committee on Public Safety appointed by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, as per resolution No. 5930, approved 20th of February, 1862, in such

sums as they may require for the purchase of arms, munitions of war, provisions, or to provide any means for the successful defense of the city and its approaches.

J. MAGIONI,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
S. P. DELABARRE,
President pro tem. Board of Aldermen.

Approved March 3, 1862.

JOHN T. MONROE,
Mayor.

I.

Provisions distributed by the U. S. Relief Commission during the week ending October 4, inclusive.

	Pounds.
Pork (222 barrels)	44,400
Beef (149 barrels)	29,800
Bacon (3 tierces)	863
Split peas (80 barrels)	16,900
Hard bread (5 barrels)	473
Loaves (in pounds)	75,732
	168,168
Number of families receiving aid	9,614
Families of Federal soldiers	1,052
Destitute	7,534
Families of Confederate soldiers	1,028
Number of persons receiving aid	32,150

Nativity of families receiving aid.

American	970	Denmark, Sweden, Norway	23
Irish	3,788	Swiss	36
German	3,336	Mexico	22
English	521	Russia	8
Scotch	52	Greek	9
French	616	Colored	647
Spanish	144		
Italian	61	Total number of families	10,242
Portugal	9		

BENJ. F. FLANDERS,
President of Commission of Relief.
JAS. A. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

K.

Provisions distributed by the U. S. Relief Commission during the week ending October 11, inclusive.

	Pounds.
Pork (115 barrels)	23,000
Beef (214 barrels)	49,272
Split peas (35 barrels)	6,923
Hard bread (84 barrels)	8,109
Loaves (in pounds)	102,012
	189,316
Number of families receiving aid	9,707
Families of Federal soldiers	1,088
Destitute	7,581
Families of Confederate soldiers	1,038
Number of persons receiving aid	32,450

Nativity of families receiving aid.

American	1,010	Denmark, Sweden, Norway	24
Irish	3,860	Swiss	36
German	3,397	Mexico	23
English	530	Russia	8
Scotch	53	Greek	9
French	626	Colored	690
Spanish	151		
Italian	61	Total number of families	10,490
Portugal	12		

BENJ. F. FLANDERS,
President of Commission of Relief.
JAS. A. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 3, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of October 13, calling for a report upon the provisions made for procuring an adequate supply of clothing and shelter for the troops in the field and for the levies coming into service.

At the time of the call for 300,000 volunteers and 300,000 drafted militia in July and August last a large quantity of clothing was on hand. Of the principal articles of clothing there was a stock estimated to be sufficient to supply the troops then in service for from six to nine months.

I had the honor on the 13th of August, 1862, to report to you upon the steps taken to prepare for the increase of the Army. A copy of that report (A) is herewith inclosed.* I also inclose a copy of a letter of instructions (B), embracing the draft of an advertisement sent to the officers in charge of the three principal depots for procuring clothing, camp and garrison equipage.† These depots are located in New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati. The quantities of goods required were so large that to invite at once bids for the whole might have resulted in too great excitement in the market, and in putting the supply almost entirely in the hands of a few large capitalists or dealers. The invitations for bids, therefore, announced that after ten days the bids received to that time would be opened and contracts awarded, and that from time to time as the public service required additional contracts would be given to the lowest bidders who might appear and give security for the fulfillment of their engagements. The advertisement is published as a standing invitation to manufacturers.

The officers in charge of these depots were directed to fill all requisitions made upon them by proper authority, to accumulate as soon as possible a stock in each of the three depots sufficient for the instant equipment of 100,000 men, and to keep on hand a stock sufficient to supply the demand arising from the ordinary wear and tear in service of the equipment of 200,000 men.

As a large quantity of cloth and other materials for the manufacture of uniform coats and trousers had accumulated in the depots, and as it was of importance to make it up quickly, enough of this material was distributed to supply the 300,000 drafted militia, with instructions to make up the garments as far as possible within the States themselves. See instructions (C) and notification (D).†

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* See p. 371.

† Omitted.

To provide further against suffering from unavoidable accident or delays in procuring and in the transportation of supplies, the principal U. S. quartermaster in or near each State was authorized to purchase articles of necessity in case of failure in obtaining them in time by the regular method.

With this report I submit abstracts of purchases made by Colonel Crosman, deputy quartermaster-general at Philadelphia (E),* Colonel Vinton, deputy quartermaster-general at New York (F)*, and Captain Dickerson, assistant quartermaster at Cincinnati (G)*, under instructions of August 13, and also a consolidated abstract (H)* of the principal purchases and issues during the first nine months of the present year from the four depots of New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Saint Louis, these depots supplying the greater part, though not the whole, of the clothing, camp, and garrison equipage of the Army.

The contracts and agreements made under the instructions of the department are now bringing in a very large supply. The stock of clothing on hand at the time the new levies were called for has been exhausted by the issues to them, with those needed to supply the daily wear and tear of the Army in the field much increased by the result of late military operations, but the department, it is confidently expected, will be able to supply all probable calls without much delay, excepting the calls for tents. For troops in permanent encampments it will be necessary to construct huts for winter use. Troops in active campaign will be supplied with shelter tents. Wooden huts or temporary barracks have been ordered in most of the States to shelter the drafted men, in consequence of the great expense and difficulty of providing tents, caused by the scarcity of the material for their manufacture.

The Army, owing to the inexperience of its officers and soldiers, consumes much more clothing and equipage than is nearly necessary, and in order to preserve its health and efficiency the department is obliged to provide for replacing much that is wasted through carelessness and ignorance.

For instance, there have been issued from the four principal depots in the first nine months of this year 760,000 uniform coats, and materials to make 150,000 in addition. Of uniform trousers or materials for their manufacture about 2,500,000 have been distributed.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 3, 1862.

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General, Springfield, Ill.:

It is not necessary to complete the enrollment under the circumstances.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOSTON, *November 3, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I propose beginning a new cavalry regiment, enlisted for the war, to join General Banks, if you will immediately send me for its colonel

*Omitted.

Capt. Charles R. Lowell, Sixth Regular Cavalry, now on McClellan's staff. Also Lieutenants Clapp and Forbes, of First Massachusetts Cavalry, now on Potomac—the latter in Porter's body-guard. Please detail them at once to help me recruit the new regiment, in which I propose to promote them.

JNO. A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 3, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

If the officers named in your telegram of this date will procure the consent of their respective commanders to accept the positions you offer them, I will detail them. But if the Department were to detail an officer of staff or body-guard it would occasion bitter complaint, and perhaps delay a campaign.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 3, 1862.

HENRY L. STEVENSON,
New York City:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 22d October as to "whether such persons (civilians) who were residing in the South at the beginning of the rebellion, and who were compelled to give their parole not to take up arms against the Confederate States in order to obtain permission to come North, are not thereby exempted from the military service of the United States," I am directed to say that the parole must be respected.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 3, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

If you will give Lieut. Henry M. Neil a commission as captain I will authorize him to raise another company of artillery.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *November 3, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I will with pleasure appoint Lieut. Henry M. Neil a captain if you will authorize a new battery.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

HARRISBURG, PA., *November 3, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Of the draft in this State about one-fourth have not been delivered, and the State is powerless to deliver them. An energetic provost-marshal will be necessary to seize them. Of those delivered a very large number were not examined by a medical officer for the want, as it is alleged, of time before the date set for the delivery; consequently very many are totally unfit for the service. To prevent such men being sent to join regiments I request that three medical officers of the Army be directed to report to me to inspect the men at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg. There is a regiment of three-years' men, fully organized, at Wilkesbarre. Will it be armed before I order it forward?

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to transmit to you the inclosed copy of a communication of the 31st ultimo [3d instant] from the Department of State on the subject of the charges made to this Department in your letter of the 13th ultimo against the Spanish war vessels at New Orleans, and to request your attention to the suggestion made by the Secretary of State for the supply, as far as practicable, of the proofs necessary to be produced should they be requested by the Government of Spain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 3, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date and to inform you in reply that the proper investigation of the charges of Major-General Butler against the Spanish vessels of war at New Orleans, to which he refers in his letter to the War Department of the 13th ultimo, have been requested through Mr. Tassara, Her Catholic Majesty's minister here. Inasmuch, however, as the charges referred to are not accompanied by any proofs, it is suggested that these, if obtainable, should be requested of General Butler, as they may be asked for by the Spanish Government.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

UNOFFICIAL.] SAINT LOUIS, *November 4, 1862.*

Major-General HALLECK:

GENERAL: I have just received your letter of the 30th October, and I am gratified to learn that your former letters of the 27th of

September and 3d of October were the expression of the opinions of others rather than your own. I say this, general, because I thought it impossible that you could mistake the meaning of my agreement with the President, particularly when the general order from the War Department for the organization of the State militia had over and over again called them "State forces."

But you seem to think that the agreement had been designedly made ambiguous upon the question of the character of the force. This is a mistake. I drew the instrument myself and whatever obscurity there may be was introduced by some interpolations made by Colonel Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, after the instrument as I drew it had been approved and indorsed by the President. While I was astonished, as an old lawyer would naturally be by what I regarded as an imprudent act of a subordinate, I did not object, because the alterations did not affect the scope and meaning of the instrument.

I concur in the opinion that between us there would never arise any difficulty growing out of a difference in our construction of the paper, because I am sure that you will never suspect me of having any concealed purpose of self-aggrandizement. Would to God it were possible for those in power to conceive of a man acting from perfectly unselfish patriotism.

I hope to see you in Washington in a few days, as I propose to visit the seat of Government upon business. If I could persuade you to come out and take the Western command and open the navigation of the Mississippi, I feel that I would be doing service to the country and possibly not a little service to yourself. I am satisfied that it is to be the great military enterprise of the year and will give to the general who achieves it more reputation, particularly in the West, than every other event of the war.

Beside this public consideration, I am anxious to have a general in command here with whom I have been accustomed to confer.

Very truly, yours,

H. R. GAMBLE

WASHINGTON, *November 4, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
New York:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 1st instant is just received. I am happy to learn that your prospects are so good for filling up your expedition. I think it would be well to designate your brigadier-generals, so that they may join your troops immediately. The matter of arms will be referred to Assistant Secretary Watson. The rule is that each State should take its proportion of each kind of arms, according to the quota of troops furnished. The prejudice against smooth-bores is unfounded. They are more effective in a battle than rifles. The latter are better for skirmishers, but in a close engagement, experience has proved that the ball and buck will kill and wound more.

The steamers for Hilton Head will return in time for a part of your command. The transports sent with troops to North Carolina are by this time on their way back. There therefore should be no clashing in this matter.

Our prospect of an early movement down the Mississippi is improving. In fact, while things remain almost in statu quo here, where

Archimedes with his longest lever could not move the army, at the West everything begins to look well again.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, November 4, 1862.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR: I beg very respectfully to enter a remonstrance against what seems to me as the very pernicious order lately issued, to enlist men from the volunteer forces into the Regular Army. This for the following reasons:

First. It is a great discouragement, both to officers and men, in raising regiments for the volunteer service to feel that they may be so invaded. This knowledge works detrimentally and discouragingly upon enlistments. It is true, indeed, that the men are not forced into the Regular Army; but the mere idea that influences of this nature will or may be brought to bear upon them has a very disagreeable effect upon those whom experience in the field has not yet familiarized with the following of arms as a profession, and who go to battle as reluctantly for its own sake as they go bravely and cheerfully for their country's sake. As a matter of fact, this feeling does work very badly and occasions great trouble and discouragement to both officers and men.

Second. The knowledge or belief that by thus enlisting in the regular service the soldier can escape jurisdiction and punishment with regard to his former officers tends directly to cause insubordination in the volunteer service and to encourage disrespect to volunteer officers, thus visibly increasing their difficulty in controlling the undisciplined bodies, hitherto totally unused to such rigid restraint, which they are called upon to command.

Third. Allow me respectfully to suggest that the order would be less objectionable which should allow or encourage the enlistment of nine-months' men into the volunteer regiments, since this would gain to the Government recruits with a longer term of service and be free from many of the objections which seem to me to render injurious to the service the order as it now stands, and would in great measure answer the end of filling up the thinned ranks of the old regiments.

I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

[Indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 7, 1862.

Submitted to the War Department.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 4, 1862.

Adjutant-General THOMAS,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

The surgeons will be sent forward to-morrow. Arms will be sent the Wilkesbarre regiment to what place you direct. Have you not

got arms enough for that regiment at Harrisburg? If you have not, will you have them sent to Harrisburg, or would it be better to send them to Philadelphia?

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HARRISBURG, PA., *November 4, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The regiment from Wilkesbarre will be ordered to this place. There are no arms here other than State arms, and a full supply for a regiment should be sent. If I can know about the date the arms will arrive I will so time the movements that no delay will take place here. The drafted men of Camp Curtin are getting better satisfied since they know I will assign [them] as far as possible to regiments raised in their own towns and counties, and will assign entire companies to regiments where by recent consolidation additional ones are now required. Officers are arriving from the Army of the Potomac to take charge of the drafted men.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington City, November 5, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this department for the past year:

The Army throughout our extensive territory has been supplied with good and wholesome subsistence, generally by advertisement for bids in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Louisville, Baltimore, Saint Louis, and San Francisco.

Fresh beef has generally been supplied to our armies in the field, on the hoof, and in larger proportion of the ration to marching columns, to lessen, as far as possible, the quantity of transportation required. The troops on the coast of the Carolinas and at the Gulf posts, including New Orleans, have received their fresh beef by shipment from New York. It is hoped that during the coming year it may be procured from Texas.

In addition to the troops, subsistence has been furnished to all political prisoners and prisoners of war, to a large number of contrabands, and to the suffering Union inhabitants found in the march of our armies in the Confederate States.

In raising so large a force of volunteers and putting them in the field much irregularity in this department has doubtless occurred, but less, it is believed, than was reasonably to have been expected under the circumstances.

Great inaccuracy exists in the accounts rendered by volunteer officers, and great delay in rendering them prevails.

The act of Congress requiring all officers of this department to render their accounts to the Third Auditor of the Treasury monthly, it is believed, has greatly increased the irregularity in rendering the accounts by increasing the labor of the officers at a time when their every faculty is required for their duties in the field.

The regular officers of this department, few in number, have had heavy labors and responsibilities imposed upon them, and have, without exception, exhibited zeal, intelligence, and integrity worthy of notice.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

J. P. TAYLOR,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 5, 1862.

Count MEJAN,
Consul of France:

SIR: I return you inclosed some letters, apparently from your consulate, which were captured surreptitiously passing our lines. This mode of communication need not be taken by the representative of a nation toward whom I desire to exercise every courtesy. If the French consul has occasion to send into the lines of the enemy any proper communications relating to the business of his consulate, if forwarded to these headquarters they will be sent at the earliest opportunity. This will prevent all miscarriages and examinations.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 5, 1862.

Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

A new battery, to be raised and commanded by Captain Neil, will be accepted.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 5, 1862.

Adjutant-General THOMAS,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Enfield arms for the Wilkesbarre regiment have been ordered to Harrisburg and should reach there to-morrow morning.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., *November 5, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I am satisfied that an officer of rank should at this time be in command in this State for all purposes connected with the organization and movement of troops, to whom the numerous questions constantly arising should be referred, subject only to the orders of the authorities at Washington. Brig. Gen. Andrew Porter is here, and if thus assigned, which I recommend, would be of great assistance to me. One of my greatest difficulties will be to get the drafted men at the several

places of rendezvous, and to hold them when there until I can have them mustered into service. I suggest that a provost-marshal be appointed for each county, that I may instruct them to collect the men and deliver them at the places of rendezvous. I wish to place the camps at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg each in charge of a field officer or captain of experience of the Regular Army, to maintain guards and enforce discipline. Can they be sent to me? The State authorities, whilst they would prefer a different course with respect to the assignment of the drafted men, acquiesce in the measures of the Government, but they are powerless to coerce the men, and the military power alone can do it. Furloughs have been freely given to the men, but this I have stopped. Officers are rapidly arriving to receive their recruits, and they can aid me greatly by representing to them the advantages of joining the old regiments.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 5, 1862.

Adjutant-General THOMAS,
Harrisburg:

The Governor and Mr. Meredith have both been informed that I am ready to appoint any officer or agent they desire and that General Porter should have the authority of provost-marshal and be assigned to any command they deem expedient. If you will send me the names of proper persons I will also appoint provost-marshals in the respective counties. I do not know who should be appointed, and names have not been furnished me. I will ask General Halleck to assign officers for command of camps immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 5, 1862.

Adjutant-General THOMAS,
Harrisburg:

General Canby having reached here he has been ordered by the General-in-Chief to report to you. He has also ordered General Palmer, now in New Jersey, to do the same. You can station one of these officers at Philadelphia in charge of one camp and the other at Pittsburg, remaining yourself in general charge at Harrisburg. General Porter can also be appointed provost-marshal.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 6, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: On the 4th of October last I had the honor to address you a letter on the subject of an order from the War Department received through the Adjutant-General, under date of the 27th September, in which you directed a deduction of $5 per month from the wages of

colored teamsters and laborers in the District of Columbia and Alexandria, to be expended for the benefit of the women and children (families of these teamsters) and as a hospital fund for the sick among the men from whom it is derived. In that letter I stated that the necessary directions had been given to the proper quartermasters to effect the object of the order, and in that connection deemed it my duty to present for the consideration of the Department some of the difficulties attending the execution of the order and the effect it might have upon the public service; and I concluded by respectfully asking "that the question be decided by authority whether the law requires all persons of African descent employed in the Quartermaster's Department to be paid $10 a month and a ration and no more, or whether the officers of the department are at liberty to continue to pay wages, such as the market price of labor requires, to persons of African descent already employed or hereafter employed, and not enrolled into service under special regulations of the President under the law of 17th of July, 1862."

I understand that some action has been taken upon the subject, but it has not yet been completed, or if completed communicated to this office. I respectfully request that if a decision has been made a copy thereof may be furnished for the use of this department.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *November 6, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have issued the following order, which I think necessary and hope you will approve:

Brig. Gen. Andrew Porter is assigned to command in the State of Pennsylvania, and will also exercise the duties of provost-marshal-general. Brig. Gens. I. N. Palmer and E. R. S. Canby are assigned to the command of the camps of drafted men at Philadelphia and Pittsburg, respectively.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *November 6, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS:

Your order assigning Brig. Gen. Andrew Porter to the command of Pennsylvania was issued without authority and will be immediately countermanded. You will not again issue such orders without proper authority.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 7, 1862.

Major-General BANKS,
New York:

The troops on transports now assembling at Fort Monroe are assigned to your command. They number about 10,000. Leave some staff officer to carry out your instructions in regard to the

original 10,000, so that they may join you as soon as possible. Come on immediately and join this part. It will wait at Fort Monroe for you.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NEW YORK, *November 7, 1862.*

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

There appears to be some mistake in transmitting or translating your message. I don't understand whether there are 10,000 troops or transports at Fort Monroe, or the troops only, or merely the transports for 10,000. The message says the latter. Do you wish me to come to Washington or to go direct from here to Fort Monroe?

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Answer to Astor House, New York.

WASHINGTON, *November 7, 1862.*

Major-General BANKS,
Astor House, New York City:

Come immediately to Washington.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NEW YORK, *November 7, 1862.*
(Received 9.35 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Leave here 11 p. m., as requested.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., November 7, 1862.

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

Send all troops for the Mississippi River to Memphis.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *November 7, 1862—10 p. m.*
(Received 11.30 a. m. 8th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Six regiments and two batteries have been sent to Columbus, and six regiments more are under orders for same place.

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General.

BOSTON, *November 7, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Please order that nine-months' men in this State may enlist for three years and be mustered out, and into any three-years' company. If disapproved, please at least permit such transfer to sharpshooter corps.

JNO. A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., November 7, 1862.

Adjutant-General THOMAS,
Harrisburg:

The order assigning militia to fill the old regiments in Pennsylvania was made at the request of General McClellan, who stated that Governor Curtin desired it and was anxiously waiting the order. The attorney-general now objects to it and asks its revocation. It was supposed to be in accordance with the wishes of the State authorities, but if they have changed their minds, or the assignment is objected to, you need not enforce the order, but may organize all the militia in new regiments and send back the officers of the old regiments. The order is not revoked, but its execution is dispensed with to avoid collision with State authorities of Pennsylvania.

Please report what progress you have made.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., *November 7, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The order placing Brig. Gen. Andrew Porter in command in Pennsylvania has been countermanded. Brigadier-General Canby reported this morning and will proceed to Pittsburg.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *November 7, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

For two days I have been busily engaged in sending officers to the several camps to receive the drafted men for their regiments. In all cases I have urged those officers to use their influence with the men to enter the old regiments, where they will be better cared for, and render far more efficient service than if organized into new regiments with inexperienced officers. It is too early yet to know what effect these officers will have, except at Camp Curtin, but so far I can't see that they have had any influence. The organization of detachments does not progress, nor am I pressing the matter, until the officers have had free access to the men. The officers elected in company organization are bitterly opposed to the measure, stating that the law guarantees organization, and urge resistance. Two writs of habeas corpus were issued to-day for trial to-morrow, and I have employed counsel to defend the cases. I have authorized the drafted men to volunteer in old regiments for three years, with the payment of bounty and advance pay, but not for new organizations. The Third Cavalry Regiment

and Roberts' artillery could, perhaps, be filled up should I give the same privilege. Shall I do so? I have, by the direction of the General-in-Chief, countermanded the order placing General Porter in command of this State. I regret this, for I think he requires military command to strengthen his hands as provost-marshal-general and to better aid me in duties. I gave the order without consultation with General Porter, but knew it was in accordance with the wishes of Governor Curtin and Mr. Meredith.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 7, 1862.

Adjutant-General THOMAS,
Harrisburg:

In view of the difficulties and the advice of Mr. Meredith, I authorized you this afternoon to waive the order assigning militia to old regiments without any formal revocation of the order, as it is operating well elsewhere. You had better go on and organize and forward the companies as fast as they are organized, leaving the regimental organization to be effected here.

I think General Halleck misunderstands your order. It will, no doubt, be advantageous for General Porter to have command of the troops in Pennsylvania, but General Halleck does not want a new department created. I supposed your order was designed only to give him command of the troops temporarily without interfering with the department. If this be so, let me know and I will endeavor to remove the objection of General Halleck, so as to carry out the Governor's desire.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

PRIVATE.] HARRISBURG, *November 7, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I think it would be advisable to revoke the order for putting the militia into the old regiments, the order being contrary to law and the regulations under which the draft was made. The men, I understand, are strongly opposed to it, and the hostile newspapers having taken up the subject, are doing everything to stimulate the opposition. I look upon the execution of the order as impracticable. It is still probable that if the order were revoked many of the men would volunteer for the old regiments.

W. M. MEREDITH.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 7, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Adjutant-General Thomas has been authorized to organize the militia into regiments if preferred instead of assigning them to fill up the old regiments.

In some of the States they prefer to assign to the old regiments, and that was understood to be the desire of Governor Curtin and it had

been strongly urged by General McClellan. The order was made expressly to meet what were supposed to be his wishes.

I understood from General Halleck that General Porter has been appointed provost-marshal, but that he does not sanction the change of the present military departments by creating a new command in Pennsylvania. Every effort on my part will be made to conform to your views and remove any obstacle or afford any facility for the organization of the troops.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 334. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 8, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

7. Brig. Gen. W. S. Ketchum, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to special duty in the War Department in this city from the 3d instant.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 8, 1862.

Adjutant-General THOMAS,
Harrisburg:

Bounty and advance pay will not be allowed volunteers from the drafted men. Do not offer it.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., *November 8, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Mr. Meredith read me your dispatch stating that the drafted men would be organized into companies and regiments. The one to me states companies only. The regimental organizations to be made at Washington. In consultation with the Governor and Mr. Meredith they expressed decidedly the opinion that regimental organization was necessary to calm the men, now greatly excited, and to satisfy them that their companies will not be broken up and the men assigned to old regiments. My own opinion is that this should be accorded. If it is, we shall get the entire draft; but if not, we will have difficulty in collecting the men. I have authorized the regimental organizations of volunteers in lieu of drafted men, which had previously been sanctioned. One regiment here, and perhaps another at Philadelphia.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 9 [8], 1862.

Adjutant-General THOMAS,
Harrisburg:

It is designed to give the drafted men their regimental as well as company organization. The omission was accidental.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., *November 8, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

SIR: I am glad you have modified my instructions so that I can receive organized companies of drafted men, for the discontent among them was increasing; and as the State authorities would only wish me success without rendering me any aid whatever, as they believed that the law guaranteed to the men company and regimental organizations, my mind was rapidly coming to the conclusion that force would be necessary to compel the men to join the old regiments. If even it could be done in that way, a display of force for such purpose would have a very bad effect. I shall permit company organizations without a formal revocation of the order, and will permit the men to join the old regiments, if they so desire; also let them enlist into any regiment for three years or during the war. Bounty and advance pay should, I suppose, be given in such cases. The order placing General Porter in command in Pennsylvania did not make a distinct department, nor was it so intended. It gave him authority over the troops, which was necessary, also, to execute his orders of provost-marshal-general. A military commander would be advantageous to the service who could dispose promptly of the many vexatious points constantly arising. The One hundred and forty-third Regiment, from Wilkesbarre, arrived this morning. Arms have arrived.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *November 9, 1862—8 p. m.*
(Received 2.25 a. m. 10th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Five regiments and one battery have been sent to Columbus, and also five regiments and one battery to Memphis. Will send four or five more regiments to Memphis this week, and I think three more next week, which will be the balance.

ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General of Illinois.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 10, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The usual annual returns for Congress are herewith respectfully submitted.*

* Not found; but see strength of Army as reported by Mr. Stanton, p. 897.

During the past year the business of this office has been transacted under the supervision of the Adjutant-General, aided by one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, and two majors of his department.

The number of clerks and enlisted men employed as clerks has been of necessity largely increased, and could be still further increased to advantage but for the want of rooms. These gentlemen have, for the most part, rendered willing and faithful service, without which the immense labors of the office could not have been performed.

So much is the business pertaining to the Adjutant-General's Bureau made up of details that it is not easy to define what are its prominent branches. It is the source from which the regulations, orders, and much of the military correspondence of the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief of the Army issue. It is the place of deposit of the purely military records, such as muster-rolls, which contain the military history of every soldier of the Army; returns which show the actual condition of each army corps, division, brigade, and regiment from month to month; files of enlistments and certificates of discharge of enlisted men. Here are made out the commissions of all military officers appointed by the President of the United States; and all commissions as well as resignations and casualties affecting such officers are here recorded. The annual Army Register, containing the military history of all officers so commissioned, is also made up, printed, and distributed under supervision of this Bureau. From here the various books of instruction, so liberally furnished by the Government to its troops, and all the blanks used by the Army, except in the disbursing departments of the staff, are distributed. The forms of the several blanks are also contrived and the printing of them is supervised here. The recruiting service for the Regular Army, and the muster in and out of the volunteer regiments, with the several details of organizations, drawing of requisitions for funds, and auditing accounts for expenditures in both services, are here regulated and supervised. From this summary it is to be inferred that constant reference must be made to this Bureau for information on points of military law; for interpretation of regulations and the custom of service; for reports to enable the Treasury and Pension Bureaus to settle claims in behalf of officers and enlisted men; for replies to relatives of soldiers residing in all parts of the civilized world; for reports on which to decide claims to commissions and pay on irregular musters; for examination of proceedings of boards, and reports involving the discharge and restoration of volunteer officers; for reports on administration and discipline for the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief, and for statements of the strength and stations of the several armies. To give, then, some idea of the magnitude of the labor which in the past year has been performed by the Adjutant-General's Office it is not necessary to state the actual numbers of the several levies of volunteers which have been organized, mustered in, and mustered out, and which now remain in service; and also of the new regiments of regulars which have been organized and recruited, and whose officers have been commissioned through its agency.

The officers of this department who have not been on duty in the Bureau have been employed as follows: One colonel, as major-general of volunteers; 1 lieutenant-colonel, assistant adjutant-general, Army of the Potomac; 1 lieutenant-colonel, assistant adjutant-general, headquarters Department of the Pacific; 1 major, as brigadier-general of volunteers; 1 major, as colonel of a regiment of volunteer cavalry; 8 majors, as assistant adjutants-general, with generals commanding

in the field; 1 major, assistant adjutant-general to the Military Governor District of Columbia.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 10, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the transactions of the Pay Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862:

It is shown by the tabular statement herewith* that there remained in hands of paymasters on June 30, 1861, applicable to payments in the first quarter of the last fiscal year, the sum of $910,643.34, in addition to which requisitions have been made on the Treasury in their favor, and amounts turned over to them from other sources, inclusive of amounts transferred from one to another or repaid into the Treasury, the sum of $123,452,919.57, making a total to be accounted for of $124,363,562.91, as follows:

Payments to regular troops	$5,550,039.54
Payments to volunteers	91,116,610.61
Payments to Military Academy	96,739.10
Amount of requisitions not received by the paymasters on June 30, 1862	16,070,000.00
Total	112,833,389.25
Leaving a balance to be accounted for of	11,530,173.66

This balance of $11,530,173.66, together with the sum of $16,070,000 mentioned above, as amount of requisitions not received by paymasters on June 30, 1862, but since drawn out, has been expended in paying the Army, except the amount of $172,700.51, which stands charged against seceded paymasters on the books of this office. Of this amount $16,676.26 remains in the sub-treasury in New York and San Francisco; $31,098.94 has been carried into the Treasury; $95,871 due on account of deceased paymasters (of this amount $73,556.75 stands to the credit of Major Benner in the Treasury, and which the Secretary of the Treasury was requested August 15, 1862, to have covered into the Treasury; the balance of $22,314.25 is due by the estate of Major Gaines, who died at Fort Smith, Ark., in 1860); $21,112 due by paymasters whose appointments were negatived by the Senate or dismissed by sentence of court-martial. The accounts of these officers are now under settlement, and on final adjustment the act of May 15, 1820, makes it the duty of the Comptroller of the Treasury to proceed against them.

The accounts of Deputy Paymaster-General Ringgold and Paymaster Winston are stated to the 30th of April only, their returns for May and June having been lost on steamer Golden Gate and duplicates not yet reached this office.

The troops have been paid with punctuality whenever funds were furnished for the purpose, nearly all having been paid to June 30, 1862, and many to August 31. The immense amounts called for for other purposes delayed the payment to troops in the field longer than

* Published in House Executive Document No. 1, Thirty-seventh Congress, third session, pp. 44–49.

could have been desired, but every effort has been made by this department under its late and lamented chief,* and since his death, to distribute the funds furnished as impartially as possible.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CARY H. FRY,
Acting Paymaster-General U. S. Army.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 10, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you a statement of the fiscal transactions and a report upon the operations generally of the Medical Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1862:

Amount of appropriation for the medical and hospital department remaining on the 30th of June, 1861:		
In the hands of disbursing agents		$6,006.62
In the Treasury of the United States		41,172.92
Amount appropriated per act approved July 17, 1861		1,271,841.00
Amount appropriated per act approved February 25, 1862		1,000,000.00
Amount appropriated for deficiency to June 30, 1862, approved February 25, 1862		125,000.00
Amount refunded into the Treasury on account of medical and hospital stores sold at auction:		
S. D. Morrison	$330.60	
John Moore	954.50	
E. H. Abadie	330.43	
J. D. Cotton	240.00	
Samuel Elliott	18.82	
		1,874.35
		2,445,894.89
Of this sum there has been expended on account of pay and other claims of private physicians:		
Contracted in 1861	$35,052.91	
Contracted in 1862	86,597.76	
On account of medicines, instruments, hospital stores, bedding, &c	2,249,462.52	
		2,371,113.19
And in the hands of disbursing agents		74,781.70
		2,445,894.89

It has been usual for a report of the sickness and mortality of the Army to accompany this report; but it is found impracticable, arising from the vast amount of labor incident thereto, and will be furnished, it is believed, in time for publication as a "supplement to the Surgeon-General's report for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1862." In the meantime, however, I am enabled to present the following statement of general hospitals and the number of patients, according to the latest returns received at this office.†

The number of general hospitals is thus seen to be 151, and the total number of patients in them 58,715.

During the past year the health of the troops has been remarkably excellent. No epidemics of any severity have appeared among them,

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* Col. Benjamin F. Larned, who died September 6, 1862.

† For detailed statement (here omitted) see House Executive Document No. 1, Thirty-seventh Congress, third session, pp. 51–54.

and those diseases which affect men in camp have been kept at a low minimum. Scurvy has been almost entirely prevented, and yellow fever, from which much was feared, has had but few victims.

This immunity is due to the excellent hygienic arrangements instituted, and to the cordial manner in which generals in command have co-operated with the medical authorities.

In an army the size of that now maintained by the United States it was of course to be expected that the absolute number of sick would be very large, and the important battles which have been fought have thrown a large number of wounded on the care of the department. At present the total number under the charge of officers of the Medical Department is not short of 90,000, and immediately after the battle of Antietam it was even greater than this. In this city alone it was over 20,000. That this large number could be provided for without some cases of unnecessary suffering occurring would perhaps be too much to expect, but I must commend the medical corps, both of the regular and volunteer service, for the faithful and efficient manner in which their duties have been performed.

In the discharge of their duties medical officers have been very much aided by the contributions of the people of the country, and by the efficient co-operation of the Sanitary Commission and relief associations.

In addition to providing the sick and wounded with medical attendance and medicines, much has been done by the department in furnishing food, clothing, and comforts of various kinds. From much observation, both at home and abroad, and from the concurrent testimony of distinguished foreign medical officers, I am satisfied that never before were the sick and wounded of an army so well cared for as are those who have suffered for their country in the present rebellion.

The hospitals I take pride in saying are a credit to the nation.

Before the several medical boards in session during the year (from June 30, 1861, to July 1, 1862) a large number of applicants for appointment in the medical staff of the Army were invited by the Secretary of War. Of these, sixty-six candidates only presented themselves for examination. Thirty-three of this number were approved and five rejected; the remaining twenty-eight withdrew without examination, one on account of disqualification.

Before the same boards eleven assistant surgeons were also examined for promotion, nine of whom were found qualified, and two not considered as coming up to the standard of merit required.

In the examination by these boards the standard of attainment required for success was much lowered; the board in New York being ordered to examine two candidates each day for the Regular Army, while the examination of candidates for the appointment of surgeon of brigade became little more than a farce. Since the 1st of June last, however, the standard of examination has been raised, and the gentlemen now entering the medical staff have been found fully competent to undertake the important trust with which they are charged.

The breaking out of the rebellion found the U. S. Army with a Medical Department arranged for a peace establishment of 15,000 men. Experience soon demonstrated the fact that however efficient its officers might be, the organization was such as to ill adapt it to the necessities of a large force in time of war. Partial progress in the right direction was made by Congress in increasing the rank of the

Surgeon-General, adding a limited inspecting corps, and increasing the number of surgeons, assistant surgeons, medical cadets, and hospital stewards. The department was also placed on a more independent footing, and its whole status elevated. But there are still other measures which if adopted cannot fail to add to the efficiency of the department, and these I desire to urge through you on the attention of Congress. First among these is the establishment of a permanent hospital and ambulance corps, composed of men especially enlisted for duty in the Medical Department, and properly officered, who shall be required to perform the duties of nurses in the hospitals, and to attend to the service of the ambulances in the field. By the establishment of this corps several thousand soldiers, now detached as nurses, cooks, &c., would be returned to duty with their regiments, and the expense now incurred by the necessary employment of contract nurses be obviated.

A corps formed upon the basis of two men to each company in service, organized into companies of 100 privates, with 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 4 sergeants, and 8 corporals to each company, would relieve the line of the army from all details for the Medical Department, and enable the department to render far more efficient service to the sick and wounded than it is capable of affording under the present system.

The necessity of such a corps has been recognized by all European armies, and I am able to speak from personal observation of the great advantages to be derived from it.

I regard an increase of the medical corps, both of the regular and volunteer forces, as absolutely necessary. The law of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, provides sufficiently, except for cavalry and artillery regiments, for the wants of troops in the field, but the service in hospitals has to be filled, to a great extent, by the employment of contract physicians. I therefore respectfully recommend that the medical corps of the Regular Army be increased by 20 surgeons and 40 assistant surgeons, and the staff corps of volunteer medical officers by 50 surgeons and 250 assistant surgeons. This last corps now consists of 200 surgeons and 120 assistant surgeons.

The cavalry and artillery organization requires medical officers as much as infantry. The omission on the part of Congress should be supplied; a surgeon and two assistant surgeons should be authorized for each regiment of cavalry and each regiment of heavy artillery, and an assistant surgeon to each light battery.

Under the first section of the act of June 30, 1834, assistant surgeons of the Regular Army must have served five years before being eligible to promotion as surgeon. On the 1st of November, there were but six assistant surgeons in the Army who had served five years. The effect of this law will be to prevent the filling of vacancies which may occur in the grade of surgeon, and I therefore recommend that so much of said section as requires assistant surgeons to serve five years as such before being eligible to surgeoncies be repealed.

The number of medical cadets is altogether too small for the necessities of the service. I therefore recommend that authority be given to appoint as many as may be required in accordance with the existing law on the subject.

The institution of a medical inspecting corps has been productive of excellent results. The number of inspectors authorized is, however, too limited to enable the service to be as efficiently performed

as is desirable. I therefore recommend that two medical inspectors-general and eight medical inspectors be added to the present organization. The authorization of an additional assistant surgeon-general would also be a measure of great propriety.

Considerable progress has been made in the establishment of an army medical museum. The advantages to the service and to science from such an institution can not be overestimated. I respectfully recommend that a small annual appropriation be made for its benefit. An army medical school, in which medical cadets and others seeking admission into the corps could receive such special instruction as would better fit them for commissions, and which they cannot obtain in the ordinary medical schools, is a great desideratum. Such an institution could be established in connection with any general hospital with but little, if any, expense to the United States.

A hospital of a more permanent character than any now in this city is, I think, very necessary, and will be required for years after the present rebellion has ceased. I therefore recommend that suitable buildings be purchased or erected for that purpose. If this is done, the medical school and museum will be important accessories to it.

Experience has shown that a most useful class of officers was authorized by the act relative to medical store-keepers. The number now authorized is too small. They could very properly perform the duties of medical purveyors now performed by medical officers, and thus, officers who have been educated with special reference to service as physicians and surgeons, and who are now acting as medical purveyors, would be enabled to resume their proper duties. I therefore recommend an addition of ten medical store-keepers.

At present the washing of clothes in general hospitals is provided for as follows: One matron is allowed for every twenty patients, who receives a compensation of $6 per month and one ration. Great difficulty is experienced in large general hospitals in procuring a sufficient number of matrons to perform this duty, and I have the honor to propose that instead of this now unreliable plan, a sum of money, equivalent to the pay and allowance of a matron, say $12 for every twenty patients, be monthly allowed to every general hospital, to be appropriated for laundry purposes at the discretion of the surgeon in charge, whether to the payment of matrons or to the payment of bills for washing by steam or otherwise. The tenth section of the act approved July 17, 1862, gives additional rank to officers of the Adjutant-General's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, and Inspector-General's Departments who are serving on the staff of the commanders of army corps.

There is, I think, manifest propriety in extending the provisions of this act to the officers of the Medical Department who may be on duty with such commands as medical directors, and I respectfully ask for such extension.

The Engineer and Ordnance Departments are charged with the erection of buildings which require special knowledge. The building of hospitals requires also knowledge of a peculiar character which is not ordinarily possessed by officers out of the Medical Department. It would, therefore, appear obviously proper that the Medical Department should be charged with the duty of building the hospitals which it is to administer.

In the matter of transportation the interests of the service require that the Medical Department should be independent. Much suffering has been caused by the impossibility of furnishing supplies to the

regiments. These could go to Hagerstown and march to Harper's Ferry, if desired. Are these regiments to be armed in the State? It would be better to do so, and a supply sent to Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., November 10, 1862.

Adjutant-General THOMAS,
Harrisburg:

Arms will be forwarded as soon as you report what number will be required for each place. They should not be distributed until the troops are starting or the arms will be lost. Are any other supplies required?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MADISON, WIS., *November 10, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Draft interfered with, and boxes with names destroyed in one county. It will be almost impossible to serve new notices personally in those counties. Give me authority by order to serve notices by publication or in some other manner, in my discretion. Some arrests should be promptly made. Has the provost-marshal authority, without special order from the judge-advocate, to arrest persons resisting and interfering with the draft, and what will he do with those arrested?

E. SALOMON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 11, 1862.

Col. E. S. SANFORD,
Military Supervisor of Telegraphs:

Permit nothing to pass over the wires in relation to drafting or volunteering.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., November 11, 1862.

Brig. Gen. A. W. ELLET,
Washington, D. C.:

The Secretary of War directs that you immediately proceed to organize a marine brigade for service on the Mississippi River, to consist of one regiment of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and one battery of light artillery. These will be called Mississippi volunteers, and the officers will be commissioned by the President of the United States. They will be organized in the same manner as is provided by law for

other volunteers, and will act, under your command, in connection with the ram fleet and in co-operation with the Western gun-boats. It is believed that men best suited to this service can be recruited from the boatmen and river men on the Mississippi River and its tributaries. A mustering officer will be assigned by the War Department to assist you in mustering and organizing your brigade. You will select recruiting officers and submit their names for commission by the President. The brigade should be organized with all possible dispatch. From your known capacity and energy much will be expected of you in raising this brigade and its employment on the Western waters.

Very respectfully,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 11, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report upon the several branches of the public service committed to the charge of this department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1862:

MILITARY DEFENSES.

The grants made by Congress for fortifications at its last session amounted to $5,535,000 for permanent works and $750,000 for temporary works. These sums admitted of very material progress being made at most of the important forts now in process of construction. These have nearly all come under my observation during a recent tour of examination of our frontier defenses, and I am able to state that in these cases, and I believe in others also, the officers and other persons in charge have applied themselves to their trusts with zeal and energy. Great progress has been made in some instances and material advancement in the others. That more has not been accomplished—all, indeed, that the intervening time would permit to the utmost energy and perseverance—is because of great difficulty in obtaining the materials most largely necessary. This has arisen from the demands made by the war upon the classes that supply labor to the quarries, stone-yards, &c., and also upon those engaged in freighting. The impediment is still a serious one, but everything possible will be done to lessen it. An account of the condition of each of these forts will now be given, derived mainly from the reports of the officers in charge.*

DISTRIBUTION OF ENGINEER OFFICERS AND TROOPS.

The preceding summary exhibits the stations and employment of a number of the officers of the Corps of Engineers, but in the present state of the country the larger portion of these have necessarily been withdrawn from the labors of construction and called to active service in the field, either as engineers in their appropriate duties as staff officers and commanding the troops of their special arm of service, or as general officers and commanders of volunteer regiments.

An enumeration of the officers so employed at this time is subjoined: Maj. John G. Barnard, brigadier-general of volunteers, chief engineer

* Detailed statements omitted.

of the defenses of Washington; Maj. George W. Cullum, brigadier-general of volunteers, chief of staff of the General-in-Chief; Maj. D. P. Woodbury, brigadier-general of volunteers, commanding brigade of volunteer engineers, Army of the Potomac; Maj. Z. B. Tower, brigadier-general of volunteers, commanding brigade, Army of the Potomac (severely wounded); Maj. H. G. Wright, major-general of volunteers, commanding Department of the Ohio; Maj. John Newton, brigadier-general of volunteers, commanding brigade, Army of the Potomac; Capt. B. S. Alexander, lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp, on duty with General Barnard, defenses of Washington; Capt. J. G. Foster, major-general of volunteers, commanding Department of North Carolina; Capt. J. C. Duane, chief engineer, Army of the Potomac; Capt. Q. A. Gillmore, brigadier-general of volunteers, commanding brigade, Department of the Ohio; Capt. F. E. Prime, chief engineer, Department of the Mississippi; Capt. J. St. C. Morton, chief engineer, Department of the Tennessee; Capt. J. B. McPherson, major-general of volunteers, serving in Department of the Mississippi; First Lieut. C. B. Comstock, headquarters staff, Army of the Potomac; First Lieut. G. Weitzel, brigadier-general of volunteers, serving in Department of the Gulf; First Lieut. D. C. Houston, major and aide-de-camp, headquarters staff, Army of the Potomac; First Lieut. M. D. McAlester, headquarters staff, Department of the Ohio; First Lieut. and Bvt. Capt. W. E. Merrill, headquarters staff, Department of the Ohio; First Lieut. C. B. Reese, commanding Company C, Engineer Battalion, Army of the Potomac; First Lieut. J. A. Tardy, jr., headquarters staff, Department of the Ohio; First Lieut. C. E. Cross, commanding battalion of engineer troops, headquarters Army of the Potomac; First Lieut. O. E. Babcock, commanding Company D, Engineer Battalion, headquarters Army of the Potomac; Second Lieut. P. H. O'Rorke, colonel of the One hundred and fortieth Regiment New York Volunteers, Army of the Potomac; Second Lieut. A. H. Dutton, colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Army of the Potomac; Second Lieut. R. S. Mackenzie, serving with Burnside's corps, Army of the Potomac; Second Lieut. G. L. Gillespie, attached to Company C, Engineer Battalion, Army of the Potomac; Second Lieut. George Burroughs, on duty connected with defenses of Cumberland Gap; Second Lieut. Charles R. Suter, attached to Company D, Engineer Battalion, Army of the Potomac; Second Lieut. Jared A. Smith, assigned to duty with General Banks; Second Lieut. S. M. Mansfield, colonel Twenty-fourth Connecticut Volunteers; Second Lieut. H. C. Wharton, assigned to duty with General Rosecrans.

ENGINEER SOLDIERS.

By legislation at the late session of Congress the number of these was increased to four companies of 150 men each. Prompt steps were taken to recruit these companies by establishing recruiting stations at a number of the principal cities and towns of the country, and for a time the result was quite successful, but the necessities of the case made it unavoidable to break up these stations and bring the recruits with the recruiting officers into service. Owing to this check the whole number of enlisted men of the corps amounted on the 1st July last to 276 men only. Recently, however, under the regulations permitting recruits to be drawn from the volunteer troops, large numbers have been added to the force, which now is not far from its limit of 600 men. The battalion of four companies is serving with the Army of the Potomac.

MILITARY ACADEMY.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel of Engineers.

HARRISBURG, PA., *November 11, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Four thousand arms and equipments are required at Philadelphia, 10,000 at this place, and 5,000 at Pittsburg. No other supplies are required here. I will ascertain if any are needed at the other depots, but suppose not, as the general order directed that clothing should be promptly provided for the drafted men. Two regiments are organized in Philadelphia; four will be here by evening. No report from Pittsburg as yet. The organizations progress at the camps very satisfactorily, but the men from some of the counties come in but slowly. Berks is behind 500 men.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, November 12, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: In accordance with regulations, I have the honor to submit the annual report of the operations of the Corps of Topographical Engineers during the fiscal year ending 30th of June:

At the beginning of the last fiscal year Lieut. Col. H. Bache was in charge of the Bureau and so continued until December 12, 1861, when he was relieved by Col. S. H. Long. The officers of the corps have been almost exclusively on duty with the headquarters of the several departments and armies in the field. The annual reports of the several officers, hereunto appended,† show them to have been engaged principally in military surveys and reconnaissances, both general and special, connected with the movements of the several armies in the field; in the collection of topographical and statistical information for the use of the different commanders; in the construction of field-works and of batteries for the reduction of permanent works; the construction of block-houses for the protection of bridges; the laying out and construction of intrenchments; in the construction of bridges and the control of the ferriage of troops; in the mustering of troops and in the supervision of and disbursements for the sundry balloon parties in the service.

Ten officers of the corps are on detached service in the command of troops; and the casualties of service and promotions by the acts of August 3 and August 6, 1861, having reduced the number of lieutenants in the corps to seven, by Special Orders, No. 170, of July 24, 1862, seven additional lieutenants, graduates of the Military Academy, who had been originally recommended by the academic staff for promotion in the staff corps of the Army, were transferred from the artillery.‡

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. LONG,
Colonel, Corps of Topographical Engineers.

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* Report omitted.
† Subordinate reports omitted.
‡ Remainder of report omitted as of no historical value.

BOSTON, *November 12, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Will you authorize the continuance of Government bounty to cavalry and artillery three-years' volunteers, to be recruited for General Banks?

JNO. A. ANDREW,
Governor.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 12, 1862.

Governor JOHN A. ANDREW,
Boston, Mass.:

Captain Collins ordered to pay bounty and premium to three-years' volunteers recruited for General Banks' command.

By order of Secretary of War:

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Brigadier-General and Acting Inspector-General.

MADISON, WIS., *November 12, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Very serious disturbances in regard to the draft have occurred in two counties. In Ozaukee County commissioner injured and obliged to flee for his life, and boxes destroyed and houses torn down. I furnished the provost-marshal with 600 men to protect new draft and make arrests. It being impossible to serve notices personally on those drafted, I instructed commissioners to publish by posters or otherwise. Please sanction this course. Provost-marshal has made fifty arrests, and will make more in that and other counties. What shall be done with the men arrested? They ought not to remain in the State. It will take too many to guard them. They are arrested under the proclamation of September 25, for resisting draft.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
November 13, 1862.

Ordered by the President:

That the Attorney-General be charged with the superintendence and direction of all proceedings to be had under the act of Congress of the 17th of July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," in so far as may concern the seizure, prosecution, and condemnation of the estate, property, and effects of rebels and traitors, as mentioned and provided for in the fifth, sixth, and seventh sections of the said act of Congress.

And the Attorney-General is authorized and required to give to the attorneys and marshals of the United States such instructions and directions as he may find needful and convenient touching all such seizures, prosecutions, and condemnations; and, moreover, to authorize all such attorneys and marshals, whenever there may be reasonable ground to fear any forcible resistance to them in the discharge of their respective duties in this behalf, to call upon any military officer in command of the forces of the United States to give to them such aid,

protection, and support as may be necessary to enable them safely and efficiently to discharge their respective duties.

And all such commanding officers are required promptly to obey such call and to render the necessary service as far as may be in their power consistently with their other duties.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

EDW. BATES,
Attorney-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 13, 1862.

Maj. T. T. ECKERT,
Washington, D. C.:

You will transmit the following order to all officers in your department and require its strict observance:

The original copy of every telegram sent by any military or other Government officer must be retained by the telegraph manager or operator, carefully filed, and mailed to this department at the end of the month. In no case will the original copies be given up or destroyed, except to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ANSON STAGER,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, Supt. U. S. Military Telegraph.

(Copy sent by Eckert to Capt. T. B. A. David, Wheeling, Va.; Capt. Samuel Bruch, Louisville, Ky.; Capt. George H. Smith, Saint Louis, Mo.; Capt. R. P. Wade, Cleveland, Ohio.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 13, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I received the communication of the War Department inclosing a copy of a letter from the State Department directing my attention to the statement made by Mr. Sanford, our minister resident at Brussels, a copy of which I inclose for the better understanding of the present communication.*

In obedience to its directions I immediately set about making inquiries through my secret police, and finding it a matter of very grave import as affecting the relations of the French consul here, I undertook a personal examination of the subject. The facts, as substantiated by the documentary and other testimony hereto appended, are substantially these:

The firm of Ed. Gautherin & Co., composed of Ed. Gautherin and Alfred and Jules Le More, doing business in New Orleans, was also concerned in a house in Havre, G. A. Le More & Co. Jules and Alfred Le More, the partners in New Orleans, were also partners in that house. Gautherin & Co. were at first employed in buying tobacco for the French Government. Afterward they were concerned in shipping cotton on joint account. They represent themselves to be agents of Baron Selliere, the contractor for French army clothing.

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* See Watson to Butler, October 22, p. 677, and sub-inclosure therewith.

On the 29th of July, 1861, as will appear by the copy of a contract with the Confederate Government, herewith inclosed and marked X, the original of which is in my possession, Gautherin & Co. agreed to furnish the Confederates with a large amount of cloths for uniforms, which are the cloths spoken of in the communication of Mr. Sanford.

About the 1st of April of this year a cargo of the goods was shipped to Havana and from thence to Matamoras under charge of the senior partner of the house, Edw. Gautherin, now in Europe. That cloth was smuggled across to Brownsville and delivered to Captain Sharkey, quartermaster, and the agent of the Confederate Government. The original invoice and his receipt are hereto annexed, marked E and F.

Between the 14th of April and the 24th of April, the day the fleet passed the forts, Mr. J. B. D. De Bow, produce loan agent of the Confederate States, made application to the Bank ot New Orleans for a loan of $405,000 in coin, without interest, as will appear by the communication hereto annexed, marked C. This proposition was acceded to by the bank upon a pledge made by Payne, Huntington & Co., the junior partner of which firm was the president of the bank, of cotton to be delivered on the plantations in Louisiana and Mississippi. The contract is hereto annexed, marked D.

This transaction was not entered into in good faith, as is confessed by the testimony of the acting president, Mr. Davis, taken from his own lips in short-hand, a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked O. But the transaction was a contrivance by which the specie might be got out of the bank. Specie to this amount was placed in the hands of the French consul, with his full knowledge of the intent of the transaction, and a receipt was given by him to hold it in trust for the Bank of New Orleans. At the same time a pretended sale of the remainder of the specie in bank, amounting to $400,000 for sterling, was made by the bank, and that sum was also placed in the hands of the French consul. These two sums, amounting to $800,000, made substantially the whole specie capital of the bank. This is shown by the confession of the only director of the bank who has not run away into the Confederacy, Mr. Harrell. A copy of his statement is hereto annexed, marked R.

Matters stood in this condition at the time the city of New Orleans was taken possession of by us. Upon my assurance to the banks that if they would return their specie they should be protected, the pretended sale for sterling exchange was rescinded and the French consul sent back the money, and the bank received into its vaults $400,000.

In regard to the $405,000, the French consul, Count Mejan, became uneasy and moved upon the bank to take up his receipt given to the Bank of New Orleans, and gave a new receipt running directly to Gautherin & Co.

At this point of time I ordered all the specie in the hands of the French consul to be sequestered and held until affairs could be investigated. Reverdy Johnson, commissioner of the State Department, came down here, and without investigation, and without knowing anything of the transactions, and without even inquiring of me about them, made such representations to the Department of State that I was ordered to release the French consul from his promise not to deliver up any specie held in his hands without informing me, which order I obeyed. In the meantime Gautherin & Co. had succeeded in delivering their goods to the Confederate agent, and called upon the bank to get their money, which had been deposited in the hands of the French consul. This delivery had not been completed at Brownsville until the 22d of June, and some time in the last of July the bank, through

its officers, gave up its receipts, which were destroyed, and took a receipt, which was dated back to the 16th of April, directly from Gautherin & Co., so that the French consul's name should not appear in the transaction. These facts are established by the testimony of Mr. Belly, the cashier of the bank, which is written out, signed, and sworn to by him, a copy of which is annexed, marked O, P.

The money was sent on board the Spanish man-of-war Blasco de Garay, which left this port September last, and has now returned, and has been carried to Havana, and thence shipped to New York. All this has been done with the knowledge and consent of the consul of France.

You will see by the letter of Mr. Sanford the difficulty which the Confederates had of getting more goods on account of the non-payment of the first bill. Another cargo is now in Havana, not to be delivered, of course, until the first is paid for. By this wrongful, illegal, and inimical interference of the French consul, aided by the Spanish ship-of-war, the money has gone forward, so that the holders of the goods will be ready to ship the remainder for the benefit of the Confederate Army. A more flagrant violation of international law and national courtesy on the part of a consular agent cannot be imagined.

Before I proceeded upon the investigation, not knowing the extent to which the French consul was implicated, I called upon him, and, after showing him a letter received from the commanding general of the Army, in which I was directed to cultivate the most friendly relations with him, I read him the letter of our minister at Brussels, and told him I should desire his friendly aid in making the investigation, and then asked him if he knew anything of the transaction spoken of in Mr. Sanford's letter, or if any money had ever been deposited with him for any such purpose. He, in the most emphatic manner, assured me that he knew nothing of any such transaction. He only knew that there was a French house of the name of Gautherin & Co. in New Orleans, and that no money had ever been deposited with him for any such purpose. I then informed him that it would become my duty to arrest and question Alfred and Jules Le More, the resident partners of the French house. I did so, and they denied all such transactions or refused to answer lest they should "criminate themselves." But, in the meantime, I had possessed myself of their books and papers, and among them I found two accounts, translations of which I inclose, marked B, A, which show the whole transaction, and which also show that one Kossuth, a clerk of the French consul, whose name appears in the account, received $528.25 as a fee for keeping the money within the French consulate, and that a *douceur* was given to Madame Mejan for the purpose of "carrying out the affair well;" that a lawyer was paid to deal with the consul in this matter; and these put together, with the testimony of the president, director, and cashier of the bank, puts the guilt of Count Mejan beyond question. I beg leave to call your attention to this extraordinary account of expenses.

I need not suggest to the Department that it is the duty of the Government at once and peremptorily to revoke the exequator of Count Mejan. He has connived at the delivery of army clothing to the Confederate Army since the occupation of New Orleans by the Federal forces; he has taken away gold from the bank, nearly half a million of its specie, to aid the Confederates, acts which could not have been done without his aid and that of the Spanish ship-of-war Blasco de Garay.

I leave the consul to the Government at Washington. I will take care sufficiently to punish the other alien enemies and domestic traitors concerned in this business whom I have here.

Upon examination of the parties I found that a box containing all the papers relating to the transactions which were not kept with the commercial papers of the house of Gautherin & Co. was usually deposited with the French consul. I wrote to him very politely to have it delivered to me for the purposes of justice. I have again written him, more peremptorily, and he has refused to do so, still concealing the proof of guilt. If produced, I believe it will show him to be one of the five parties concerned in this illegal traffic mentioned in the account of expenses. However that may be, he now covers the criminal, as he lately concealed the booty which he, his wife, and clerk have so largely shared.

I beg leave here to call the attention of the Department to these transactions as showing I was clearly right when I ordered the specie deposits in the hands of Count Mejan to be sequestered. His flag has been made the cover of all manner of illegal and hostile transactions and the booty arising therefrom. I am glad that my action here has thus been vindicated to the world, and that the Government of the United States will be able to demand of the French Government a recall of its treacherous and hostile agent.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

A.—B. F. B.

(Translation.)

Account of charges and expenses of the operation in cloths by Ed. Gautherin & Co., of New Orleans, till August 31, 1862.

1861.		
June 29.	Paid E. Gautherin and Jules Le More to go to Richmond	$481.00
July 20.	Sent to them to Richmond this day	450.00
Aug. 12.	Sent to French consul at Richmond, amount of loan	50.00
	Amount of expenses by E. Gautherin and Jules Le More for voyage from New Orleans to New York and Havre	700.00
1862.		
Mar. 1.	Voyage of Ch. Priolland to Richmond and back	543.00
May 27.	Voyage of Montardier to Richmond and back, five weeks	475.50
	Expenses of L. Grotaers, Antwerp, 19.89 francs	9.98
	Consular charges for deposits and certificates	36.20
	Present to Madame Mejan to bring the affair to a good end	153.00
	Paid Kossuth one-eighth per cent. of $405,000, deposit charges	528.25
	Paid to Feuille for procuring the receipts	500.00
Aug. 31.	Paid Robert, lawyer, fees for proceedings near the authorities and the consul	500.00
	Paid Ch. Priolland, bill of expenses to Matamoras	3,790.00
	Paid Jules Le More, bill of expenses from January 1 to September 1, 1862, $1,589.71, less $500 for Moralles	1,089.71
	Paid Ed. Gautherin, expenses, accounted for in $4,058.50 paid him by Ferran & Dupierris in Havana, accounted for in advances as memorandum, $1,846.75	
	Paid for cabs and transports for nine boxes gold	60.00
	Paid telegraph and postage	150.00
	Paid fire insurance on gold in the consulate, six months, one-half per cent. of $405,000	2,025.00
	Paid river insurance on Blasco de Garay, one-eighth per cent. of $250,000	312.50
	Paid marine insurance from here to New York on gold accredited to account	585.26
	Total	12,439.40

NEW ORLEANS, *August 31, 1862.*

B.—B. F. B.

(Translation.)

Account of charges and expenses of the operation in cloths by Ed. Gautherin & Co., New Orleans, till August 31, 1862.

1861.		
June 29.	By payment to E. Gautherin and Jules Le More, to go to Richmond	$481.00
July 20.	By remittance to them at Richmond	450.00
Aug. 12.	By remittance to French consul at Richmond, loan	50.00
	By expenses of E. Gautherin and Jules Le More for passage from New Orleans to New York and Havre	700.00
1862.		
Mar. 1.	By voyage of Ch. Priolland to Richmond and back	543.00
May 27.	By voyage of Montardier to Richmond, five weeks	475.50
	By expenses of L. Grotaers in Antwerp	9.98
	By consul's fees and certificates	36.20
	By present to Mme. Mejan, to close the affair well	153.00
Aug. 10.	By Col. Le Mat, as a bribe for the affair to start	2,500.00
	By V. Pretat for the bill of Alexander, according to agreement of the five interested parties	5,000.00
	By Kossuth, one-eighth per cent. of $405,000, deposit in consulate	528.25
	By payment to Feuille for getting the receipt	500.00
	By Robert, lawyer, for proceedings with authorities and consul	500.00
31.	By Charles Priolland, expenses to Matamoras	3,790.00
	By Jules Le More, expenses from January 1 to September 1, 1862	1,089.71
	By payment of cabs and transport of nine boxes gold	60.00
	By expenses for telegraph and postage	150.00
	By payment fire insurance on gold in consulate, six months, one-half per cent. on $405,000	2,025.00
	By river insurance on Blasco de Garay, one-eighth per cent. on $250,000	312.50
	By marine insurance from here to New York on specie	585.26
	By E. Gautherin, expenses, paid in sum, $4,058.50, by Ferran & Dupierris, Havana, as a memorandum, $1,846.75	
Total		19,939.40

NEW ORLEANS, *August 31, 1862.*

C.—B. F. B.

NEW ORLEANS, *April 14, 1862.*

The undersigned having been requested to furnish the quartermaster at this post with the means of settling Ed. Gautherin & Co.'s bill for army supplies, amounting to $405,000, desires to borrow that amount from the Bank of New Orleans in coin, without interest, on the credit of the Confederate States, and makes this application for the same.

J. B. D. DE BOW,
Agent Produce Loan.

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
April 14, 1862.

J. B. D. DE BOW,
Agent Produce Loan:

SIR: This bank has received your application for a loan of $405,000 in coin to the Confederate States Government for the purpose of paying the bill of Ed. Gautherin & Co. for army clothing, and hereby accedes to your proposition.

Respectfully, yours,

M. BELLY,
Cashier.

D.—B. F. B.

Messrs. Payne, Huntington & Co., holders of a receipt of J. B. D. De Bow, superintending cotton loan, for $405,000, payable in coin, agree to receive from J. B. D. De Bow a sufficient quantity of Orleans middling cotton, on the basis of 6 cents per pound, to absorb the amount, and J. B. D. De Bow, on the part of the Confederate States, agrees to deliver the same as above to Messrs. Payne, Huntington & Co., upon the following conditions:

First. To be delivered to them within thirty days, free of all charges, on plantation in this State or Mississippi. The planters to store the same until called for, and then deliver it at his usual shipping period in good order and free of charge.

Second. To be protected and guaranteed by the Government against damages and destruction by Confederate officers or citizens.

Third. The usual custom to be followed in relation to sampling, loading, and weighing; but if Messrs. Payne, Huntington & Co. are not satisfied with same they have the privilege of calling in their broker, and if the two do not agree, the latter to have the privilege of calling in a third, and their joint decision shall be final. Entire good crop shall be received, the scale of prices to be fixed on the above basis of 6 cents for Orleans middling.

It is understood and made a part of this agreement that the cotton which will be accepted to fulfill the contract shall be sampled, weighed, and classed by the cotton brokers already selected by the parties, and received by Mr. De Bow and delivered to Messrs Payne, Huntington & Co. upon his classification, according to the scale also agreed upon and in possession of the contracting parties.

WM. H. DAMERON,
President pro tem. Bank of New Orleans.
PAYNE, HUNTINGTON & CO.
J. B. D. DE BOW,
Agent Produce Loan, Confederate States.

NEW ORLEANS, *April 17, 1862.*

E.—B. F. B.

J. B. D. De Bow, esq., Superintendent Produce Loan Office, Confederate States of America, to Ed. Gautherin & Co., Dr.

E. G. C.	B.	182 bales gray cloth, measuring 51,743⅝ yards, at $2.55.....	$139,596.24
E. G. C.	C.	427 bales gray cloth, measuring 134,626⅝ yards, at $1.97½...	265,886.84
		609 bales, measuring 189,368¾ yards.....	405,483.08

Received from the Bank of New Orleans in payment of the above invoice the sum of four hundred and five thousand dollars, leaving unpaid a balance of four hundred and eighty-three dollars and eight cents.

ED. GAUTHERIN & CO.

$405,000.

F.—B. F. B.

Received, Brownsville, June 22, 1862, in good order and condition, from Charles Priolland, and for account of Messrs. Ed. Gautherin & Co., of New Orleans:

Mark.	Number.
E. G. C. B.	182 bales cloth, measuring 54,743⅝ yards, at $2.55 a yard.
E. G. C. C.	427 bales cloth, measuring 134,626⅜ yards, at $1.97½ a yard.

W. L. SHARKEY,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

NEW ORLEANS, *April 16, 1862.*

I certify the above signature.

P. N. LUCKETT,
Colonel, Commanding Lower Rio Grande.

We hereby declare that the signatures above given are genuine, and that Mr. W. L. Sharkey, above named, is the special agent delegated to receive the above-mentioned goods for account of the contracting parties.

We furthermore hereby bind and obligate ourselves to produce, within reasonable time, a duplicate of the foregoing receipt, duly authenticated by the Quartermaster's Department of the Confederate States of America.

ED. GAUTHERIN & CO.

O.—B. F. B.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 13, 1862.

Memorandum of an examination of Mr. Belly, cashier, and Mr. Davis, president, of the Bank of New Orleans, before the commanding general this day:

Mortimer Belly, cashier, says:

I was cashier of the Bank of New Orleans and have been about five years. This transaction of loaning money to the Confederate Government was about the 15th of April. The first I knew of it the paper marked C and B. F. B. came to the bank about April 16, the day of its date, and to that I wrote an answer, which is in the minutes of the bank, by order of the board of directors. Then there was a contract made between the bank and J. B. D. De Bow. This is the contract marked D and B. F. B. Next I was instructed by William H. Dameron, then president of the bank, of the house of Payne, Huntington & Co., to take $405,000 to the French consulate, and took a receipt substantially as follows:

"Received of the Bank of New Orleans $405,000 in gold to be delivered to E. Gautherin & Co., for the payment of an invoice of cloths, said coin to be delivered on the production of certain receipts by a special agent sent by Major Winnemore, assistant quartermaster."

Signed by the Count Mejan.

This is the substance of it as near as I can remember. The receipt was signed by the French consul. I can't say how much he knew about the transaction. He must have known about it from the receipt. Matters went on for two months, and finally the French consul felt uneasy about it and was anxious to get the gold away, and the receipts were exchanged—the one above for a new one. The house or the consul asked for the exchange. Mr. Menard had charge of the transaction. This receipt, marked E and B. F. B., was given me for the old one described above, and afterward another receipt was given also. That is the paper marked F and B. F. B., which was receipted in July upon the final settlement. No entry was made on the books upon the final settlement when the gold left the French consul. This $405,000 was borne on the books as a loan to the Confederate Government, and so appears now. Mr. Menard, at one time acting president of the bank, was the principal man in this business. I took the oath of allegiance September 20. I can't

say why I think it was in July that the money was paid over. I have no data by which I can say whether it was more or less than sixty days ago. De Bow's name did not figure at all in the receipt. I know that the French consul wanted to get the gold into the name of Frenchmen.

M. BELLY.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *November 14, 1862.*

Personally appeared the above-named Mortimer Belly and [testified] under oath that the above statement by him subscribed is true.

WM. L. G. GREENE,
Lieutenant, Second Louisiana Volunteers, Aide-de-Camp,
Judge Provost Court.

Mr. Davis, president of the board, says:

I saw the papers E and F in July. These papers were delivered in July when the transaction was completed. I did not know that the intervening receipt was destroyed. I suppose the exchange was needed to alter the responsibility of the deposits. The original receipt was in the name of the bank. The money was held in trust for the bank. The money was transferred to Gautherin & Co.; that is, the receipts were changed to their name. The bank had a contract to loan so much money or cotton to the Confederate Government.

Question. Why was it deposited in the name of the bank?

Answer. The idea was to move the coin. Most of the banks here sent their money into the Confederate States. The idea of the directors was to move the coin out of the bank and put it where they thought it would be safe.

There was nearly $800,000 sent, as I understood, to the French consulate. So far as this $405,000 was concerned I could not control it. Mr. Gautherin or his partners came several times about it. The French consul held the money for Gautherin & Co. when certain conditions were fulfilled.

Question. Did the consul object to returning the money?

Answer. To my knowledge I can't say that any positive demand was made to him. I don't know that he objected. Never heard it said that he did, in our bank.

Question. You say that you were controlled—overruled—in this matter; now, who controlled you?

Answer. The directory. My own sense of justice to the stockholders was to have the money returned, or rather never to let it go. I am of rather a yielding temper, and I yielded to the transaction as I found it and let it go. Nobody controlled me, positively. In the completion of the transaction I was there and acted with the rest. I was forced by the transactions by which I was surrounded. The other $400,000 was returned and $80,000 was sold to relieve the necessities of the bank. That I opposed. I don't know who it was sold to. It was sold at 26 or 28 per cent. premium. Our circulation has been reduced by that amount.

This $405,000 transaction was closed up in July. I am sure it was in July from the length of time that has passed. Mr. Menard was one of the directors, and he went with the papers, and knowing these gentlemen, and knowing Mr. Du Prasien, Menard was really acting president of the bank at the time. There was no vote of the directors of the bank on the subject. Mr. Harrell, Mr. Menard, and Mr. Moulton were present, and I believe no other director, when the transaction was completed.

True copy from my original notes.

WM. L. G. GREENE,
Lieutenant, Second Louisiana Volunteers, Aide-de-Camp.

P.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 14, 1862.

Memorandum of a statement made by Mortimer Belly, cashier of the Bank of New Orleans, this day before Major-General Butler in explanation of his statement made yesterday:

The first receipt was in substance as described by me yesterday. The French consul wishing to get the gold into the name of a French citizen, that receipt was given up and a new one made running directly to Gautherin & Co.

At the time the bank gave up its claim on the gold, and the settlement was made, the second receipt was given up and a new receipt, upon the invoice, was given, dated back to April 16.

At the same time the original invoice, signed by Captain Sharkey, the agent of the Confederate States, showing the delivery of the goods on the 22d of June, was produced, and a copy of it is annexed to this statement.

M. BELLY.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *November 14, 1862.*

Personally appeared the above named Mortimer Belly and made oath to the statement above written.

WM. L. G. GREENE,
Judge Provost Court.

R.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 13, 1862.

Memorandum of the statement of Benjamin M. Harrell before the commanding general this day:

I was a director in the Bank of New Orleans in April last. I am the only director now here that was present when the loan of $400,000 was made to the Confederate Government. I do not know where the money was deposited or what was done with it. Receipts were to be given the bank upon certain goods being landed in Matamoras. The matter was never brought up in our board after you came here; I am sure of that. The cash capital of the bank was sold for sterling. There was between $300,000 and $400,000, which was put under the protection of a foreign flag.

I never inquired or asked where the $400,000 went. That which we sold for sterling was under the control of the French consul; that came back when your order was issued. I never knew that the $400,000 was there. That matter was a contract completed. The receipts were given when the goods were delivered. That was since you came here, I have no doubt. When the receipts were given up I assented to the money being paid of course.

A correct transcript from my original notes.

WM. L. G. GREENE,
Lieutenant, Second Louisiana Volunteers, Aide-de-Camp.

X.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., July 29, 1861.

ED. GAUTHERIN & CO:

Your proposition to supply cloth for the Army of the Confederate States is accepted.

The Quartermaster's Department agrees to receive and pay for 175,000 yards of sample C, 150,000 yards of sample D, and 50,000 yards of sample B.

The color of B and C to be cadets' gray, and the texture fully to equal the samples.

B to be six-quarters wide, at $2.55 a yard.

C to be six-quarters wide, at $1.97½ a yard.

D to be three-quarters wide, at 18 cents a yard.

The understanding between yourselves and the department is that the above must be delivered between the 15th of November next and the 15th of January, 1862, sooner if possible, the delivery to be at a port of the Confederacy as near the city of Richmond as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. M. SMITH,
Major and Assistant Quartermaster.

VIRGINIA, *to wit:*

I, John Letcher, Governor of the State aforesaid, do hereby certify and make known unto all whom it may concern, that James B. M. Smith, whose name is subscribed to the document annexed, is, and was at the time of subscribing the same, major and quartermaster of the Confederate States of America, authorized to make contracts for the purchase of supplies for the Army of the Confederate States, that his signature is genuine, and that to his official acts full faith, credit, and authority are due and ought to be given.

In testimony whereof I have subscribed my name and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed hereunto.

Done at the city of Richmond the thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-sixth.

JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor:

GEO. W. MUMFORD,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

[Indorsement.]

RICHMOND, VA., *July 30, 1861.*

Presented at the French consulate for verification of the signature of Mr. John Letcher, Governor of the State of Virginia, affixed to the preceding papers.

ALFRED PAUL,
Consul of France.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 12, 1862.

Memorandum of a conversation this day between the commanding general and Alfred Le More and Jules Le More, of the firm of Edward Gautherin & Co., of New Orleans:

ALFRED LE MORE, being examined apart, the following conversation took place:

General BUTLER. You are of the firm of Gautherin & Co.?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. G. L. Moore & Co., of Havre, are your correspondents?

Answer. And brothers also.

Question. At some time were you in treaty purchasing a large quantity of goods at Verviers?

Answer. I wish to ask one question. Do we appear here as accused?

The GENERAL. You are, through the Secretary of State of the United States, of having been engaged in this traffic with the Confederates.

LE MORE. Then I have nothing to answer.

The GENERAL. You may answer or go to prison.

Afterward the following question was put:

Question. The question I put to you is this: Have you been engaged in purchasing cloths or clothing at Verviers, through your agents, for the supply of the rebel army? Now, you may answer that or not, just as you please.

Answer. I have not—myself.

Question. Have you been engaged in any way, directly, in any form, in buying any clothing in Verviers for which drafts are now due and out?

Answer. I don't want to answer that question.

The party protested that he did not hold himself bound to answer to the extent of criminating himself.

Sent to Fort Pickens until further orders.

JULES LE MORE, called.

Question. You are of the firm of Ed. Gautherin & Co., doing business in New Orleans?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. G. L. Moore & Co. are your correspondents at Havre?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Has your house been directly or indirectly engaged in buying goods at Verviers, in Belgium—have you been concerned, or your house, in buying goods there?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Has your house been so engaged?

Answer. I don't know anything about it, as I have not been here for fifteen months. I came here in the Cardenas two months since. I had been in Havana twelve months.

Question. Has any clothing been shipped to you from Europe?

Answer. I don't know anything about it.

Question. Have any goods been shipped by you from New York to Havana?

Answer. I cannot answer that question.

Ordered to be confined in Fort Jackson.

A correct transcript from my original notes.

WM. L. G. GREENE,
Lieutenant, Second Louisiana Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 13, 1862.

Memorandum of the statement of Etienne Nicholas Montardier before Major-General Butler this day:

I am bookkeeper in the house of Ed. Gautherin & Co., 28 Canal street, and have been so employed over four years. The partners are Edward Gautherin, Alfred and Jules Le More. Alfred is the older of the two. When I was first with them they used to buy tobacco for the contractor of the French Government. They had been so doing two years; since then they have been shipping cotton to Europe for joint account with other parties. They were also engaged in the tobacco business at the same time. They had no other regular business. Their correspondents at Havre were J. R. Le More & Co.—Le More's brother—but I believe J. R. Le More is alone in that firm. I know something of the house being engaged in trade in military clothing. It was an outside transaction in which the three partners and two other persons were engaged. No entry was entered in the books as the business was going except after the money was received. Colonel Le Mat I have not seen for some time and don't know whether he is here or in Europe. The other man concerned is Jules Des Martines. I don't believe Mr. Pretat had any contract with the Confederate Government. He was in Richmond and acted as the friend of Gautherin and

the partners. I was sent to Richmond about four or five days before the Federals came to New Orleans. I staid there about ten or twelve days. I got back here May 27.

Gautherin & Co. and the partners undertook to sell cloth to the Confederate Government for a certain price. There was something like 500 or 600 bales. There were two lots, one amounting to $405,000; the other lot has never been delivered. It is or was in Havana. It was consigned to Ferran & Dupierris, I believe. The first lot was delivered a little before I started for Richmond. Mr. Gautherin was at Matamoras with the vessel about two or three weeks before April 23, and then went back to Havana with the cloth; afterward he went to Matamoras again, and the cloth was shipped in several small vessels. I know the cloth was shipped because Ed. Gautherin & Co. got a receipt from some Confederate officer for it. I don't know where the receipt is. Mr. Le More used to keep all those things to himself, sometimes in a private safe, sometimes in a box. The box was kept at the French consulate. He used to send for that four or five times a week. They got the money two months or six weeks ago by some agreement with one of the banks of New Orleans. It was in gold. The money was loaned by the bank of New Orleans to the commissioner and was deposited in the hands of the French consul about fifteen days before the Federal fleet arrived here. I did not meet Count Mejan in Richmond. I do not know of any money being paid to the count—none to himself. There was some $400 or $500 paid for keeping the gold. I know that there was money paid to Kossuth, the clerk of the French consul, for keeping this money. There is in the account you see something charged for a present for Madame Mejan. It was really only $13; that charge of $153 charged for it is a forced account to show to somebody. There was no intention to bribe the consul. Alfred Le More said he did not know why he should not have charged it to the firm instead of paying it himself. I saw the Count Mejan since 12 o'clock yesterday. I had no conversation with him on this subject. It is charged $153. There is a book where the real account is entered. I made these accounts (two accounts marked A and B. F. B. and B and B. F. B.) This false entry was made to show Baron Selliere, whose agent they were. The last time we settled the whole affair we made an entry on the books. We make only a whole entry at last—not as the affair goes on. These two accounts, marked A and B, were made out by Alfred Le More and copied by the young man under the direction of A. Le More and myself, and copies were given to the other partners of the firm. Robert, the lawyer, has an office in Commercial Place. He is now in Havana. The Count Mejan must have known about the transaction. I have never heard him talk about it, but he must have known something about it. He must have known from where he received the money. I think it was deposited in the name of De Bow. At any rate, it was Mr. De Bow that paid for this, but I didn't know much about this business. They kept it to themselves and I only know what they could not help to let me know.

Question. What did you say to the French consul yesterday?

Answer. I had something to do about my papers—my certificate. As I knew Mr. Le More had been taken away, I asked him if I would be well protected by my papers. He told me I was all right: that I was a French subject.

Question. Was not something said about this transaction between you and somebody in the consulate yesterday?

Answer. No, sir. Yesterday I saw Mr. Kossuth. He told me about this affair, that Mr. Le More had been taken up.

Question. Was not something said about Mrs. Mejan and the present?

Answer. No, sir. I said to Kossuth, it is put down in the account that you have received $400 or $500; that was all that was said.

Question. Did you say anything to Mejan about it?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Where did you meet Kossuth?

Answer. In the evening at his house. I said to him, Mr. Kossuth, you must remember that the account has been made, and that you are put down for $500 and some dollars. He said it was all right. Four hundred and five thousand dollars was paid into the French consulate for the first lot. Nothing was paid in for the second lot, as it never was delivered. I have been in this country since March, 1849. I came to New Orleans in March, 1851. We borrowed some money, $50, of the French consul in Richmond.

E. N. MONTARDIER.

NEW ORLEANS, *November 13, 1862.*

Personally appeared E. N. Montardier and made oath that this statement, by him subscribed, is true.

WM. L. G. GREENE,
Judge Provost Court.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 13, 1862.

Major-General Butler's compliments to Count Mejan, and he is informed by a witness under examination that Mr. Alfred Le More's box of papers, which implicates him in fraud upon the Government, is in your possession. You will be kind enough to forward it by the bearer, Major Clemence.

Respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Translation.)

NEW ORLEANS, *November 13, 1862.*

Count Mejan, consul of France, presents his compliments to General Butler and must declare to him that he has no box with papers belonging to Mr. Alfred Le More in his possession.

The consul of France in the same time takes the liberty to observe to General Butler that in the case he should have such papers in his possession it would be impossible for him to give them up without the formal consent and the presence of the parties interested.

With respect,

COUNT MEJAN,
Consul of France.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 13, 1862.

Count MEJAN:

SIR: Alfred Le More states that his box is in your possession. Will you or will you not give it up? Will you state to me that it has not been in your possession since yesterday morning?

By command of Major-General Butler:

H. C. CLARKE,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

(Translation.)

CONSULATE OF FRANCE,
New Orleans, November 13, 1862.

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding Army of the Gulf:

SIR: I received this evening your letter, through which your aide-de-camp, Lieut. H. C. Clarke, demands, by your order, if I will, "yes or no," give up a certain box belonging to Mr. Alfred Le More. I had

already the honor to inform you that the said box was not in my possession, and I have nothing to add to this declaration.

With respect,

COUNT MEJAN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 14, 1862.

Count MEJAN,
Consul of France:

SIR: Major-General Butler desires to know if you will return a direct answer to his question, "Whether the box of papers belonging to the criminal Le More has been in your possession since the arrest of the criminal, or not?"

Respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Translation.)

CONSULATE OF FRANCE,
New Orleans, November 14, 1862.

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding Army of the Gulf:

SIR: The box which you demand as belonging to Mr. Alfred Le More is no more in my possession, as I had the honor to inform you. It has been withdrawn from the consulate on the morning of the 12th. I have not been informed of the hour in which these gentlemen have been arrested. I cannot know, therefore, if it had been withdrawn before or after the arrest.

With respect,

COUNT MEJAN.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *November 13, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have two regiments of cavalry in the field without a carbine, and part of another. It is a source of deep mortification to our troops, and I ask it as a special favor that they may be supplied at once.

O. P. MORTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 13, 1862.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

When the Army of the Potomac was organized the cavalry were armed with sabers and pistols, and carbines were rejected by the chief of cavalry as useless, and it is only very lately that carbines have been introduced into that army, so that if your troops have no other cause of mortification than the absence of carbines, their condition will not be very bad. The Government is making efforts to supply carbines as rapidly as possible, but as the fashion has changed and

every cavalry regiment now demands them, all cannot be supplied immediately. You shall have them as quick as possible.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *November 13, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have adopted the policy of giving commissions to old regiments in the field about in proportion to the number of men that each regiment has, which I ask you to approve. This policy has already reduced the number of officers 379, and is saving the Government already about $50,000 per month.

DAVID TOD

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 13, 1862.

His Excellency Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

Your telegram of to-day has been referred to Brigadier-General Ketchum, who has charge of all accounts for expenses in raising troops.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 14, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: I beg leave to inclose to you a digest of the laws of France upon the subject of slavery, which an eminent French lawyer has prepared for me.

As every owner of slaves loses his nationality by owning them (*entraînera la perte de la qualité de citoyen Français*), it becomes a vital question here, where every man of any property is an owner of slaves and every other man claims to be a French citizen, what is the slave owner's status. The French consul claims that losing a quality of a French citizen only means that he loses his right to vote in France. I claim, on the contrary, that the loss is of nationality.

In support of this proposition I find that a subject of France who takes an oath of allegiance to a foreign power and becomes a citizen thereof suffers *la perte de la qualité de citoyen Français*, the civil code using the same word in both cases. Is it to be said that the code, in the case of the abjuration by the French citizen of his Government, means only that he loses his right to vote in France, or does he lose his French nationality?

I am in much need of the instructions of the State Department upon this topic, and await with impatience an authoritative exposition of it.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

COURT JOURNAL.

General collection of jurisprudence.

Supplement, Slavery. Volume First, Slaves. No. 40.

First. In 1848, upon the advent of the Republic, one of the first acts of the Provisional Government was to institute a commission ordered to prepare the act of emancipation of the slaves in the colonies of the French Republic, March 4, 1848.

Second. A short time afterward the decree of April 27, 1848, was rendered, which abolished slavery in all the French colonies and possessions.

Third. Article 8 of this decree accorded a delay of three years to all French citizens established in foreign countries to set free or alienate the slaves belonging to them. A law of February 11, 1851, fixed the delay at ten years.

Fifth. Later the article 6 of the constitution of November 4, 1848, proclaimed that slavery could not exist upon any French soil.

Sixth. At last the terms of article 4 of the Senate of May 3, 1854, were: "Slavery can never be re-established in the French colonies."

However, in proclaiming the freedom of slaves the decree of April 27, 1848, granted that an indemnity should be accorded to planters and the "National Assembly" should arrange the quota (article 5). This was the object of the law of April 30, 1849.

The indemnity has been accorded.

Therefore the Provisional Government has, by two energetical acts, resolutely decided the question of the emancipation of the slaves.

The first is the emancipation in the short time of two months. This is article 1 of the decree of April 27, 1848.

The second is explained in article 8 of the same decree.

This article reads as follows:

In future, even in foreign countries, it is forbidden to any Frenchman to possess, purchase, or sell slaves, and to participate, directly or indirectly, in any traffic or emolument of that kind; any infraction of these provisions will entail the loss of French citizenship.

Nevertheless those Frenchmen who find themselves affected by these prohibitions at the time of the promulgation of the present decree will be allowed a delay of three years to conform to it. Those who shall become possessors of slaves in foreign countries by heritage, gift, or marriage must, under the same penalty, either free or alienate them within the same period, calculating from the day when their possession will have commenced.

Law modifying paragraph 2 of article 8, decree of April 22, 1848, relative to proprietors of slaves. (Bull. Official, No. 5627. May 28, 1858. Promulgated June 5.)

Article 1, paragraph 2, of article 8 of the decree of April 27, 1848, is modified as follows:

The present article is not applicable to proprietors of slaves whose possession is anterior to the decree of April 27, 1848, whether resulting from succession, donation during life, or testamentary, or from matrimonial agreement.

[NOVEMBER 14, 1862.—For Butler to Stanton, transmitting order of sequestration (General Orders, No. 91, Department of the Gulf, November 9, 1862), see Series I, Vol. XV, p. 592.]

FRANKFORT, KY., *November 14, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

We are raising nine-months' men in lieu of draft, encouraging principally among those whose homes have been desolated by the rebels. It will be an act of humanity to permit them to be paid one month's advanced pay, and to be mustered in as soon as a company is received, and to let quartermaster's, medical, ordnance, and commissary stores be drawn for them while organizing, as provided for by paragraph No. 4, General Orders, No. 75, of July 8, 1862. Many of the families of these people are to-day in want. I earnestly entreat you to do all that can be legally done for them.

JAMES F. ROBINSON,
Governor of Kentucky.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 14, 1862.

Ordered, That Brigadier-General Hamilton, Military Governor of Texas, be, and he is hereby, authorized to raise and muster into the service of the United States two regiments of Texas Volunteers, to be organized according to the rules and regulations of the service, and when raised to be under his command, unless otherwise directed by the military commander or by this Department.

General Hamilton is also authorized to appoint and commission provisionally the line and staff officers of said regiments, making report of his proceedings to this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 14, 1862.

Brigadier-General HAMILTON,
Military Governor of Texas:

SIR: The commission you have received expresses on its face the nature and extent of the duties and power devolved on you by the appointment of Military Governor of Texas.

Instructions have been given to Major-General Banks to aid you in the performance of your duty and the exercise of your authority. He has also been instructed to detail an adequate military force for the special purpose of a Governor's guard, and to act under your directions.

It is obvious to you that the great purpose of your appointment is to re-establish the authority of the Federal Government in the State of Texas and to provide the means of maintaining peace and security to the loyal inhabitants of that State until they shall be able to establish a civil government. Upon your wisdom and energetic action much will depend in accomplishing that result. It is not deemed necessary to give any specific instruction, but rather to confide in your sound discretion to adopt such measures as circumstances may demand. Specific instructions will be given when requested.

You may rely upon the perfect confidence and full support of the Department in the performance of your duties.

With respect, I am, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 14, 1862.

Major-General BANKS,
Commanding, &c.:

SIR: I have the pleasure of presenting to you Brigadier-General Hamilton, who has been appointed Military Governor of Texas, with orders to report to and be subject to your direction.

The nature and extent of Governor Hamilton's authority and jurisdiction are expressed in his commission, which will be exhibited to you. Between him and yourself the President expects cordial co-operation for the restoration of the authority of the Federal Government.

The province of Governor Hamilton is to re-establish and maintain, under military form, the functions of civil government, until the loyal inhabitants of Texas shall be able to assert their constitutional rights and privileges. In order to maintain peace and enforce respect, the Governor must be supported by a sufficient military force, to be detailed by you from your command, and report to him and act under his direction.

You will please detail such force as may be adequate for this purpose, to be designated as a governor's guard, and to be commanded by a competent officer. You will also at all times, upon the Governor's requisition, support his authority and enforce his orders by a military force competent for the occasion.

The well-known patriotism and discretion for which the Governor and yourself are distinguished render it superfluous to give any further general instructions. The President expects from your harmonious and intelligent action the most favorable results.

With great respect, I am, yours, &c.,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, November 15, 1862.

General Order respecting the observance of the Sabbath day in the Army and Navy.

The President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, desires and enjoins the orderly observance of the Sabbath by the officers and men in military and naval service. The importance for man and beast of the prescribed weekly rest, the sacred rights of Christian soldiers and sailors, a becoming deference to the best sentiment of a Christian people, and a due regard for the Divine will, demand that Sunday labor in the Army and Navy be reduced to the measure of strict necessity.

The discipline and character of the national forces should not suffer, nor the cause they defend be imperiled, by the profanation of the day or name of the Most High. At this time of public distress, adopting the words of Washington in 1776, "men may find enough to do in the service of God and their country without abandoning themselves to vice and immorality." The first general order issued by the Father of his Country after the Declaration of Independence indicates the spirit in which our institutions were founded and should ever be defended: "The general hopes and trusts that every officer and man will endeavor to live and act as becomes a Christian soldier, defending the dearest rights and liberties of his country."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 15, 1862.

Applications having been made by ladies to go to their friends and families in the South, notice is hereby given that all applicants must make a written statement to this office, verified by oath, between this date and the 16th day of December next, setting forth: (1) The name, age, and residence of the applicant. (2) The date when she came within the military lines of the United States; for what purpose and where she has since resided. (3) The place she desires to go to, and the purpose or object thereof. The persons to whom leave may be granted will be sent with suitable escort from Washington to the lines of the U. S. forces in Virginia, with such personal effects as shall be allowed to pass. No person will be allowed to take more than one trunk or package of female wearing apparel, weighing not over 100 pounds, and subject to inspection; and any attempt or effort to smuggle contraband property will forfeit the same and subject the party to imprisonment during the war.

L. C. TURNER,
Major and Judge-Advocate.

WASHINGTON, *November 15, 1862.*

Major-General BANKS,
Astor House, New York City:

If there is transportation at hand, the regiments of Parker and of Corcoran's brigade will be sent now; if not, they must wait for another convoy. There is no time to be lost, and you must move immediately with what troops you can get ready. The co-operating column is nearly prepared. Delay may disarrange the plan. Moreover, this fine weather must not be lost.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NEW YORK, N. Y., *November 15, 1862.*

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch in cipher received 1.45 p. m. We are making every possible exertion to expedite our departure. No delay will occur that is not compelled by the necessity of waiting for the organization of the artillery.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1862.

GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,
Frankfort, Ky.:

I am directed to acknowledge the reception of your telegram of yesterday and to state that the law will not allow the payment of the advance pay to the persons mentioned by you.

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Brigadier-General, Acting Inspector-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1862.

GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,
Frankfort, Ky.:

The Secretary of War directs me to say he will receive the volunteers mentioned in your telegram of yesterday by companies or regiments as fast as properly organized.

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Brigadier-General, Acting Inspector-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *November 15, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

My instructions are to receive substitutes on the day of muster, but not thereafter, unless the substitute enters an old regiment for the long term. This meets the approbation of the Governor and provides for every case of seeming hardship. I have just been showing your instructions to Governor Curtin to permit drafted men already mustered to furnish substitutes to include the 24th instant, and to allow all not yet mustered ten days after muster to furnish them. My opinion is that these instructions will retard the organizations now going on and create delay in collecting the delinquents. I should be pleased to receive some modification of these orders. It is important that provost-marshals should be appointed to collect all the absentees. I understand a list of names has been furnished. The purchase of horses for the cavalry regiments is progressing satisfactorily—about 200 daily.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 15, 1862.

Adjutant-General THOMAS, *Harrisburg:*

You are authorized to change the order in respect to substitutes in whatever respect may be best for the service, not extending the time. You were directed to take such measures as would bring the force into the field in the shortest period. Addison Stockton, of Pittsburg, was authorized to raise a regiment of cavalry, to be commanded by him if approved by the Governor. Recently I have heard that there is some objection to him. The approval of the Governor was an express condition of the authority, and the Governor will exercise his discretion.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 16, 1862.*

Major-General BANKS,
Astor House, New York City:

I fear I have not made myself understood. It is the wish of the War Department that the Fort Monroe expedition should not wait for that from New York. They have separate convoys and can go separately.

H. W. HALLECK,

HEADQUARTERS BANKS' EXPEDITION,
New York, N. Y., November 16, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your telegraph of last night just received. There is transportation at Fort Monroe for Emory's division only. There will be no delay for any cause except to get the troops of my command here and provide transports for them. Several regiments of infantry are now here. During the early part of the week I expect from five to eight regiments more and several companies of artillery, which will be ready to embark as soon as the transports are ready. At present there is not an artillery soldier here belonging to my command.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 17, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

Col. Felix A. Reeve is duly authorized to raise a regiment of Tennessee troops. You will recognize the organization and furnish supplies to the recruits on his requisition.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MADISON, WIS., *November 17, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I telegraphed you November 12th and since, asking as to the disposal of prisoners arrested for violently resisting draft by provost-marshal. Will you please reply? More troubles are threatening. I cannot with force at my disposal guard prisoners and enforce draft. I have 150 prisoners now here. What shall I do with them?

E. SALOMON,
Governor.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 18, 1862.

The SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the usual annual report of the operations of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1862:

On the 30th of June, 1861, the termination of the preceding fiscal year, the balances in the hands of officers acting in this department amounted, as stated in the last annual report from this office, to		$2,536,597.96
To which are to be added—		
1. Remittances, third quarter 1861	$24,470,137.70	
Remittances, fourth quarter 1861	41,152,760.00	
Remittances, first quarter 1862	48,732,399.64	
Remittances, second quarter 1862	59,299,684.71	
		173,654,982.05
2. Proceeds of sales of property, rent of buildings, &c		156,839.59
Total amount to be accounted for		176,348,419.60

From which are to be deducted—		
1. Expenditures by officers, the accounts for which have been received and subjected to the usual administrative examination, viz, prior to the fiscal year, the accounts for which were not received in time for the last annual report	$1,639,095.68	
In the first quarter of the fiscal year	14,517,026.75	
In the second quarter of the fiscal year	22,883,121.71	
In the third quarter of the fiscal year	1,570,745.59	
In the fourth quarter of the fiscal year	21,157.92	
	40,631,147.65	
2. Canceled requisitions and drafts returned by officers to the U. S. Treasurer not used	817,354.00	
3. Expenditures for which requisitions have been issued to individuals upon certificates of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury	3,307,961.35	
		$14,756,463.00
Balance due June 30, 1862, after deducting the expenditures ascertained upon an administrative examination		131,591,956.60
From which there is to be made a further deduction of the amount of expenditures, as ascertained from accounts for the same period, which have been received and registered, but of which no administrative examinations have yet been made	$105,248,109.27	
Less the amount shown by these accounts to have been received from sales of property, rent of buildings, &c	346,171.43	
		101,901,937.84
Leaving an outstanding balance, due June 30, 1862, of		26,690,018.76
Which is made up as follows, viz:		
1. Amount in the hands of officers and agents unaccounted for (as ascertained from balances found due upon examination of their last accounts received, and from their receipts for advances made by officers whose accounts have been rendered), $5,863,709.93. Of this amount the sum of		122,110.81
is due for quarters prior to the commencement of the last fiscal year, a great portion of which is in the hands of officers who have resigned and taken up arms against the Government, and is lost to the department; the balance (the greater portion of which will probably be accounted for hereafter) is due for the following quarters, viz:		
For the third quarter, 1861	$197,308.97	
For the fourth quarter, 1861	611,872.30	
For the first quarter, 1862	1,742,619.97	
For the second quarter, 1862	3,189,797.88	
		5,741,599.12
2. Amount of requisitions drawn in favor of officers not taken up		15,580,805.72
The greater portion of this, though remitted within the last fiscal year, could not have been received at its termination, and will be accounted for hereafter.		
3. The remainder is distributed among the officers and agents disbursing at the various posts and stations, and in the field, and is applicable to the payment of debts contracted during the year and remaining unpaid, by which it will undoubtedly be absorbed; it is		5,245,503.11
Total balance, as above		26,690,018.76

The amounts paid during the year (including those for purchases made and services rendered in the preceding year, and not included in the last annual report), so far as the accounts have been received, examined, and analyzed, were—

1. For regular supplies, viz:	
Fuel	$507,637.72
Forage	3,139,552.73

1. For regular supplies, viz:		
Straw	$40,259.02	
Stationery	70,103.05	
		$3,757,552.52
2. For incidental expenses of the Army:		
Postage	40,812.75	
Expenses of courts-martial	6,070.24	
Expresses and escorts	12,990.40	
Burial expenses	11,498.64	
Guides, interpreters, and spies	29,849.44	
Clerks and agents	154,408.99	
Pay of wagon and forage masters	4,369.15	
Laborers	144,213.00	
Soldiers on constant labor	147,187.10	
Hire of veterinary surgeons	2,213.36	
Office furniture	18,628.93	
Medicine for horses and other animals	8,990.47	
Forges, blacksmiths, and shoeing tools	34,154.13	
Horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing	108,663.32	
Recovering stray horses	166.75	
Picket rope	1,512.74	
Apprehension of deserters	11,773.11	
Telegraph contingencies	78,880.69	
		816,383.21
3. Cavalry and artillery horses		6,202,834.04
4. Transportation and supply of prisoners		45,018.95
5. Barracks and quarters:		
For rents	$218,156.30	
For construction and repairs	641,108.22	
		849,264.52
6. Mileage, or transportation of officers and baggage		148,173.99
7. Transportation:		
Of clothing	$116,443.86	
Of ordnance	211,921.36	
Of subsistence	340,386.76	
Of troops and supplies	14,158,727.85	
		14,827,479.83
8. Purchase of stoves		32,477.34
9. For materials for, and amount expended in, the preparation and purchase of clothing, camp and garrison equipage		13,138,490.41
10. Collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers		47,428.81
11. Gun-boats on the Western waters		184,657.00
12. Special expenditures for other departments, and under special appropriations, viz:		
For Medical Department	$37,217.70	
For Army contingencies	13,857.16	
For Ordnance Department	263,321.65	
For Pay Department	198.86	
For Subsistence Department	12,993.82	
For Engineer Department	245,557.93	
For Topographical Engineer Department	5,698.46	
For Treasury Department	189.38	
For State Department	142.43	
For recruiting service	1,010.95	
For building hospital and magazine at Key West	3,841.40	
For Indian Bureau	55.00	
For constructing stables at Carlisle Barracks	527.61	
For signal service	3.00	
For revenue service	167.00	
For building and repairing Fort Abercrombie	7.98	
		584,790.33
		40,634,450.95
Amount of errors, &c., ascertained in officers' accounts		3,303.30
Total expenditure of which the accounts have been examined and analyzed		40,631,147.65

From the above statement it will be seen that the accounts for only about one-fourth of the expenditures by the officers of this department, during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1862, have at this date passed the administrative examination and analyzation which the law requires them to receive in this office before being reported to the Treasury for final examination and settlement.

The clerical force of this office, though a number of temporary clerks have been employed in addition to the regular and authorized force, is insufficient to examine the accounts with promptness.

The number of officers making reports and returns is very large. There are not less than 1,000 regiments or parts of regiments in the service. Each of these regiments has a regimental quartermaster, who is in charge of valuable property, of which he is required by the regulations to make monthly and quarterly returns. Under the law of last year he is required also, if he receives or expends any public money, to send in monthly accounts.

From the inexperience of many of these officers they fail to render their accounts and make their returns punctually, and those received require correction.

From the regimental quartermasters alone thus over 12,000 accounts and sets of returns are to be expected annually.

The brigade quartermasters and the quartermasters of the Regular Army, who act as chiefs to army corps or armies in the field, or who are in charge of the important depots for the purchase and manufacture of supplies, are charged with the expenditure of large sums of money, and their accounts are very voluminous. There are now nearly 300 of these officers, whose accounts will number in a year 3,600.

Every officer commanding a company in either the Regular or Volunteer Army is responsible for the clothing received by him for issue to the men of his command, and is required to make quarterly returns thereof. As, in an army of 1,000,000 men, there will be not less than 10,000 company commanders, there should be 40,000 clothing returns received and examined in this office.

The correspondence with officers who fail to make their returns within the time required by the regulations, and with those whose returns are imperfect or incorrect, involves much labor.

After consultation with the experienced officers and clerks who have heretofore performed this duty, I consider that it will require an addition to the force of this office of 120 clerks to examine in a reasonable time the mass of accounts and returns which have accumulated during the past year, and to keep up the correspondence necessary to settle the accounts promptly hereafter, and to compel officers to make their returns regularly and correctly.

The labor now imposed upon certain officers of this department is too great. It is physically impossible to examine properly all the papers which must be submitted to the heads of certain branches of the office. The consequence is delay in the transaction of public business. The subjects of the most pressing importance are attended to, while others are laid aside and sometimes overlooked. The great duty of this department is to provide for and supply the wants of the Army. This has been accomplished. Its second duty, of no less importance, is, by proper examination of the reports, returns, and accounts of its officers, to enforce a strict economy in the disbursements of public money and a strict accountability for the public property in charge of its officers.

The force of this office has not been sufficient to examine the accounts and returns promptly, or even to compel their regular rendition, and doubtless the public Treasury and the public creditors have suffered in consequence.

I recommend that Congress be requested to authorize the employment of three officers, to be styled "auditors of the Quartermaster's Department," who, under the direction of the Quartermaster-General, and acting by his authority and in his name, may take charge of the administrative examination of the accounts and returns of both money and property in this office. The duty is one of high importance, and though technically and legally the examination is required to be made by the Quartermaster-General, and should be made by his authority and under his direction, it is not physically possible for him to inspect all the papers in person, or to take action on any but the more important questions arising on their examination. The unsettled accounts now in this office amount to $105,000,000, and over $5,000,000 are in the hands of officers who have not yet made their returns or transmitted their accounts.

The auditors of the Quartermaster's Department, here proposed, should be persons of high reputation, of business capacity and experience, and the salary should be such as to secure the services of well qualified men.

The accounts of the department divide themselves into classes as follows:

1. Clothing, camp and garrison equipage.

2. Transportation by land and water, with all its means and supplies, as animals, wagons, ambulances, forage, steam and sail vessels, boats, and the men necessary to take care of and manage them.

3. Regular and contingent supplies of the department—hospitals, barracks and quarters, fuel, mileage of officers, expenses of courts-martial, military boards and commissions, stationery, &c.

With a sufficient addition to the clerical force of the office, with the three officers above named to assist the Quartermaster-General, it is believed that it would be possible to dispatch the business relating to settlement of accounts with that promptness required alike by justice to the interests of the Government and of the officers of the department.

CHANGE IN MODE OF SETTLING ACCOUNTS.

By the law of July 17, 1862, to provide for the more prompt settlement of accounts of disbursing officers, all disbursing officers are required to transmit their accounts monthly direct to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury. The regulations heretofore in force required officers to transmit their accounts direct to the heads of the several departments or bureaus under whose direction they served. It was made the duty of the Quartermaster-General to cause the returns and accounts of officers serving in that department to pass through a rigid administrative scrutiny before transmitting the money accounts to the proper officer of the Treasury Department for settlement.

The decision of the Quartermaster-General was to be indorsed on each account. It was his duty to bring to the notice of the Secretary of War all accounts or matters of account which required and merited it; to notify the disbursing officer of all suspensions or disallowances, that he might have early opportunity to submit explanation or take an appeal to the Secretary of War.

When the account was suspended or disallowed in the proper office of the Treasury Department, or explanation or evidence required from the officer, the regulations direct the officer to be notified thereof by the Quartermaster-General, and all vouchers, evidence, or explanation were required to be returned to the Treasury Department through the Quartermaster-General's Office. This examination was intended to enable the Secretary of War, through the head of the Quartermaster-General's Department and of the other military bureaus, to control the officers of the War Department in the expenditure of the appropriations for the Army.

If the accounts are sent direct from the disbursing officers to the Treasury, they may be settled there without any knowledge on the part of the Secretary of War, or of the heads of the bureaus, of the manner in which the disbursements have been conducted. The Quartermaster-General would have no control over, no knowledge of the prices paid for, the various supplies which it is his duty to procure for the Army; no knowledge of the cost of transportation of troops, of the prices at which vessels are chartered, and, in fact, no control over the expenditure and application of the public money within the department. The officers of the Treasury are not supposed to be skilled in the technical knowledge of all the various departments, and their examination of accounts has heretofore, except as to correctness of forms, figures, and receipts and proofs, been guided by the administrative examination of the several bureaus.

This administrative examination appears to be, by the new law, dispensed with; at least, the law provides no means to enable the Quartermaster-General to accomplish it, and permits the Auditor, who is to receive the accounts directly from the officer, to settle them without any reference to the War Department or the Quartermaster-General. Some accounts transmitted direct to the Auditor have been by him referred to the Quartermaster-General, with a request that they may be submitted to such examination.

Believing that some supplemental law would be necessary to carry out the intention of Congress and to secure a proper control over the expenditures of this department by its head, its officers have, with your approbation, been required, while transmitting their accounts, in compliance with the new law, direct to the Auditor, to send triplicate copies to this office for examination. This increases the labor of keeping accounts, already onerous; but the law permits it to be required, and there seems to be no other way by which the department can have knowledge of or control over the expenditures for which it is accountable. The administrative examination being preliminary, and the Treasury examination and settlement final, time is lost by sending the accounts first to the Treasury.

The plan of requiring all disbursing officers to transmit by every mail direct to the head of the department in which they serve, duplicates of all paid and certified vouchers in their hands, has been suggested, and it is respectfully recommended to your consideration. It is believed to possess many advantages, both to the Government and to the disbursing officer, over both the present methods, which requires them to be transmitted monthly, and the quarterly transmission heretofore required.

In so large a business as is now transacted under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department many legal questions arise, for the settlement of which some officer of legal skill and knowledge should be provided. Claims for damages by the breach of contract; suits for

failure of contractors; suits against delinquent officers and agents or their bondsmen; investigation of titles to land and tenements rented—to vessels to be chartered or purchased; preparing leases, bonds, charter-parties, contracts, agreements, &c. I recommend that for this purpose there be appointed a solicitor of the Quartermaster's Department.

With the small army which the country has heretofore maintained, such legal questions as arise could be referred by the Secretary of War to the Attorney-General; but the cases on which the Quartermaster-General is required to decide, and in which investigation by a skillful legal adviser is needed, are now numerous, and it would be for the benefit of the service were such an officer provided and attached to the office.

OFFICE ROOMS.

The rooms assigned to this office in Winder's Building do not afford space for the accommodation of its clerks or the filing of its records. The reports, returns, and accounts of an expenditure of many millions annually must all pass through this office. Many of them, after an examination which requires the papers to be kept in the office for months, are transmitted to the Treasury Department; but many are filed and preserved for reference in this office. They relate to public expenditures, and are the records of the transactions of the Government and its officers—the evidence of the honest or dishonest application of vast sums of money and property of great value. The place of their deposit should be safe against fire or accident. It would not be safe for the Government, or just to its officers, to deposit such records in buildings not permanent and fire-proof.

I recommend that Congress be asked to provide for the extension of Winder's Building to the north. The building is of simple and cheap construction, is fire-proof, and may ultimately be extended with advantage to cover the whole square on which it is situated.

GUN-BOAT FLEET.

Shortly after the outbreak of the rebellion, upon the requisition of Lieutenant-General Scott, with the approval of the Secretary of War, this department commenced the construction of a fleet of steam gun-boats for service on the Western rivers. The result was the creation, by construction, purchase, or capture, of a fleet of forty-five vessels, of an aggregate burden of 19,464 tons; of a flotilla of thirty-eight mortar boats, or rafts, each fitted for a 13-inch sea-coast mortar; and one wharf-boat of 4,000 tons burden.

The fleet contained 3 iron-clad steam gun-boats of 1,000 tons each, 7 iron-clad steam gun-boats of 512 tons each, 8 wooden gun-boats and 2 steam-rams, besides 13 steam-tugs of 30 tons each, used as tenders to the fleet.

The mortar boats, of which thirty-eight were built at Saint Louis, by direction of General Frémont, were rafts or blocks of solid timber, of sufficient burden to carry and permit to be served upon the deck of each, one 13-inch sea-coast mortar, using a charge of thirty pounds of powder.

The other vessels of the fleet served as tenders, dispatch boats, transports, ordnance and magazine ships, hospital ships, and store-ships.

The fleet was commenced under the superintendence of Commander (now Captain) John Rodgers, of the U. S. Navy.

The command was afterward transferred to Captain (now Admiral) Foote, of the Navy, whose energy, gallantry, and skill have been conspicuous in the organization, construction, and command of the fleet. At Forts Henry and Donelson, at Island No. 10, at Memphis, and at Vicksburg, this fleet, under his command and that of his successor, Commander (now Acting Rear-Admiral) C. H. Davis, has rendered valuable service.

The organization was mixed. The commanding officers of the gun-boats and portions of the crews were furnished by the Navy; other portions of the crews were detailed from the volunteer army; and the commanders and officers of the transports and of some other vessels were employed by the Quartermaster's Department. The organization worked harmoniously and effectively, however, and the services of the fleet are recognized and acknowledged by the Government and by the country.

The greater part of the vessels were built and paid for by the Quartermaster's Department; part of the armament and ordnance were furnished by the Ordnance Department of the Army; but a large portion of the guns and ammunition were supplied by the Navy Department. Some of the vessels were captured by the fleet, and, being fitted out by the Quartermaster's Department, were added to its strength.

The appropriations for the gun-boat fleet during the fiscal year ending the 30th June were $2,400,000.

STEAM-RAMS.

As an aid to the gun-boat fleet, at a time when it was ascertained that the fleet of armored gun-boats in possession of the rebels below Island No. 10 was formidable, you directed the purchase of a number of steamers to be converted into steam-rams. Five stern-wheel and four side-wheel steamers were selected by Colonel Charles Ellet, the late distinguished civil engineer, appointed a colonel of volunteers, and with the aid of committees of the boards of trade of the Western cities, and under the superintendence of Colonel Ellet and of officers appointed for the purpose, they were fitted for service with great dispatch.

Colonel Ellet, who had thought and published much upon the use of the momentum of powerful steamers, properly fitted, as a means of destruction, was by you assigned to the command of this fleet, and, in conjunction with the fleet of gun-boats, he did most gallant and effective service in the defeat and destruction of almost the entire rebel fleet off Memphis. He received a wound in this action from the effects of which he never recovered; and, being attacked by disease while still weakened by his wound, he sealed his devotion to his country with his life.

The principal navigable rivers of the Western States above Vicksburg have been rescued from the control of the rebels, and the greater part of the hostile fleet has been destroyed or captured. It is understood, however, that in the rivers of Mississippi and Arkansas there still remain, protected by low water, a number of steamers, some of which have been fitted for offense, and which will require the attention of the gun-boat fleet when the waters rise.

Congress by the law of July 16, 1862, chapter clxxxv, directed the gun-boat fleet to be transferred to the Navy Department, which transfer has been made.

The estimate of May 23, 1862, was intended for the maintenance of the fleet of steam-rams only till September 30, 1862, by which time it was hoped that the Mississippi would be opened, and that their services could be dispensed with. The failure of the attack on Vicksburg, however, has made it necessary to retain this fleet in service, and an estimate has accordingly been submitted for its maintenance during the remainder of this fiscal year.

The appropriations for steam-rams for the fiscal year were $400,000.

Lists of vessels employed in these fleets accompany this report.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

The numerous railroads of the United States have been extensively used in the transportation of troops and supplies. The collection and movement of a million of men to the front, the movements of large bodies of troops from one portion of the seat of war to another, and the transportation from the place of production and from the depots and arsenals to the places of issue and of consumption of the munitions of war, provisions, clothing, wagons, arms, artillery, &c., have involved an immense expenditure of public money among the various railroad companies.

During the first part of the fiscal year the service, though promptly performed, suffered from the complaints and rivalry of different corporations, and from the want of a uniform basis of compensation. The tariff issued by the Assistant Secretary of the War Department failed to give satisfaction, and a convention of railroad managers was called by you in this city in the spring of the present year, at which a uniform tariff for military railroad service was adopted, which has been accepted by all the railroads engaged in military transportation, with the exception of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, and of some railroads in Missouri, for which Congress, by special legislation, made other provision.

These several railroads have been excepted from the operations of the reduced tariff for military transportation in consequence of their peculiar situation, and the difficulty and danger attending the service within the limits of actual hostilities. Their bridges have been destroyed, their tracks torn up, their tunnels obstructed, and their engineers and operatives fired upon.

The tariff agreed upon in the convention, though one which pays expenses and some profit to the companies, is at rates below those which the companies have generally received for their ordinary business during the present season. The closing of the Mississippi and for a considerable portion of the past year of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, two of the great outlets for the productions of the Northwest, has thrown upon the other avenues to the coast a trade beyond their capacity.

Under these circumstances the companies deserve due credit for the patriotic manner in which they have performed the services required of them by the Government. Inexperienced officers have called upon them for transportation, military authority has sometimes been improperly called into use to compel them to do service upon insufficient, irregular, or imperfect authority and vouchers, and this has led to delay and irregularity in the settlement of their accounts.

The service has, however, in almost all cases, been performed with promptness and efficiency, and the companies have borne with

patience the delays and vexations attending the settlement of their accounts, though it has not always been possible to make them acquainted with the reasons compelling the delay.

Costly as has been this service, no other mode of transportation could have collected and moved our forces in the same time, or at so little expense. Taking into consideration the cost of pay and provisions for troops so highly paid and fed as ours, the cost of marching a thousand men 100 miles will far exceed the $2,000 which is paid for their transportation by railroad, the movement by rail being made in a single day, while the march would occupy many.

MILITARY RAILWAYS.

As the armies have advanced into the insurgent States it has become necessary to take possession of and repair the railways abandoned by their owners and managers, and stripped of their equipments and partially destroyed by the rebels. Among the roads thus occupied in the East are parts of the Orange and Alexandria, of the Potomac and Aquia Creek, the Richmond and York River, the Norfolk and Petersburg, Seaboard and Roanoke, Harper's Ferry and Winchester, the railroad from Beaufort to New Berne, and for a short time the Annapolis Branch Railroad, and a portion of the Washington and Baltimore Railroad.

In the West, parts of the Tennessee and Ohio, Memphis and Ohio, Memphis and Charleston, Central Alabama, Nashville and Chattanooga, Mississippi Central, and some others have been to a greater or less extent stocked, equipped, repaired, and run by the officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Missouri railroads, and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad have to a great extent made their own repairs, and have been paid for their services to the Government. The roads have been guarded as far as possible during their repair and use by the troops of the United States.

The losses incident to the reverses which have in some cases attended our operations have been great. The department has lost about 400 cars and 11 engines, destroyed, captured, or shipwrecked east of the Blue Ridge. A number of engines and cars have been captured from the rebels, but probably not so many as have been lost and destroyed.

The cost of these railroad repairs has been very great, but the cost of providing and maintaining wagon trains to enable the Army to dispense with them would have been much greater.

The work has been done generally under the direction of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, or with its funds by officers specially assigned to this service. Col. D. C. McCallum, aide-de-camp, and Brig. Gen. H. Haupt, U. S. Volunteers, superintendents of military railroads in the East; Capt. James B. McPherson, U. S. Engineers, now Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson, U. S. Volunteers, in Western Tennessee, and Mr. J. B. Anderson, in Middle Tennessee and Kentucky, under the direction of Col. Thomas Swords, assistant-quartermaster-general, have been specially engaged in this work, which has required great ability and energy to meet the urgent demands attending the movements of troops and their supplies.

Under the law of January 31, 1862, chapter xv, authorizing the President to take military possession of all the railroads, a general order was issued which technically assumed this military possession and rendered the railroads subject to direct military authority.

The service, however, has been performed so zealously and satisfactorily by the railroads of the loyal States that it has not become necessary since the passage of the law actually to put this military authority into exercise over any road not within the limits of an insurgent State.

WATER TRANSPORTATION.

The numerous and important expeditions which have been undertaken by the Government during the fiscal year have made heavy demands upon the funds of the department.

The expedition under command of General Sherman to the coast of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, which resulted in the capture of Port Royal and of the greater part of the southeastern coast; the expedition of General Burnside to the North Carolina sounds; that of General Butler to Ship Island and New Orleans; and last and greatest, that of General McClellan, which transferred an army of 120,000 men, with all its material of war, its artillery, cavalry, ammunition, and baggage, with their trains, from the lines in front of Washington to the lower Chesapeake, are among the most remarkable in history for the rapidity and completeness with which they were organized, and the success and freedom from accident or misfortune with which they were conveyed to their destinations. With all these expeditionary corps serving at a distance from their bases of operations, having no communication with the Government at home except by sea, it has been necessary to keep up a costly transport fleet.

The army on the peninsula between the York and James Rivers remained for six months in such condition that it was decided to be improper to withdraw the transports, and they were retained at heavy cost, until, after its reverses before Richmond, it was withdrawn and transferred again to the lines in front of Washington. This operation was performed with speed and success.

The success of these movements gives striking evidence of the greatness of the military resources of the nation. During all the time these several armies have been operating in a hostile country, supplied entirely from our Northern sea-ports with provisions, forage, ammunition, clothing, and all the necessaries of an army in the field, there has scarce been a moment when ample supplies of every article needed for man or beast have not been within reach of the officers charged with their distribution.

The transportation of troops along the Eastern and Southern coast and upon the Potomac and James and York Rivers has been much more costly than upon the Western waters.

The powerful steamers fitted to withstand the storms of the Atlantic, consuming large quantities of fuel and constructed at great cost, have demanded and received very large prices for their services. They have generally been chartered for a certain limited period, with the right to keep them as long as needed by the Government. In the expectation of a short term of service the charters were high, in order to cover the expenses of outfit and insurance and damage done by the troops to their costly fittings. The military necessities have very generally, as in the case of the expedition to the peninsula, compelled the department to retain them in service far beyond the time at first intended.

The requisitions for transportation have always been urgent. Instant military necessities admit of no delay, and a few days or weeks only

have been allowed for the outfit of expeditions which other nations would spend months in preparing. Time has not been allowed for public competition, and indeed the Government has employed nearly all the available vessels, so that, taking all, there could be no competition.

Under these circumstances, and with officers, however honest, with but little experience in business of such magnitude, it is not surprising that the Government has been compelled to pay largely. These steamers have in some cases been taken from profitable lines almost by military compulsion. The demands of the Government have in some cases absorbed nearly all the ocean steamers of the country, and have seriously encroached upon its eastern river commerce and upon the ferries of our great cities.

In the West the closing of the Mississippi threw a large fleet of steamers out of employment, and, under the excellent system pursued by the officers of the department at Saint Louis, the transportation of troops in the movements upon the Tennessee and Cumberland, resulting in the opening of these rivers and in the dispersion of the rebel force at Corinth, and in the movements down the Mississippi to Memphis and Helena, and upon the Missouri River, has been obtained at rates probably below those of any similar movement ever made.

The abundance of steam-boats upon the Western waters and their peculiar construction afford great facilities for the movement of troops. The boats approach the beach and land the troops, horses, artillery, wagons, and stores at almost any desired point without difficulty, while on the Eastern waters the vessels are generally of such draft as compels them to make use of wharves or to remain at a distance from the beach and land by means of lighters and boats.

LAND TRANSPORT.

The land transport in the extensive marches of the Army has also been a source of vast expenditure, but the supplies have been abundant. In the earlier marches the size of the trains was beyond all precedent. Regiments marched with complete equipments of heavy winter tents; officers indulged in a luxury of baggage, and camp followers encumbered the trains with their useless luggage. General Orders, No. 160, issued by the General-in-Chief, enforces a salutary reform.* It reduces the allowance of wagons to a regimental train within reasonable limits; prescribes the allowance of tents and of baggage to officers and men, and assigns to certain portions of the train the duty of transporting the hospital stores, forage for the animals, and other absolute necessaries of troops in the field.

The introduction of the shelter tent for all troops in campaign, the disuse of the Sibley tent and the wedge tent, and the reduction of the allowance of tents to headquarters and for officers will greatly reduce the expense and increase the efficiency and mobility of our armies.

Napoleon asserts, and there is no higher authority, that an army of 40,000 men with a train of 480 wagons can carry with it a month's provisions. He considers that the men and the extra or led horses can carry ten days', and the 480 wagons twenty days', rations. This is at the rate of twelve wagons to 1,000 men.

This applies only to an army in motion. When the army remains in one place for a length of time it consumes the forage of the vicinity,

* See October 18, p. 671.

and the trains are increased in order to supply the horses of the cavalry, artillery, and of the trains themselves with forage. A horse requires nearly twenty-six pounds per day of food, while a soldier's ration weighs but three pounds.

In our armies the requisitions for transportation have been enormous. The Army of the Potomac in July, at Harrison's Landing, when less than 100,000 strong, after its losses in the retreat to the James River, had 2,578 wagons and 415 ambulances, drawn by 5,899 horses and 8,708 mules—14,607 animals employed in the trains. In addition to these there were 12,378 cavalry and artillery horses, making 26,985 horses and mules to be fed. The supply of these animals with forage, almost entirely shipped from the Northern ports, was very costly. The position of the army did not allow of more than a few days' supply being landed at any time, and the vessels in which it had been shipped were kept in some cases for months on demurrage at enormous expense.

This same army was moved to Washington, re-enforced, and marching to Sharpsburg, fought the battles of South Mountain, Crampton's Gap, and Antietam, and lay for some weeks along the Upper Potomac. On the 31st of October, from reports in this office, its nominal strength was 176,000, but so many men were absent sick, prisoners, or absent on leave that its effective strength is supposed not to have exceeded 130,000. It had with it 3,798 wagons, drawn by 19,558 animals, of which 7,673 were horses and 11,885 mules.

In November the main body of the Army of the Potomac had advanced to Warrenton; a large force remained on the Upper Potomac, upon the communications with Washington, and within the lines of the defenses of this city. The nominal strength of the army was 227,000; its effective strength probably did not exceed 200,000. Its wagons were 5,051 in number, drawn by 24,705 animals, of which 10,295 were horses and 14,410 mules. It had 1,008 ambulances, drawn by 2,016 horses. The whole number of horses and mules, cavalry, artillery, and transportation with the army was 52,573. This is exclusive of 968 wagons and 146 ambulances, drawn by 1,370 horses and 1,610 mules, attached to the general depot of Washington, and though employed in supplying the army, not attached thereto.

The army then at Harrison's Landing had, to 1,000 men, 26 wagons; at Sharpsburg, to 1,000 men, 29 wagons; when advanced to Warrenton, and occupying Washington and Harper's Ferry, to 1,000 men, about 25 wagons. Napoleon's rule was 12 wagons to 1,000 men.

The army was at each of these periods operating within a few miles of railroad and water communication. When at Warrenton it occupied a country ravaged by the repeated passage of armies, and affording no supplies, not even forage.

An army moving rapidly through a cultivated country, with trains sufficient to transport only the food of the soldiers, and with only a fair proportion of cavalry and artillery, can generally find forage on its march, and with twelve wagons to a thousand men may start with between twenty and thirty days' supplies. But a four-horse wagon can transport through a country destitute of forage only food for its own team for from twenty to thirty days. It cannot on such a march transport forage for the horses of the cavalry and artillery, or of the baggage and subsistence and ammunition trains. Had our armies been able to move more rapidly they would have needed smaller trains, and their maintenance would have been much less costly. A great part of the duty of the thousands of horses and mules with the army has been to transport their own food.

While the march of our armies has generally been retarded by the immense trains which have accompanied them, there have been some remarkable marches, which show what it is possible for troops to do under the spur of necessity or when animated by hope of victory. The march from Saint Louis to Southwestern Missouri, and through Arkansas to Helena, on the Mississippi; that from near Chattanooga to Nashville, and thence to Louisville and back to Nashville; the march from Cumberland Gap to Greenupsburg, on the Ohio River; the rebel march from Richmond to Frederick and back to Gordonsville; the rapid march of the rebel cavalry in their raid into Maryland; that of General Pleasonton in pursuit, when he is said to have marched seventy-eight miles in twenty-four hours, with cavalry and a battery of horse artillery; the movements of the rebel army from Chattanooga to Louisville and back to Knoxville—all show that large armies can be moved in this country without railroad or river transportation to assist them, provided they are willing to bear the privations necessary to insure success.

HORSES AND MULES.

The reports and returns received from the new and inexperienced officers, who from necessity have been employed in this department, are too irregular and imperfect to give at this time a perfectly accurate statement of the number of horses and mules purchased and issued to the Army during the fiscal year.

From the statements of thirty of the principal officers, however, those who have purchased the greater part of these animals, it appears that they purchased during the year ending June 30, 1862, for the trains and for the cavalry and artillery service, 109,789 horses and 83,620 mules. Between the 30th June and the 30th September, 1862, these same officers purchased 36,754 horses and 17,515 mules. The number thus reported during the last fiscal year and the first quarter of the new fiscal year is, then, of horses, 146,543; of mules, 101,135. Total, 247,678.

The number procured through other agents, or by officers in the field purchasing or seizing animals to supply the losses in campaign, with those captured from the rebels, will swell the total to over a quarter of a million of horses and mules.

The consumption of horses has been very great. Mules bear the exposure and hardships of the campaign much better than horses, and they are used to a great extent in the trains. For cavalry and artillery, however, horses are indispensable.

The census returns of 1860 show a total of 4,688,678 horses and 454,081 mules in the loyal States.

The price of horses and mules, as determined by proposals received on public advertisement, has not generally advanced since the commencement of the war. The withdrawal of labor from agricultural employment, the disturbances in Kentucky and Missouri, which have diminished the security and increased the cost of supporting this species of property, have had a great effect in keeping down the price.

Ignorance and carelessness of raw soldiers waste our horses; but it is believed that the quality of the animals supplied is quite as good as in any other army.

A copy of the printed specifications now used accompanies this report. The horses are bought upon contract after due public notice, whenever the demand for instant supply is not so urgent as to make purchase in open market imperative.

After every battle and every considerable march great numbers of horses are turned into the depots as disabled, and urgent requisitions are made upon the department for remounts as essential to the efficiency of the troops. Of the disabled horses many die; many prove on inspection to be incapable of recovering in such time as to be worth the expense of keeping them; these are sold. Those which, by good feeding and careful attention, can be recruited are kept in the depots and issued for use in the army when again fit for the service.

WAGONS.

During the fiscal year over 20,000 wagons were purchased and issued to the various armies.

The greater part of these wagons are built after a model adopted by the Quartermaster's Department some years since and long used in the service of the Western wilderness. Their severe trial in the late campaigns and marches has shown that they are strong and durable and well adapted to the purposes of army transportation.

AMBULANCES.

About 2,500 ambulances were purchased and issued by the principal officers of the department during the fiscal year.

It is the duty of the Quartermasters' Department to provide these vehicles, which are to be made after models adopted by the Medical Department.

The models in use before the outbreak of war proved too light and frail for service and have been condemned. The ambulance first made in Wheeling appears to have most nearly met the requirements of the service, and lately large numbers of these have been constructed. Other models are under consideration by the Medical Department, and a few ambulances have been ordered from these models for trial in actual service.

MEDICAL TRANSPORT CARTS.

The model established for this use before this war has failed in service. On the requisition of the Medical Department a number of wagons with dispensing cases and operating tables, designed by Mr. Autenreith, have been constructed and are in use. Other styles are under consideration by the medical authorities. In the meantime medical stores are generally transported either in the common army baggage wagons or in the ambulances.

The appropriations for transportation for the fiscal year were $53,101,954; that for cavalry and artillery horses $17,075,540.

TENTS, BARRACKS, AND QUARTERS.

The scarcity of cotton has very much increased the cost of tents. The number provided during the year has been stated in another part of this report.

The Sibley tents provided during the year could accommodate 635,880 men.

The common tents could accommodate 353,675 men.

The shelter tents could accommodate 171,312 men.

In addition to these, large quantities of blanket tents have been issued.

The hospital tents provided during the year would cover, at six to a tent, as many as in practice are put into them—33,108 men.

The French soldier uses only the shelter tent. Whenever encamped for any length of time he is required to construct huts of small stakes, wattled with brush or straw and thatched. The walls for winter use are plastered with clay mortar.

Such an encampment can be constructed by the troops in eight days, and will last, with occasional repairs, for eight years. The attempt is being made to introduce this practice among our soldiers, who, from their skill in the use of the ax and the abundance of suitable timber, can construct huts with great facility.

Such camps are drier, better ventilated, and more healthy than tents during inclement weather.

The tent is so quickly cooled, if opened at all, that it is kept close and ill ventilated; and the troops in tents during last winter suffered severely from typhoid and similar fevers, which would have been much less prevalent had they been hutted.

Temporary barracks and stables have been constructed of lumber in almost all the loyal States for the assembling and organizing of the volunteers and militia. No permanent barracks have been built during the year.

PORTABLE MILLS.

When General Lane projected an expedition through the country west of the Missouri State line he called for a supply of portable mills for grinding corn. Two hundred were provided and sent to Fort Leavenworth. The expedition was abandoned and fifty of these mills have been sent to the Army of the Frontier in Southwestern Missouri. The remaining 150 are on their way to General Rosecrans' army in Tennessee.

It is very desirable to introduce into the army a portable mill capable of grinding wheat into good flour. With these in a large part of our country the troops, finding supplies of wheat in the stack or in the granaries, could prepare their own flour, and thus the great difficulty of providing bread would be overcome. The transportation of hard bread requires a large train, whose animals consume the forage which could otherwise be used by the artillery and cavalry horses, and thus movements are impeded and operations retarded or prevented altogether.

No portable mills have been made in this country suitable for grinding wheat flour; but it is stated by French authorities that such mills, weighing not over twenty-five pounds, producing, by the labor of a single man, twenty or thirty pounds of good wheat flour per hour, were in use among the peasantry of France in 1812 and 1813. In the "Bulletin de la Société d'Encouragement" of Paris for 1812 and 1813 are drawings of these mills, of which Napoleon caused 500 to be constructed in 1812 for the Russian campaign, and with which, under Marshal Marmont, the army in Portugal supplied itself with flour and bread for six months during the campaign of 1812.

Four hours suffice a French soldier to construct an oven by excavation in the earth or with the materials from a cottage wall, in which bread is baked in two hours after its completion. Thus at every bivouac flour is prepared and bread baked.

Beef cattle, driven with the army, would supply the only other essential part of the ration, and for a campaign of a few weeks little else would be needed.

The introduction of this system into our Army would greatly diminish its cost, and by increasing its mobility increase its efficiency.

HOSPITALS.

It is the duty of the Quartermaster's Department, in consultation with the Medical Department, to provide the hospitals for the sick and wounded. With so large an army actively operating the number of sick and wounded has been very large. It has been difficult to provide for their accommodation. It has been necessary to erect a great number of hospitals in great haste to prevent great suffering. At one time the department employed in the transportation of the sick from the Army of the Potomac alone a fleet of seven powerful steamers and three large sailing ships. The churches of Washington and Georgetown and many public halls, seminaries, and hospitals in different cities have been taken and fitted up as hospitals. In addition to these the temporary barracks and stables occupied last winter by the army encamped around Washington have been fitted for the reception of the sick and wounded. There have also been constructed in the District of Columbia, at Point Lookout, at Fortress Monroe, at Baltimore, Cumberland, Frederick, Philadelphia, New York, Portsmouth Grove, at Gallipolis, Evansville, and other points on the Western rivers, extensive hospitals. One at Philadelphia, containing nearly 3,000 beds, is one of the largest in the world.

The new buildings are constructed of wood, upon plans furnished by the Surgeon-General. They were generally built during the warm season, in urgent haste, to provide for the shelter of thousands of sick and wounded victims to the campaign, and they have required extensive alterations in order to fit them for use during winter.

The number of men sheltered in hospitals provided by the department has probably, at times, been nearly 100,000. During the warm season many of them were treated in camps of hospital tents, and it has not even yet been possible to provide better protection for all who need it. There are still several hospital camps in the District of Columbia.

CLOTHING.

When the rebellion first compelled the Government to call out a large force, the stock of clothing on hand in the arsenals, being intended only for the supply of the Regular Army, about 13,000 strong, was inconsiderable. The manufacture of cloth and materials of army clothing occupied but few of the factories of the country, and the stock of clothing and material was at once exhausted. There was great difficulty in supplying the large force suddenly raised. The organization of this department did not furnish enough officers of experience to provide and distribute to all parts of the country the necessary supplies. The mills, which were at once set to work upon army goods, could not manufacture fast enough to clothe the troops. There was a great scarcity of suitable blankets and army cloths and undergarments.

The troops being received generally through the State authorities, these authorities were engaged to assist the department in providing the necessary supplies. Large importations were made by merchants, and the goods thus imported were bought by the State authorities and by the Quartermaster's Department, and manufactured by contract or in the establishments of the department into clothing. As the cold

weather approached the troops in some cases for a time suffered for want of overcoats and blankets. Under these circumstances, and to supply the immediate and absolute necessities of the suffering troops, large quantities of such materials as could be found in the market in the hands of dealers and manufacturers—materials manufactured for the ordinary clothing of the people—were purchased and made up. In some cases these articles were redyed, of the uniform colors, light and dark indigo blue, but the greater part of the gray, brown, and black cloths purchased were made up in those colors. For a time they were gladly received, and they prevented much suffering, but these materials were inferior to the army standard goods. When the troops came in contact with the enemy on thickly wooded fields mistakes occurred. The rebel forces were generally clothed in gray, and our own troops in some cases fired into each other. This caused orders to be issued, both by the Eastern and Western commanders, prohibiting the issue or use of clothing of any but the established uniform colors, light and dark blues.

As fast as uniform clothing could be obtained the irregular clothing was withdrawn from service. A great prejudice now exists against it, and the department has been the subject of unjust criticism for its action in the matter. The material was undoubtedly inferior to the excellent army cloths, and in making the immense purchases required the officers of the department were in some cases imposed upon by unscrupulous dealers and unfaithful inspectors. But the troops were clothed and rescued from severe suffering, and those who saw sentinels walking post about the capital of the United States in freezing weather in their drawers, without trousers or overcoats, will not blame the department for its efforts to clothe them, even in materials not quite so durable as army blue kersey.

There is still on hand a considerable stock of this clothing, which it has been thought better to keep in store than to sacrifice at auction. It is used for gratuitous issue to soldiers in hospital, who have lost their clothing in consequence of wounds or disease. Some of it has been issued to prisoners of war in distress, both rebel prisoners and our own men released on parole, and some of it to negroes employed in the army. In time it can all be disposed of in these modes, and in the chances of war it is not impossible that this reserve of irregular clothing may yet prove of value to some portion of the armies in the field.

The principal depots for the purchase and manufacture of clothing have been at Philadelphia, under charge of Col. G. H. Crosman, assistant quartermaster-general; at New York, under charge of Lieut. Col. D. H. Vinton, deputy quartermaster-general; with a branch at Boston, under Capt. W. W. McKim, assistant quartermaster of volunteers; at Cincinnati, under Capt. J. H. Dickerson, assistant quartermaster; at Louisville, under Col. Thomas Swords, assistant quartermaster-general; at Indianapolis, under Capt. J. A. Ekin, assistant quartermaster of volunteers; at Saint Louis, under Col. Robert Allen, quartermaster; at Detroit, under Capt. G. W. Lee, assistant quartermaster of volunteers; at Springfield, Illinois, under Capt. W. H. Bailhache, assistant quartermaster of volunteers.

The quantities of clothing and materials and of camp and garrison equipage on hand on the 30th of June in the principal depots are given in a tabular statement accompanying this report.

About 620,000 suits of coats and trousers were at that time on hand, with some 3,000,000 yards of uniform cloth. The stock of

undergarments, of overcoats, of blankets, and of other articles, though large, was not so full as that of coats and trousers. Overcoats and blankets are supposed to last much longer than most other articles of clothing, but owing to the improvidence of inexperienced troops the destruction and loss and waste of these articles has been extraordinary, and the department has found it difficult to keep up the supply, which has been beyond all allowances fixed by regulations from the experience of the Regular Army in time of peace. It has been reported that 800 overcoats have been picked up in the rear of a regiment on the march, thrown away by the men in consequence of the heat of a spring day, which was followed in a few days by cold rains, in which the troops suffered severely for want of the garments thus carelessly discarded. The call of the President in July for 300,000 volunteers and 300,000 drafted men at once removed from the depots and required the distribution over the whole country to the various recruiting camps and stations of the whole stock reported on hand at the end of June.

From the partial returns of the principal depots there appear to have been purchased and manufactured during the fiscal year the following quantities of the principal articles of clothing and camp and garrison equipage:

Overcoats	1,281,522	Sibley tents	42,392
Uniform coats	1,446,811	Wall tents	24,500
Trousers	3,039,286	Hospital tents	5,518
Blankets	1,458,808	Common tents	70,735
Boots and shoes	3,446,520	Shelter tents	85,656

The price of clothing has advanced during the year, but it was found during the summer that the prices of shoes, shelter tents, and garrison equipage manufactured at home did not exceed the cost of importation from France, free of duty, but including the cost of exchange.

During the early part of the fiscal year a purchase was made of a considerable stock of clothing and equipage from France. It was purchased from the contractors who supply the French army at the price of their contracts with the French Government, and was made of the material used in the French army. Its cost varied but little from that of the uniform clothing and equipage manufactured in this country. The quality of the material was excellent, the clothes were well made, and the equipage, cooking utensils, &c., were admirable in design and manufacture. The cost was about $50 per man for each set of equipments, including clothing, shoes, shelter tents, blankets, cooking utensils, knapsacks, and cartridge-boxes and belts.

The French army expenses during the year ending March, 1862, were $85,150,000. The French army is about 630,000 strong. On the 1st January, 1860, it had under arms 550,994 men; on furlough, 64,471 men; in reserve, 11,017 men. Total strength, 626,482 men.

The year preceding March, 1862, was a year of peace with the French Empire, but the great disproportion in the annual cost of the French and American soldier shows that there is much to learn in this country in the economy of war.

There appears to be little difference in the cost of the first outfit and equipment of a soldier in France and in America. But the pay and rations of the American and French service are very different, and the inexperienced American wastes clothing, food, and equipment, which must be again supplied by the Government at any cost, in order to preserve his health and efficiency.

In battle the losses of our equipment have been very large. Knapsacks are piled, blankets, overcoats, and other clothing thrown off, and, whether victorious or defeated, the regiments seem seldom to recover the property thus laid aside.

The appropriations made upon estimates of the regulation allowance for regular soldiers have proved insufficient for the clothing and equipment of the Volunteer Army, and large estimates of deficiencies have therefore become necessary. The total appropriation for clothing and camp and garrison equipage for the fiscal year was $54,589,983.79.

MILITARY BRIDGES.

When a portion of the Army was operating in the mountain region of Virginia calls were made upon this department for equipage of bridges suited to mountain streams.

With a view to providing a very light and portable bridge equipage for transportation over mountain roads, I caused to be prepared three complete sets of equipment for the construction of suspension bridges of wire rope.

This equipage is suitable for bridging streams with steep and high banks. The cables can also be used with advantage, in place of trestlework, to support scaffolding in the repair of railroad bridges with high piers of masonry, when, as is usually the case, the piers have not been destroyed with the bridge.

Upon the Shenandoah and the Rappahannock these bridges have been used during the present campaign.

OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

To the officers of this department are committed most important duties, the proper discharge of which requires zeal, integrity, industry, and intelligence of a high order, and which involve heavy pecuniary responsibility.

More than one captain in the Quartermaster's Department disburses millions annually, and has on his rolls the names of thousands of persons.

The purchase of forage, horses, and other supplies for the Army involves vast expenditure, in which, with the greatest attention and industry, there is a liability to error and pecuniary loss.

Some of those officers who have had the most responsible stations and the most laborious duties are still in the rank of captains, while their companions, who have served no longer and not more faithfully or more usefully in the war, have received promotion. I called attention in the last annual report of this department to the subject, and I again remind you of the claims of these deserving public servants.

House bill No. 523, which passed the House of Representatives on the 9th of July last, and which is among the unfinished business of the Senate, provided for a much-needed increase in the Quartermaster's Department, which would at the same time give the reward of promotion to several of its experienced and faithful officers. It is very desirable that this bill should become a law. Such services as have been rendered by the officers of this department deserve recognition and acknowledgment.

Upon the faithful and able performance of the duties of the quartermaster an army depends for its ability to move. The least neglect or want of capacity on his part may foil the best concerted measures and make the best-planned campaign impracticable. The services of

those employed in the great depots in which the clothing, transportation, horses, forage, and other supplies are provided are no less essential to success, and involve no less labor and responsibility than those of the officers who accompany the troops on their marches and are charged with the care and transportation of all the material essential to their health and efficiency.

The Quartermaster's Department is charged with the duty of providing the means of transportation by land and water for all the troops and all the material of war. It furnishes the horses for artillery and cavalry and for the trains; supplies tents, camp and garrison equipage, forage, lumber, and all materials for camps; builds barracks, hospitals, wagons, ambulances; provides harness, except for artillery and cavalry horses; builds or charters ships and steamers, docks and wharves; constructs or repairs roads, bridges, and railroads; clothes the Army; and is charged generally with the payment of all expenses attending military operations which are not expressly assigned by law or regulation to some other department.

These duties have been efficiently performed during the fiscal year. With a great number of new and inexperienced officers, necessarily appointed, there have of course been errors, irregularities, and waste. But on the whole the Army has been well provided for, and its operations have not been delayed by inefficiency or failure on the part of the officers of this department to provide the means of movement.

The Army of the Union has been slow to learn the inevitable necessities of success. It was long before, in its tenderness for the rights of property, it began to avail itself fully of the resources of the country in which it operated. The horses, hay, and grain of the rebellious States were spared by our troops, though freely at the service of the insurgents. The Government at enormous expense brought these materials of war, as available for its use and as essential to its success as ammunition and arms, from the extreme Northeastern and Northwestern States to the rich valley of the Shenandoah.

Taught by experience, in the later movements the armies have begun to live, to some extent, upon the country in which they move; thus, though not making war support war entirely, in some degree lightening the burden upon the Treasury, and diminishing the enormous consumption necessary to support the trains employed in transporting forage and provisions from the loyal States.

The introduction of the portable mills described in a former part of this report would still further reduce the expense and difficulty of supporting the Army in many districts.

The instructions of this department to its officers, under the President's order to the armies to make use of the products of the country in which they operate, are to give certificates of the kind and quantity of all such supplies taken for the use of the Army, payable at once, if known to be property of loyal men, and if not of loyal persons, then payable after the suppression of the rebellion on proof that the owner has not given aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States after the date of the receipt. All property thus taken the officers are instructed to take up upon their returns, and to account for as other property purchased and issued is accounted for.

Considering the extent of the operations carried on by the Army, on a front of over 1,200 miles, from Norfolk to Nebraska and Arkansas, and even to New Mexico and Arizona, with expeditions of from 10,000 to 20,000 men operating at points on a coast of 2,000 miles, from the Chesapeake to New Orleans, it is a matter of just pride that the troops of the Union have been well supplied at every point. For a short time

after the commencement of hostilities the rush to arms was such that the manufacturers of the country, not having yet turned their machinery upon army goods, were unable to supply clothing fast enough. There was some suffering for want of overcoats and warm blankets at the opening of the last winter, and some troops occupying positions in the center of the Alleghanies, when cold and rains made the roads impracticable, where no forage was to be found for horses or mules, suffered for a time from want of necessary clothing. Great exertions, in which the department received valuable aid from the Governors of some of the States, overcame this difficulty after a time, and since then there has been no call which has not been promptly met.

Much difficulty has been feared in dealing with the colored population in the Southern States. Thus far this department has not been oppressed with them. In the field operations in Virginia the supply of able-bodied negro labor has not exceeded the demand. It has rather been difficult to fill the requisitions for such labor.

Upon fortifications, as drivers of teams and ambulances, as hostlers, as laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, repairing railroads and military roads, all who have offered have found ready employment.

The labor of able-bodied men, with that of women able to wash for the hospitals, has supported all who have come directly under charge of this department upon the Potomac.

At Harrison's Landing a body of 1,000 negroes, organized by Colonel Ingalls into gangs, were most effective in landing stores from the transports, bearing fatigue and exposure in that unhealthy climate much longer than the white soldiers and laborers, who soon broke down alongside of them. Their assistance was there of the greatest value to the army.

On the southeastern coast large numbers of them were employed by the Quartermaster's Department in the necessary labor of the posts. This left the more costly soldier to his purely military duties, and enabled him to preserve his health and acquire that proficiency in drill and the use of arms which has made the troops of the Department of the South so efficient on every field.

Much of the crop of cotton standing in the fields of the sea islands, captured by the expedition under General Sherman and Admiral Du Pont, was saved by the labor of negroes, to whom a small compensation was given; and during the past season those not employed directly by the department have cultivated, under the direction of agents of the Treasury, and lately of the Quartermaster's Department, several thousands of acres in cotton, corn, and vegetables.

The cotton first saved was sent to New York and sold by the Quartermaster's Department. The Treasury Department at a subsequent period taking charge of this business, the proceeds of the sale were transferred to that Department, under whose direction the later sales were made.

The Quartermaster's Department has filled some requisitions for clothing and supplies for these people, but the demands upon its stores have not been large.

At Key West the negro laborers have been of great value in the work of the department, and indeed at all points of the coast they have been a much needed aid to its operations.

From New Orleans the chief quartermaster of the Department of the Gulf reported that negroes were flocking into the lines in such numbers as to threaten serious embarrassment. He estimated that by Christmas there would be nearly, if not quite, 50,000 refugees within

the lines. As the whites themselves of New Orleans, owing to the strict blockade of the rebels at Vicksburg and the absence of the able-bodied men in the ranks of the rebellion, were in a state of destitution which compelled the general commanding to feed many thousands at the expense of the Government, this threatened a grave difficulty.

He was advised that the only resource appeared to be the conquest of a greater territory upon which these refugees could be located and permitted to cultivate their own food.

There was at that time but little land suited for such a purpose within secure possession of the army. The expedition organized by General Butler and sent out under command of General Weitzel, which has recovered possession of some of the finest lands in Louisiana, extending for eighty miles along the railroad to Berwick's Bay, has, however, opened a country of sufficient extent to afford the means of living to all such persons who may not find profitable employment in the service of the United States.

A rich crop of cane is reported to be decaying for want of labor, which the refugees in New Orleans, if properly governed, can at once supply, and the cultivation of the soil will afford them occupation and sustenance.

I am informed by Colonel Shaffer, chief quartermaster of the Department of the Gulf, that many troops, both white and black, are now being raised in Louisiana for the United States. Some of them did service in co-operating with General Weitzel's expedition, which has resulted in breaking up an important route of supply for the rebellion and recovering a valuable district to the Union.

In Southwestern Tennessee and in Northern Mississippi it is reported that as the army under General Grant advances large numbers of refugees flock into his lines in search of protection and freedom. The crops stand ungathered, and he has ordered them to be employed in picking the cotton, which is ready for harvest.

At 60 cents per pound their labor will not prove unremunerative, and the Government can well afford to secure this much needed staple at the wages—$10 a month and a ration—established by the law of July 17, 1862.

An expedition destined to break up some of the salt-works which line the rivers and bays of Georgia and South Carolina has lately shown, on a small scale, that some at least of the refugees of the South can do good service as soldiers. A small force traversed many miles of river and coast, destroyed many salt-works and a large number of teams and wagons engaged in supplying the rebels, drove in the pickets and defeated the enemy wherever met, and returned with a result singular in this contest—the number of armed men engaged in it, notwithstanding some loss in action, more than doubled before its return. The refugees readily entered the ranks of the loyal troops and fought at once for those who had given them liberty.

With all the people of the Southern States as united, through choice or military compulsion, as the whites are asserted to be, it might well be doubted whether so great a rebellion, extending over so vast a territory, could be put down. But, as in the great rebellion in India, the people are of more than one race, and the task before the country, if proper use is made here as there of the aid of all who are loyal, all who are willing to contend on our side will be lightened by their divisions.

The rebellion does not cover a wider territory; is not more barbarous and ferocious; is not supported by stronger prejudices of race and caste; does not embrace a greater or more united population; is

not better supplied with arms or fortified by climate, and had not at its commencement a larger body of trained soldiers than that which only a few years since our cousins of Great Britain put down, though separated from their chief seat of power by two continents and half the ocean. This lies at our doors, assailable along a frontier by sea and land of 3,000 miles, everywhere under our control.

Great Britain looked not at the color of the recruit; she accepted the aid of every offered arm and was successful. Courage, resolution, and wisdom will accomplish in the West what they did in the East.

Our people are being slowly schooled to arms, and the war, thus far singularly free from the outrage which in other countries has attended civil commotions, begins at length, by its inevitable destruction of property and life, to bear upon the territory we occupy with a portion of the fearful weight necessary to crush rebellion.

The labor of the colored man supports the rebel soldier, enables him to leave his plantation to meet our armies, builds his fortifications, cooks his food, and sometimes aids him on picket by rare skill with the rifle.

In all these modes it is available to assist our Army, and it is probable that there will be less outrage, less loss of life, by freeing these people, if put under strict military control, than if left to learn slowly that war has removed the white men who have heretofore held them in check, and to yield at last to the temptation to insurrection and massacre.

Had the Government been prepared to meet promptly with the overwhelming force which the loyal States could have supplied, the first rebel armies, the rebellion might have been crushed without a long and desolating war, and without disturbance of the relations between the two races in the South.

That time is past. The destruction of the rebel armies and the gradual occupation of the country by fortifying and garrisoning its chief strategic and commercial points are the only conclusion to the war.

In this work the loyal inhabitants of the country, white or black, must be compelled to assist, and it is impossible to cast aside the millions of recruits who will offer themselves for the work, accustomed to the climate, inured to labor, acquainted with the country, and animated by the strong desire not merely for political but for personal liberty.

Respectfully submitted.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

List of papers accompanying the report of the Quartermaster-General.

No. 1.—Statement of horses, mules, wagons, ambulances, &c., purchased during the fiscal year 1862 and to September 30, 1862.

No. 2.—Issues from the manufacturing and purchasing depots, and by States during the fiscal year 1861–62, and amount on hand June 30, 1862.

No. 3.—Copy of letter from General Totten to Lieutenant-General Scott on the need of a fleet of gun-boats.

No. 4.—Copy of contract for gun-boats on the Western rivers.

No. 5.—List of gun-boats, mortar-boats, tugs, and other vessels composing the gun-boat fleet.

No. 6.—List of rams composing the ram fleet.

No. 7.—Stations June 30, 1862, of the principal officers of the Quartermaster's Department, both regular and volunteer, with their duties.

No. 8.—Copy of Quartermaster-General's letter to the Secretary of War, May 23, 1862, in regard to estimate for gun-boat and ram fleet.

No. 9.—Copy of letter of Thomas A. Scott, of July 12, 1861, relative to settlement with railroad companies.

No. 10.—Report of committee as to rates to the Government for transportation of passengers and supplies.

No. 11.—Regulations adopted in accordance with recommendation of the convention of railroad managers, for the guidance of the officers of the Quartermaster-General's Office in the settlement of accounts with railroad and transportation companies.

No. 12.—Copy of letter from Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, of October 12, 1861, relative to settling the accounts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

No. 13.—Copy of letter of the Quartermaster-General to the Secretary of War, September 11, 1862, in regard to continuing the mode of settlement with Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, as directed April 4, 1862 (approved by the Secretary of War).

No. 14.—Copy of letter of the Quartermaster-General to the Secretary of War, November 3, 1862, on the same subject as No. 13.

No. 1.

Statement showing the number of horses, mules, wagons, ambulances, greatcoats, uniform coats, pantaloons, blankets, and tents purchased at the principal depots from June 30, 1861, to September 30, 1862.

Places.	Horses.			Mules.		
	From June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1862.	From July 1 to Sept. 30, 1862.	Total.	From June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1862.	From July 1 to Sept. 30, 1862.	Total.
Boston, Mass	469	110	579	.....	.....	.....
Wheeling, Va	3,484	.....	3,484	41	.....	41
New York	619	1,110	1,729	25	.....	25
Harrisburg, Pa	3,103	15	3,118	.....	.....	.....
Army of the Potomac	30	1,000	1,030	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md	2,182	1,281	3,463	265	.....	265
Pittsburg, Pa	1,120	.....	1,120	451	.....	451
Gallipolis, Ohio	690	128	818	1,707	.....	1,707
Indianapolis, Ind	4,430	6,183	10,613	445	.....	445
Chicago, Ill	2,585	1,326	3,911	101	.....	101
Fort Leavenworth, Kans	1,607	708	2,315	5,201	908	6,209
Detroit, Mich	1,909	1,200	3,109	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio	14,429	5,407	19,836	16,550	9,426	25,976
In Pennsylvania	501	989	1,490	2,923	.....	2,923
In Virginia	178	256	434	479	364	843
Saint Louis, Mo	25,691	9,240	34,931	24,828	1,450	26,278
Washington, D. C	37,999	850	38,849	18,285	3,521	21,806
Grafton, Va	536	224	760	1	.....	1
Philadelphia	4,215	1,565	5,780	586	.....	586
Louisville, Ky	3,622	5,162	8,784	11,632	1,846	13,478
Saint Paul, Minn	390	.....	390	.....	.....	.....
Total	109,789	36,754	146,543	83,620	17,515	101,135

No. 1.—*Statement showing the number of horses, mules, wagons, ambulances, &c.*—Continued.

Places.	Wagons.			Ambulances.		
	From June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1862.	From July 1 to Sept. 30, 1862.	Total.	From June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1862.	From July 1 to Sept. 30, 1862.	Total.
Boston, Mass	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Wheeling, Va	1,032	.....	1,032	196	.....	196
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrisburg, Pa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Army of the Potomac	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md	4	7	11	2	1	3
Pittsburg, Pa	871	.....	871	35	.....	35
Gallipolis, Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21
Chicago, Ill	230	.....	230	.....	.....	.....
Fort Leavenworth, Kans	274	9	283	.....	.....	.....
Detroit, Mich	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio	6,328	1,954	8,282	913	241	1,154
In Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
In Virginia	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Saint Louis, Mo	4,203	974	5,177	405	197	602
Washington, D. C	3,510	13	3,523	503	.....	503
Grafton, Va	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	3,290	1,034	4,324	192	955	1,147
Louisville, Ky	12	.....	12	100	.....	100
Saint Paul, Minn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	19,774	3,991	23,765	2,370	1,394	3,764

Places.	Greatcoats.			Uniform coats.		
	From June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1862.	From July 1 to Sept. 30, 1862.	Total.	From June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1862.	From July 1 to Sept. 30, 1862.	Total.
Boston, Mass	1,046	.....	1,046	1,096	.....	1,096
Wheeling, Va	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	424,366	57,201	481,567	386,628	53,354	439,982
Harrisburg, Pa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Army of the Potomac	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg, Pa	14,173	.....	14,173	1,010	.....	1,010
Gallipolis, Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind	29,760	.....	29,760	33,413	.....	33,413
Chicago, Ill	2,498	.....	2,498	4	1,557	1,561
Fort Leavenworth, Kans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit, Mich	10,440	.....	10,440	6,339	.....	6,339
Cincinnati, Ohio	137,396	16,156	153,552	83,210	1,073	84,283
In Pennsylvania	6,351	.....	6,351	5,100	.....	5,100
In Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saint Louis, Mo	110,857	5,369	116,226	12,174	2,107	14,281
Washington, D. C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grafton, Va	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	544,635	167,550	712,185	917,837	76,906	994,743
Louisville, Ky	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saint Paul, Minn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,281,522	246,276	1,527,798	1,446,811	134,997	1,581,808

No. 1.—*Statement showing the number of horses, mules, wagons, ambulances, &c.*—Continued.

Places.	Pantaloons.			Blankets.		
	From June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1862.	From July 1 to Sept. 30, 1862.	Total.	From June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1862.	From July 1 to Sept. 30, 1862.	Total.
Boston, Mass	1,046	3,805	4,851	700	1,000	1,700
Wheeling, Va						
New York	632,860	182,832	815,692	641,144	199,134	840,278
Harrisburg, Pa						
Army of the Potomac						
Baltimore, Md				8,407		8,407
Pittsburg, Pa	22,080		22,080	19,778		19,778
Gallipolis, Ohio						
Indianapolis, Ind	60,199		60,199	16,858	12,029	28,887
Chicago, Ill	2,162	1,000	3,162	38		38
Fort Leavenworth, Kans						
Detroit, Mich	10,795		10,795	3,573	5,113	8,686
Cincinnati, Ohio	268,339	31,258	299,597	137,983	236,295	374,278
In Pennsylvania	6,555		6,555	10,285		10,285
In Virginia						
Saint Louis, Mo	192,283	4,522	196,805	163,242	3,231	166,473
Washington, D. C						
Grafton, Va						
Philadelphia	1,842,967	539,217	2,382,184	456,800	437,275	894,075
Louisville, Ky		1,079	1,079			
Saint Paul, Minn						
Total	3,039,286	763,713	3,802,999	1,458,808	894,077	*a* 2,352,885

Places.	Shelter tents.			Common tents.		
	From June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1862.	From July 1 to Sept. 30, 1862.	Total.	From June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1862.	From July 1 to Sept. 30, 1862.	Total.
Boston, Mass						
Wheeling, Va						
New York	13,855	113,821	127,676	21,885	9,701	31,586
Harrisburg, Pa						
Army of the Potomac						
Baltimore, Md						
Pittsburg, Pa				505		505
Gallipolis, Ohio						
Indianapolis, Ind				98		98
Chicago, Ill		10,700	10,700	1		1
Fort Leavenworth, Kans						
Detroit, Mich	284		284	370		370
Cincinnati, Ohio				1,542	992	2,534
In Pennsylvania						
In Virginia						
Saint Louis, Mo				7,903	1,071	8,974
Washington, D. C						
Grafton, Va						
Philadelphia	71,517	94,700	166,217	38,431	59,991	98,422
Louisville, Ky						
Saint Paul, Minn						
Total	85,656	219,221	304,877	70,735	71,755	142,490

a In addition to the woolen blankets there have been purchased 40,238 india-rubber blankets.

No. 1.—*Statement showing the number of horses, mules, wagons, ambulances, &c.*—Continued.

Places.	Wall tents.			Sibley tents.			Hospital tents.		
	From June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1862.	From July 1 to Sept. 30, 1862.	Total.	From June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1862.	From July 1 to Sept. 30, 1862.	Total.	From June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1862.	From July 1 to Sept. 30, 1862.	Total.
Boston, Mass	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	81	3	.....	3
Wheeling, Va	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	5,006	3,815	8,821	14,700	.....	14,700	1,311	582	1,893
Harrisburg, Pa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Army of the Potomac	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md	98	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	64
Pittsburg, Pa	95	.....	95	75	.....	75	1	.....	1
Gallipolis, Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind	304	.....	304	71	.....	71	.....	.....	.....
Chicago, Ill	24	265	289	1	.....	1	5	35	40
Fort Leavenworth, Kans	.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Detroit, Mich	100	.....	100	2	.....	2	6	.....	6
Cincinnati, Ohio	3,890	446	4,336	4,593	85	4,678	359	52	411
In Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saint Louis, Mo	577	62	639	1,316	.....	1,316	183	17	200
Washington, D. C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grafton, Va	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	14,402	15,116	29,518	21,553	112	21,665	3,586	3,393	6,979
Louisville, Ky	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	140	.....	.....	.....
Saint Paul, Minn	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	24,500	19,729	44,229	42,392	337	42,729	5,518	4,085	9,603

No. 2.

Statement of issues from the manufacturing and purchasing depots, and by the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Iowa, and Wisconsin,(a) during the fiscal year 1861–62, and the amount remaining on hand at the principal depots June 30, 1862.

Articles of equipage.	Issues.						On hand June 30, 1862.
	Depots.	Pennsylvania.	New York.	Iowa. *b*	Wisconsin.	Total.	
Hospital tents	5,064	30	.....	.....	.....	5,094	1,391
Wall tents	25,391	918	804	.....	1,566	28,679	2,566
Sibley tents	41,266	327	.....	.....	60	41,653	7,949
Common tents	58,751	4,430	3,013	.....	6	66,200	17,135
D'abri tents	82,565	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,565	2,643
Marquee tents	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
Bell tents	4,466	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,466	751
Boston tents	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....
Pentagon tents	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	.....
Tent stoves	22,994	222	.....	.....	.....	23,216	18,973
Bedsacks, single	78,216	.....	4,481	.....	644	83,341	19,542
Bedsacks, double	43,579	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,579	10,864
Mosquito-bars	32,486	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,486	46,646
Regimental colors	193	.....	.....	.....	1	194	168
Camp colors	2,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,088	3,204
National colors	395	.....	.....	.....	.....	395	205
Standards	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	81
Storm flags	493	.....	.....	.....	.....	493	549

a The amount of issues by the States named is taken from the returns as furnished to this office; the other States have rendered no returns.

b None.

No. 2.—*Statement of issues from the manufacturing and purchasing depots, and by the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Iowa, and Wisconsin, &c.*—Continued.

Articles of equipage.	Issues.						On hand June 30, 1862.
	Depots.	Pennsylvania.	New York.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.	Total.	
Garrison flags	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	162
Recruiting flags	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,050	758
Guidons	1,539	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,539	743
Axes	121,026	1,609	.....	.....	120	122,755	14,836
Spades	86,830	1,466	433	.....	72	88,801	23,715
Hatchets	111,694	1,661	50	.....	168	113,573	32,098
Mess-pans	214,502	8,730	2,080	.....	2,498	227,810	326,628
Camp-kettles	123,984	3,751	1,040	.....	1,385	130,160	63,532
Iron pots	941	.....	.....	.....	.....	941	1,978
Pickaxes	71,254	1,616	161	.....	60	73,091	26,922
Shovels	18,778	553	.....	.....	72	19,403	6,996
Iron bedsteads	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	91
Bugles	5,208	43	.....	.....	.....	5,251	2,162
Trumpets	3,294	20	.....	.....	2	3,316	550
Fifes	5,946	264	50	.....	30	6,290	3,534
Drums, complete	7,116	316	.....	.....	20	7,450	4,179
BOOKS.							
Company order	7,931	320	400	.....	.....	8,651	1,736
Company clothing account	10,260	320	400	.....	.....	10,980	2,336
Company descriptive	8,360	320	400	.....	.....	9,080	1,228
Company morning report	7,857	320	400	.....	.....	8,570	1,556
Post order	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	186	368
Post morning report	640	.....	.....	.....	.....	640	372
Post letter	274	.....	.....	.....	.....	274	449
Post guard	597	.....	4	.....	.....	601	303
Regimental general order	858	32	40	.....	.....	930	263
Regimental letter	907	32	40	.....	.....	979	377
Regimental descriptive	1,088	32	40	.....	.....	1,160	599
Regimental index	736	32	40	.....	.....	808	382
Regimental order	774	32	40	.....	.....	846	399
Target practice	190	19	100	.....	.....	309	53
Consolidated morning report	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

No. 2.—*Memorandum for General Totten by Mr. Lenthall, June 1, 1861.*

It does not seem to be practicable to make an armed steam vessel for the Mississippi that will be very efficient. The depth of water will not permit a vessel being fitted with a propeller and the engine below the deck, but it must be a side-wheel, requiring the support of guard beams, braces, &c., the cranks and shafts also exposed. It is thought that the most economical vessel for the purpose would be one built in the form of a bateau, the bottom flat and curving up at the ends; thus all the timbers of the bottom and of the sides would be straight and in a great measure from the saw, requiring in the angle or corner next the lower timber or floor a small knee; to this knee the upper timber would be bolted, and in the angle or bilge piece could be fitted, fastened through the timber and the outside planking. The beams of the deck to be fastened to a thick shelf piece or clamp, and also through the side of the vessel. The guard beams would require a knee under them. In order that there may be a clear deck, the hold must be deep enough to permit a man to stand under the deck; this will permit the boiler to be in the hold, also the cylinder, but the connecting rod will necessarily be above the deck—each engine acting separately on its own wheel.

This will allow the fuel being under deck, or a considerable portion of it. The depth of the vessel will thus be, from the outside of the bottom plank to the top of the deck plank, eight feet ten inches in the middle and eight feet seven inches at the side, the round of the deck being three inches. An extreme breadth of twenty-eight feet has been assumed, and a length on deck of 170 feet; both ends of the vessel to be alike, and a rudder at each end. The bottom plank may be five and one-half to six inches, the planking of the sides three and one-half to four inches. The timbers below, or the floor timbers, six inches thick by twelve inches deep, and eighteen inches asunder in the clear, the knee connecting the floor and upper timber to side six inches; the upper timber to set on the floor and alongside the knee, thus making a frame. The upper or side timber to side six inches and mold at the heel nine and one-half to ten inches, and at the top seven and one-half to eight inches. These sizes to extend for a length of seventy feet in the middle of the vessel, from which to each end they may be molded less.

The thick clamp or shelf piece under the beam to be nine inches in thickness and about fourteen inches deep. The bilge keelson in the throat of the knee to be twelve or thirteen inches square; the middle keelson fourteen inches thick by eighteen inches high. The beams to side and mold ten inches. The deck plank to be four inches thick. The guard beams to be secured below by iron braces from the outer ends, reaching as far under water as may be, and above by iron rods across the vessel. The diameter of the wheel about twenty-four feet, and the face of the bucket about seven feet. Cylinder, eighteen inches in diameter and eight feet stroke. Boilers, three in number, four feet external diameter and twenty-six feet long. Such an engine might give a speed of nine miles in still water. The wheel to work as usual for snap, with arms and braces to remove. The weight of the hull will probably be from 200 to 210 tons; 100 men and effects, twelve tons; provisions for twenty days, six tons; boats and other small equipments, twelve tons; steam machinery, thirty-five tons; fuel for five days, at sixteen tons per day, eighty tons; armament of four 8-inch guns, with powder, shot, &c., forty tons—making in all, 395 tons.

For a draft of water of five feet, the displacement or total weight is, by the accompanying sketch,* 436 tons, and the weight above given will then only immerse the vessel four feet seven to eight inches, the displacement per inch at the water line of five feet being eight and one-tenth tons. The probable cost of the hull may be from $9,000 to $10,000; that of the steam machinery from $10,000 to $12,000. The fastening of the hull to be of iron, varying from three-quarters to one inch.

It is difficult for any one practiced in sea-going shipping to give precise instructions for river boats, as no doubt the experience of persons engaged in this kind of work has led them to many things that are not to be reached in any other way. It would be well for the proper officer of the War Department to be authorized to call to his aid the naval constructor of the Navy Department now at Cairo, or on the Ohio (Mr. Samuel M. Pook), who is a person of experience in building ships of war, and with him he would readily ascertain what could be done. Mr. Pook is permanently attached to the Navy Department, and is thus under pay. He is an industrious man, and to be relied on.

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*Omitted.

No. 3.

*Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, transportation steamers, gun-boats, distances, &c.**

No. 4.

Agreement between James B. Eads, of the city of Saint Louis, State of Missouri, of the first part, and Brig. Gen. M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General, acting for the United States, of the second part, witnesseth: That the party of the first part, for and in consideration of the matter hereinafter referred to and set out, covenants and agrees with the party of the second part to build, on the Mississippi River, and deliver to the party of the second part at the wharf in the city of Cairo, State of Illinois, seven gun-boats, as described and referred to in the printed specifications, a copy of which is annexed to, and is to be deemed and taken as a part of, this contract, and to do the same in conformity to said specifications and to the directions he may from time to time receive from the superintendents in charge. Said gun-boats are to be completed and finished, according to the specifications, on or before the 10th day of October next; and the said party of the first part agrees to forfeit to the United States the sum of $250 per day for each and every boat that is delayed beyond that time, *i. e.*, the 10th day of October next. The party of the first part further binds himself, with four sureties of $30,000 each, that he will faithfully perform his part of the contract, said sureties to be approved by the Secretary of War. And the party of the second part, for and in consideration of the premises, covenants and agrees to pay to the party of the first part, for each and every boat so built, the sum of $89,600, as follows: The work to be estimated every twenty days, and 75 per cent. of said estimate to be paid by the party of the second part to the party of the first part: *Provided, nevertheless*, That in case the party of the second part shall at any time be of opinion that this contract is not duly complied with by the party of the first part, or that it is not in due progress of execution, or that the party of the first part is irregular or negligent, in such case he shall be authorized to declare this contract forfeited, and thereupon the same shall become null and void. And the United States shall thereupon be exonerated from every obligation thence arising, and the reserved percentage on the contract price, as well as all the material furnished, upon which no estimate or payment may have been made, shall be forfeited to and become the right and property of the United States; and the party of the second part may thereafter agree with any other person for the execution of the remainder of the work, and the party of the first part shall have no appeal from the opinion and the decision aforesaid, and he hereby releases all right to except to or question the same in any place or under any circumstances whatever; but the party of the first part shall still remain liable to the party of the second part for the damages occasioned to him by the said failure or refusal. And it is further agreed between the parties that, in order to secure the punctual performance of the covenants above made by the party of the first part, and to indemnify and protect the party of the second part from loss in case of default and forfeiture of this contract, the said party of the second part shall be authorized to

*Here omitted. See Series I, Vol. LII, Part I, pp. 164–168.

retain in his hands, until the completion of the contract, 25 per cent. on the amount of moneys at any time due to the said party of the first part.

The United States reserves the right to suspend the work under this contract at any time, and when the work has been faithfully performed by the contractor he will be paid in full for all work done up to the time of such suspension.

And it is further stipulated and agreed that no member of Congress shall be admitted to any share or part in this contract or agreement, or to any benefits to arise therefrom. And this contract shall be in all its parts subject to the terms and conditions of an act of Congress passed on the 21st day of April, 1808, entitled an act relating to public contracts: *Provided*, Nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize any officer of the United States to bind the United States by contract beyond the amount appropriated by Congress, or to sanction any such contract heretofore made: *Provided, also*, That it is expressly understood and agreed that this contract, nor any part thereof, shall not be sublet nor assigned, but that it shall be well and truly carried out and fulfilled in good faith by the above-recited party of the first part, and that all payments on account thereof shall be made to the aforesaid party of the first part, his heirs, executors, or administrators. It is further agreed that the party of the second part shall immediately appoint a superintendent, whose duty shall be to inspect the material used in constructing said boats as the work progresses, and to reject all that he may deem defective. If all of said boats are not built in one yard, then an assistant superintendent shall be appointed for each additional yard where the said boats may be in course of construction, provided there shall not be more than one superintendent to two boats. All extra work shall be estimated and paid for accordingly.

And for the true and faithful performance of all and singular the covenants, articles, and agreements hereinbefore particularly set forth, the subscribers hereunto bind themselves, jointly and severally, their and each of their successors, heirs, executors, and administrators.

Thus covenanted and agreed by the said parties this 7th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1861, as witness their hands and seals.

JAMES B. EADS.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

Witness:
WILLIAM A. GORDON.

WASHINGTON, *August 7, 1861.*

It is agreed and understood that no deviation from the specifications shall be required by the superintendents which will delay the party of the first part in completing his contract in the specified time.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

SPECIFICATION FOR BUILDING A GUN-BOAT.

The length on deck to be 175 feet; the extreme breadth to be fifty feet, and the depth of hold to be six feet from the top of the floor timber to the top of gun-deck beams; to have seven feet clear height between decks under the beams.

The bottom plank to be five inches thick; the floor timbers to be ten inches deep; to under side of gun-deck beams five feet; beams nine inches deep; plank four inches; from top of deck to under side of upper deck beams seven feet; beams seven inches, and plank three inches. Total depth fifteen feet two inches.

The frame timbers to be of the best quality white oak, free from sap and all other defects; to be sided four and one-half inches and to be placed eighteen inches from center to center of frames; to be molded ten inches at the floor, and diminished to four inches at the top or upper deck; the floor timbers may be got out nine inches square, and a scarp made in each end four feet long to receive the futtock at the turn of the bilge; no timbers to have less than three and one-half feet scarp, and each scarp to be bolted with three bolts three-fourths inch diameter; the double frame to run up to the lower port sill; above this height the timber may be single except the frames which face the ports, where the timbers will be double. There will be seven ports on each side; three in each end; the ports to be first framed forty-six inches wide, forty-eight inches high, then lined with 2-inch plank, set back two and one-half inches, to form a rabbet for the port-shutters. The shutters to be made two and one-half inches thick, of two thicknesses of 1¼-inch oak plank; to be hung below and above with suitable hinges and fixtures for raising, lowering, and securing them.

The outside plank to be four inches thick from the bottom to the port sills; above that height they will be two and one-half inches thick, planked outside and inside above the port sills; on the flat of the bottom the plank will be five inches thick; the plank to be fastened as follows: On the flat of the bottom the spikes to be eleven inches long, or ⅞-inch bolts may be used; on the sides 9-inch spikes to be the fastenings; and above the port sills the spikes to be five and one-half inches long; the regular fastenings to be two spikes in each timber in each strake; no plank on the sides to be more than nine inches wide, or more than six inches above the port sills.

There will be made in the after end of this vessel an opening to receive the paddle-wheel in the middle. It will be, when finished, eighteen feet wide in the clear, and extend about sixty forward of the stern port, as per plan. It will be framed with an easy curve from the bottom up to the water line, so as to allow the water to pass freely to the water-wheel; the timbers forming this opening will set upon the floor timbers, and be secured to them by knees sided four and one-half inches; these timbers will be six inches, molded at the bottom, and four inches at the top; they will run up thirty feet in wake of the paddle-wheel above the floor timbers to form the wheel-house, which occupies a space of thirty feet from the fore end of the opening. A tier of stanchions will be placed in the hold fore and aft the boat, on a line with the timbers forming the opening for the wheel, to be four and one-half inches square, and placed one on each frame, secured above and below; and the planking in the opening formed for the paddle-wheel, which will be three inches thick, of white oak, will be continued fore and aft the boat, and spiked to the timbers with two spikes in each timber, thus forming two fore and aft bulkheads the entire length of the boat—the whole of which will be calked.

In addition to the two fore and aft bulkheads there will be four thwartships bulkheads, thus dividing the hold into fifteen water-tight compartments.

There will be three keels in this boat, fourteen inches wide and six and one-half inches thick, and keelsons to correspond—one placed in

the center of the boat, and one under each fore and aft bulkhead; they will be bolted through the keelson floor timber and keel with one bolt in each floor timber, driven on alternate edges of the keelsons and riveted upon rings under the keel. There will be two bilge strakes on each side of the boat six inches thick and twelve inches wide, to be bolted through the side in the same manner as the keelson, viz, one bolt in each timber, driven through and riveted on rings.

The clamps, or shelf pieces, upon which the gun-deck beams rest, will be made of two thicknesses of timber, each to be nine inches thick, to fit against the timbers under the beams, to be made square from the beams, and they will taper off to a feather edge two feet below the beams; they will be bolted through the timbers and outside plank with one bolt in each timber, on alternate edges of the clamps, and riveted on rings on the clamps; bolts seven-eighths inch in diameter.

There will be one deck hook forward and two breast hooks, sided seven inches, and two deck hooks aft, of the same size, the arm not less than eight feet long, to be bolted through each timber with one bolt in each driven through from the outside and riveted on the hooks; bolts seven-eighths inch diameter.

The boat will then be ceiled with 2-inch white-oak plank, fastened to the timbers with 5-inch spikes and calked. The floors in wake of the engines will be filled in solid before ceiling is put on. The gun-deck beams will be ten inches square, placed four feet from center to center, and bolted to the shelf pieces with three bolts in each end of each beam; the bolts will be seven-eighths inch diameter and two feet long.

A tier of fore and aft pieces, seven inches square, will be framed into and between the beams over the fore and aft bulkheads, let into the beams one inch; then a ledge six inches square will be framed into the fore and aft pieces and between every two beams. The gun-deck plank will be of yellow pine, four inches thick, if to be had; if not, white pine, to be four and one-half inches thick, will be substituted, spiked to the beams and ledges with spikes nine inches long; to be two spikes in each beam and one in each ledge; the strakes not to exceed eight inches wide.

The waterways of the gun-deck to be of white oak and made in two pieces, each to be ten inches square, the outside piece fitted against the timbers, and the inside piece fitted against it, the whole to be bolted in each frame, driven through from the outside and riveted upon the inside of the waterway on rings; the bolts seven-eighths inch diameter. There will also be one bolt driven down through the waterway into the end of each beam.

The height of the port sills above the deck will be twenty-four inches, and the spicketing above the waterways will be six inches thick, worked two strakes up to the port sills, chamfered off to three inches at top and made square with the beams below.

The plank above the port sills to be two and one-half inches thick and about six inches wide, put on inside and outside, fastened with $5\frac{1}{2}$-inch spikes. The beams of the upper deck to be seven inches square, to be placed two feet apart from center to center, to fit between the timbers, and cut off outside of the timbers, fastened to the timbers and clamps with two bolts in each end. The upper-deck clamps will be four inches thick and nine inches wide. The upper-deck plank to be of white pine, two and one-half inches thick, fastened with 6-inch spikes, and calked; plank not to exceed seven inches wide.

There will be an opening in this deck fore and aft eight feet wide fore and aft the boat for ventilation; a combing will be formed around this opening three inches above the deck and six inches thick; there will also be a center piece of the same height fore and aft the opening, over each beam athwartship piece will be fitted and fastened to the beam; the whole will then be covered with grating.

There will be awning stanchions fitted on this deck, one in each corner, to be well braced and about six on each side, to be eight feet high; also the same number in the center, to be ten feet high; the stanchions to be five and one-half inches square at the deck and four and one-half at the top; there will be an awning fitted to cover this deck.

There will be suitable cable bits at each end of the vessel for towing or securing the cables when at anchor, and chocks cased with iron for the cables to lay in when at anchor, and all the necessary fixtures; chain cables to have about five scuppers on each side, to be three by five inches when leaded.

To make a plain cabin with two state-rooms, two mess-rooms, and eight state-rooms for officers, fitted with berths and bureau and washstand in each room, to have a table for the cabin and each mess-room.

To build a suitable magazine, shell-room, and shot-locker as hereafter directed.

The port shutters will be made of two thicknesses of one and one-fourth oak plank, riveted together, to be made in two parts, hung above and below with suitable hinges and the necessary fixtures for lowering, raising, and securing them.

To have iron stanchions fitted all around the upper deck with an eye in the top two and one-half feet above the deck to reave the ridge rope.

To make and fit four pair of iron boats' cranes, fitted to swing and secured by chain guys; to make a wheel-house and fit the steering apparatus in the most approved plan, with wire or chain wheel ropes leading to the upper deck before the smokestacks; to furnish a suitable capstan, to be placed as hereafter directed.

To put in the shackles for breechings and necessary eyebolts for working the guns, &c.

The bottom decks and ceiling to be calked with oakum of the best quality, the seams to be paid with pitch, scraped, and painted with three coats of paint; the gun deck and all above to be planed, the bottom and sides will also be planed.

All to be done in a workmanlike manner, and to the satisfaction of the officers appointed by Government to inspect the work.

It is intended to protect the boiler and engines of this vessel with iron plates of sufficient thickness, and placed in a suitable position to protect them from injury from the effect of shot or shell, for which purpose seventy-five tons of iron plating have been estimated.

These gun-boats to be delivered at Cairo on or before the 20th September, 1861, completed, engines on board, ready for their armament, at the risk of the builders.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR ENGINES ON THE GUN-BOATS, NO. 2.

(Drawings for boats made by Mr. Pook, naval constructor.)

Cylinders.—To be of cast-iron, one and one-half inches thick, with flanges one and three-fourths inches thick by three inches broad; to have a bore of twenty-two inches diameter, and of suitable length

for a stroke of piston of six feet. On each side of the cylinder three lugs are to be cast, projecting six inches, to be ten inches broad by two inches thick, each lug to be supported on the upper sides by a bracket at each end. The top of the lugs to be on a line with the center of the cylinder. The cylinder to be placed on an angle of fifteen degrees. On one side of the cylinder, at each end, is to be cast a supply nozzle with an opening of nine inches by four inches, having a flange fifteen inches square by one and one-fourth inches thick, for receiving steam, and on the other side two similar nozzles for the exhaust; openings to be ten inches by four inches, and flanges sixteen inches by fifteen inches. These flanges to be planed on the face, and drilled to receive $\frac{7}{8}$-inch bolts every three inches. The under side of the lugs to be also planed, and the outer ones to be drilled for $1\frac{3}{4}$-inch bolts in each. The cylinder covers to be one and three-fourths inches thick, and sunk into the end of cylinder about four inches and recessed, where the supply and exhaust openings come to allow the steam to act freely. They are to be faced to a joint where they meet the cylinder ends, and drilled to receive bolts one and one-eighth inches diameter five inches apart. The forward cover to have a stuffing box seven inches deep, bushed with a brass bush at the bottom. The flange to be two and one-fourth inches thick, the follower to enter three inches. The flange to be one and one-half inches thick, and to be furnished with three $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch bolts for screwing down.

Piston.—To be of cast-iron, with a space of four inches for packing. The packing consists of two rings; the outer one of brass, three-fourths of an inch thick, and in three widths, to contain recesses to be filled with Babbitt metal, and sawed obliquely through in one place; the inside one of metal, one-fourth of an inch thick, and the whole depth between head and follower. This ring is also sawed obliquely across in one place. All the rings to be carefully scraped on each other and on follower and piston. Behind the metal ring, and bearing against it the whole depth, are five cast-steel springs, backed out with $\frac{7}{8}$-inch bolts and check nuts, in the usual way. Piston head and follower to be one inch, metal round eye, one and three-fourth inches, this eye to be recessed for collar of piston, and accurately bored to fit its taper. The follower is held to its place by five 1-inch T-headed bolts and nuts, to be sunk into follower. The piston rod to be made of the best fagoted wrought-iron, four inches diameter, about nine feet two inches long, to be tapered and fitted into piston and secured by a collar and key—key two and three-fourths inches by seven-eighths inch; also, to be provided with a backing-off key. The crosshead to be of cast-iron, the socket into which the rod is fixed with a key, three and one-half inches by three-fourths of an inch, to be ten inches long by ten inches diameter over the largest part. From end of socket to center of wrist fourteen and one-fourth inches. Wrist five and one-half inches diameter by five inches wide. Space between forks six and three-fourths inches. Section of fork, five and one-half inches deep by an average breadth of four inches. The jaws are bolted to the crosshead with three $\frac{7}{8}$-inch bolts, and nuts to be one and three-fourths inches thick. The gibs to be brass filled with Babbitt metal, presenting a surface to the slides of nine inches long by three inches wide. Wear to be adjusted in the usual way. The supply side pipes to be in sections, seven and three-fourths inches by five and three-fourths inches, with a thickness of metal of one inch. At each end is a chamber to receive a lift valve, six and one-half inches diameter in the clear, metal of seat

one and one-fourth inches thick. The opening to admit the steam into the cylinder to be nine inches by four inches, to be constructed in the usual way, with a flange to fit the corresponding one on the cylinder. On each end, on a horizontal line, a projecting arm, two inches thick, well supported with a bracket, carries the column for the lever that lifts the valve; one block is cast on to carry the forward rock shaft, and a seat is also cast for a seat carrying the other rock shaft, as well as a branch with a flange around it, on which is bolted the throttle-valve chamber. The faces of all these flanges to be planed, and on a horizontal line, for all the valves are to be so arranged as to lift perpendicularly and seat horizontally; an internal flange goes around each valve chamber on the steam pipe, two and one-half inches wide, one and one-fourth inches thick, on to which is bolted the covers with six ¾-inch bolts and nuts, finished. The covers of finished cast-iron one and one-eighth inches thick, with a stuffing box three inches deep; the follower to screw down one and one-half inches, and this to be done by two ¾-inch finished studs and nuts. The valves are to be what are called relief valves (*i. e.*, a smaller valve on to and lifting the larger one). The supply valve is six and one-half inches in diameter, in the clear one and one-half inches, of cast-iron, with three projections three-fourths of an inch square and two and one-fourth inches long, to keep it steady in the seat. Into the top of this valve, at points equally distant, are screwed three wrought-iron studs seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, two and five-eighths inches long, between shoulders, with a nut on the upper end. A triangular piece of finished wrought-iron, one inch thick, with a hole one and one-eighth inches in diameter in the center for the valve stem to pass through, with a hole in each angle to take in the stud, to which it is firmly secured by the nuts. The small valve, three and one-fourth inches in the clear, seats upon the large one; it is cast-iron, in two parts; the valve having three short projections to keep it in its seat, and the back recessed to receive half the spherical end of stem, the cover being similarly recessed with a hole one and one-eighth inches diameter for the stem to pass through, and with this in its place they are both riveted together with three ⅝-inch rivets of soft iron. This valve is so thick, to fill the space, two and five-sixteenths inches between the tops of the large valve and the under side of the triangular piece of iron within one-fourth of an inch of the top, consequently it allows the small valve to open that distance and let steam into the cylinder before the large one is unseated. The exhaust pipe is in sections, eight and one-fourth inches by six and one-fourth inches, with a thickness of metal of three-fourths of an inch. At each end is a chamber to receive a valve seven and one-half inches diameter in the clear. Seat one and one-fourth inches thick, openings for exhaust ten and one-half by four inches, with flanges projecting, arms, brackets, block, and seat, with branch for exhaust pipe—relief valves—lifting and seating in every way similar to those for the supply pipe except that the large valve is to be seven and one-half inches in the clear, and the smaller ones three and three-fourths inches.

Columns for levers, four in number, to be about thirteen and one-half inches long from base to center, of finished wrought-iron, one end passing through the projection on side pipe, and secured by a nut one and one-fourth inches deep by two and one-fourth inches broad; base of column, three and three-eighths inches diameter; neck, three inches diameter; top, where lever works through, four

and three-fourths inches diameter, two and one-fourth inches deep; cap, four and three-fourths inches diameter, two inches deep, held down by four $\frac{3}{4}$-inch screws; hold for bearing pieces, one and one-fourth inches diameter; levers to be of wrought-iron four and one-eighth inches deep, one and one-eighth inches thick, four in number, and bent, the one up and the other down, so as to work on a horizontal line; extreme length, four feet, nine inches; length of handles, five and one-half inches; distance from center of column to center of poppet head, sixteen inches. Poppet heads, four in number, finished wrought-iron, four and three-fourths inches diameter, two and one-fourth inches deep; cap four and three-fourths inches diameter, two inches deep, held down by four $\frac{3}{4}$-inch screws; hole for lifting pin, one and three-eighths inches diameter; sockets for valve stem, three inches deep, two and five-eighths inches diameter; valve stem one inch diameter, with spherical ends to fit into corresponding recesses in relief valve,

Rock arms are supported by four pedestals on side pipes, to be fitted with brasses five-eighths of an inch thick in thinnest part, and with all necessary bolts, nuts, and keys to secure them in their position and hold down the caps. There will be three rock shafts—one two and three-fourths inches diameter in smallest part, two feet two and one-half inches long; another, same diameter, two feet five and one-eighth inches long; the third, two and three-fourths inches diameter at ends, swelling to three and three-fourths inches diameter in center; each to have suitable collars for bearings and bosses for lifters; these to be finished wrought-iron; the full stroke arm to be finished wrought-iron. Distance from center of shaft to center of cam-rod pins seven inches, and to the end of handle two feet six inches. Diameter of boss for shaft end five and one-half inches by three and one-fourth inches deep; diameter of eye, two and three-fourths inches; diameter of bosses for pins, three inches by three inches deep; eyes, one and one-half inches diameter; thickness of web, one inch. Two pins for this arm, one and one-half inches diameter by three and one-fourth inches long, for the hooks, the lower pin extending one and five-eighths inches longer to attach full-stroke swivel link to; both ends are slightly tapered where they pass through the arm, secured behind with a nut. The cut-off arm, wrought-iron finished, is seven inches from center of shaft to center of pin, which is one and one-half inches diameter by three and one-fourth inches long, passing through arm and fastened in the same way as the other. Arm boss, five and one-half inches diameter by three and one-fourth inches deep; eye, two and three-fourths inches diameter; boss for pin, three inches diameter by three inches deep; eye, one and one-half inches diameter; web, one inch thick. The two arms for diagonal link are six and one-half inches from center of shaft to center of pin, to be finished wrought-iron; bosses, five and one-half inches diameter by three and one-fourth inches deep; eye, two and three-fourths inches diameter; diameter of bosses for pins, three inches by three inches deep; eye, one and one-half inches diameter; thickness of web, one inch; pins, one and one-half inches diameter where they pass through the eyes, each having a nut at the end to secure them in their places; wrists for links, one and one-fourth inches diameter, one and five-eighths inches long. The lifters to be of cast iron, two feet four and one-half inches long; diameter of bosses, six inches by three inches through; eye, three and three-eighths inches diameter; face, two inches broad; arms, four and

three-fourths inches deep at boss, one and one-half inches at outer end, to be made curving from the boss down, so as to unseat the valve from the edge of the boss, and following up upon the curve until the valve is raised one and one-half inches from the seat; link finished wrought-iron about eleven and one-half inches from center to center, fitted up with brasses, straps, collar, and gibs; section of straps one and one-fourth inches by one-half of an inch diameter, of body one and three-eighths inches. The swivel link, of finished wrought-iron, consists of three pieces. The hook and strap joint with a right-hand thread cut on the one and a left-hand thread on the other, and the box nut having a right-hand thread in one end and a left-hand in the other; diameter of screw ends one and three-eighths inches, of outside of box two and three-eighths inches; section of straps one and one-half inches by one-half inch thick; hooks three and one-half inches diameter, three and one-fourth inches broad; hook handles and links all finished and arranged in the usual manner. The two cam rods are one and one-half inches diameter, furnished with strap ends, spade handle, and nuts for adjusting the length. Pin in spade handle one and three-eighths inches diameter by one and five-eighths inches long; jaws five-eighths inch thick; jaws and strap ends finished bright; section of strap one and one-fourth inches by three-eighths of an inch. The cam rods to be supported in two places between the spade handles and guides in main pillow block, with brackets of suitable proportions, carrying a box with two brasses, bored to fit the rods, which must be turned at those places for about twelve inches in length. The cam yokes to be a suitable length to take in 28½-inch cams with sufficient throw to lift the valves one and one-fourth inches from their seats; section at ends three inches by one and one-eighth inches, in center five inches by one and one-eighth inches, ribbed on each side and faced, five-eighths of an inch thick where cam works. The stretchers to be one and three-eighths inches diameter, with collar and check nuts, the slides five inches by one and three-eighths inches. The yokes which the rods attach to have the usual arrangements for that purpose. The space for the nuts to be two inches; cams to be twenty-eight and one-half inches diameter, with sufficient throw to lift the valves one and one-half inches from seat; web one inch thick; face two and one-fourth inches broad, to be held together with a ⅞-inch bolt and nut in each end, and each pair bolted to the collars in shaft by four ¾-inch bolts. On the pillow block are bolted and keyed two brackets, carrying brasses through which the ends of the yoke works; these brackets to be of suitable form and strength for that purpose and properly fitted up.

The throttle-valve chambers of cast-iron, with an external flange below to bolt it to the branch on the supply pipe; bolts six in number, three-fourths inch diameter, and an external flange at top with cover, stuffing-box, follower, bolts, and nuts. Relief valve precisely similar to those already described for the side pipes. On each side and at the top of the chamber a lug is cast to carry the columns that support the crossbar for the screw to work through; these columns are of finished wrought-iron, one and three-fourths inches diameter at base, one and one-half inches diameter at neck. The part passing through the lug one and one-fourth inches in diameter, with a nut on end and through the crossbar seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, with a nut on the end. Crossbar of finished wrought-iron, eighteen inches from center to center of ¾-inch hole, through which ends of columns pass; thickness, seven-eighths of an inch; depth at end,

one and seven-eighths inches; at eye through which screw passes two and three-fourths inches; depth, three inches; to have a square thread, three-eighths of an inch pitch, cut to receive screw one and three-fourths inches diameter. In the side of this bar is placed a set screw, with small hand-wheel to secure the throttle from closing or opening at will. Valve stem has a spiral end fitting into the recess described in relief valves, and is one and one-eighth inches diameter from end for a distance of about thirteen and three-fourths inches; it is then shouldered down to three-fourths inch diameter for the remainder of its length, eight and one-fourth inches, screwed at its end for a nut and washer. Over this, extending the whole distance, seven and one-fourth inches, between shoulder and under side of washer, is a tube one and three-fourths inches diameter, with a square thread, three-eighths inch pitch, cut on the external surface and working into the corresponding thread cut in eye of the crossbar. On to this tube is keyed the handle, having the eye countersunk for the nut and washer on the valve-stem to sink into it about three-eighths of an inch; handle of finished wrought-iron, seven and one-half inches long, one-half of an inch thick; one and five-eighths inches broad at eye, one and three-eighths inches at the end; depth of eye, one and three-fourths inches; diameter, two and one-half inches. Sleeve for exhaust pipe, finished cast-iron, flanged to suit the one on the exhaust pipes; thickness, one and one-fourth inches; depth of sleeve, three inches; thickness one-half of an inch; bolted to exhaust pipe by six finished ⅞-inch bolts and nuts.

Bed plates to be nineteen feet long, bottom plate nine inches wide by two inches thick; seven inches from center of cylinder to under side; blocks are cast on to carry the lugs on the cylinder, tops of which are planed, and a hollow block is cast for the center lug of cylinder, having jaws at each end strong enough to admit of keys being firmly driven in at the side to hold the cylinder from moving between them; where the slides come a rib two and one-half inches deep and one and three-fourths inches thick runs, giving the bed so far a T form; where the slides are placed for a distance of seven feet, the form is that of a rib with a flange nine inches wide by one inch thick at the top and bottom, the top flanges to be planed for the slides to sit upon; the slides to be six feet nine inches long, three inches face, two inches thick, set down to one and one-fourth inches thick for seven inches wide, where it bolts on the bed; bolts and nuts, seven in number, seven-eighths inch diameter. For holding down the beds twenty-eight bolts with nuts one and one-half inches diameter and of an average length of eight feet are required, and for the frame work fifteen, one and one-fourth inches diameter, bolts and nuts of an average length of five feet; connecting rods to be eighteen feet from center to center, to be made with iron straps fitted in white pine, twenty-two inches deep in the center, six and one-half inches at ends, by ten inches wide; jaws, where brasses fit in for wrists, are fifteen and one-half inches long inside, with thickness of iron between brasses and end of wood two and five-eighths inches, through each of which passes two turned bolts one and one-eighth inches diameter with head and nut section of each side three and three-fourth inches by two and three-fourth inches; straps are three and five-eighths inches wide, two and five-eighths inches thick, at ends tapering to three-fourths inch thick in center; passing through these straps and wood are sixteen bolts and nuts seven-eighths inch diameter. Brasses to be seven-eighths inch thick at ends, three-eighths at sides, to be bored

to fit wrist, and accurately fitted into jaws. Cotter one and seven-eighths inches broad at one end, and tapering to three-fourths inch at the other; thickness, one inch; length, two feet six inches; gibs, eighteen inches long, one inch thick, four inches broad at one end, at the other three and five-eighths inches, locking over strap one and one-eighth inches; a keep secured to cotter, and gib with five-eighths screw to be provided. Main pillow block, cast iron, base five feet six inches long, ten inches broad, three inches thick; for four feet two and one-fourth inches, for nine inches on each, on which fit the guides for cam yokes. Thickness of metal for sides, half circle five-inch radius, supported with a bracket with a hole in each for a bolt one and one-half inches diameter to hold down the cap; height of sides, six inches; thickness of metal, three inches; block is held down with five 1¼-inch bolts and nuts; bottom brasses to be not less than one inch thick, well fitted into the block; side brasses four and one-half inches deep, planed and fitted into their places; flange one and three-fourths inches wide, backed up with a wedge; the length and breadth of brass in the usual way; the end brasses to be fitted into their places, and all bored out together; brasses to be filled with Babbitt metal. At each end of the block and let into the frame timbers is a chock ten inches square, two and one-half inches thick, held down with a 1¼-inch bolt and nut; the outer end has a projection the whole breadth one and three-fourths inches deep, going into the timber, and between the in end of chock and out end of block wedged keys are driven to prevent the block from moving and working back or forth. Crank, best fagoted iron, bossed seventeen and one-half inches diameter, ten inches deep; eye bored slightly under the ten-inch diameter, so that it can be shrunk on shaft; end bossed for crank pin to be eleven and one-fourth inches diameter, eight inches deep, bored six and three-fourth inches diameter at back, tapering to six and one-fourth inches front; the pin to be shrunk in; web at shaft end five inches by fourteen inches; at pin end four inches by eight and three-fourths inches. Crank pin six inches long; wrist five and one-half inches diameter by six inches long; key, two and one-half inches by seven-eighths inch, and fourteen inches long.

The whole of this specification is to be duplicated, for it only represents the engine and appurtenances for one side of the boat. The same kind of an engine is necessary for the other side of the boat, and connected at right angles with this one on the same shaft.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR AUXILIARY ENGINE.

Cylinder.—Diameter, eight inches; stroke, twenty-one inches; thickness, three-fourths inch below the flutes.

Length from face to face, two feet three and one-fourth inches.

Diameter of top and bottom flanges, thirteen and one-fourth inches; thickness, one and one-fourth bottom, fifteen-sixteenths top.

Diameter of branch inside, two and three-fourths inches; thickness, five-eighths inch.

Diameter of flanges for branch inside, seven and one-half inches; thickness, one inch.

Steam ports, one-half inch by two inches.

Bridges, one-half inch by two inches.

Exhaust port, one inch by two inches.

Steam chest, ten and seven-sixteenths inches long by eight and one-half inches wide, outside; height, three and one-half inches.

General thickness of steam chest, one-half inch.

Steam-chest cover, ten and three-fourths inches long by eight and three-fourths inches wide, and seven-eighths inch thick.

Slide valve, three inches long by three and one-fourth inches wide, three-eighths inch thick.

Recess in slide valve, two inches long by two inches wide; motion, one inch.

Slide-valve stem, three-fourths inch diameter for a distance of one foot on the valve end, then to swell to one inch the balance of the length. Length from center on wrist to outside nut on the back of valve, two feet eight and one-half inches wrought-iron finished.

Throttle or stop valve, one and one-fourth inches diameter.

Cylinder cover, thirteen and one-fourth inches diameter by seven-fourths inch thick; to be carefully fitted to the cylinder and the joints ground together.

Piston rod, one and three-fourth inches diameter and seven-eighths inch thick; length, end to end, three feet.

Piston, five inches deep, including follower; to be fitted up in good style, with metallic packing rings.

Bolts, No. 5, for holding bottom of cylinder, seven-eighths inch diameter by three and one-half inches long.

Bolts, No. 5, for holding top of cylinder, three-fourths inch diameter by three inches long.

Bolts, No. 2, for stuffing-box of cylinder, five-eighths inch diameter by four and three-fourths inches long.

Bolts, No. 6, for branches inside cylinder, five-eighths inch diameter by four and three-fourths inches long.

Bolts, No. 3, for piston follower, three-fourths inch diameter by four and three-fourths inches long.

Bolts, No. 8, for steam chest, with collars, five-eighths inch diameter by five and one-half inches long, back of collar; thickness of collar five-sixteenths inch; five-eighths inch diameter by two and one-eighth inches long, front of collar.

Bolts, No. 2, for valve rod stuffing-box, one-half inch diameter by three and three-fourths inches long.

Distance from face to face of nozzle, fifteen inches; distance from center of cylinder to valve face, eight and one-half inches; distance from center of cylinder to center of valve stem, ten inches.

Rock-shaft.—Wrought-iron, finished all over. Length between journals, eighteen inches. Journals, one and five-eighth inches diameter; other, one and one-half inches diameter by two inches long. Short arm, wrought-iron, three inches from center; wrist, seven and one-eighth inches diameter by one inch long. Long arm, wrought-iron, seven and one-half inches from center to center; wrist, one and one-fourth inches diameter by one and one-fourth inches long.

Main link.—Length from center to center, thirteen and five-eighths inches; neck, one and one-half inches diameter. Journals, two inches diameter, two inches long, wrought-iron.

Center pin.—Three and three-fourths inches diameter, fifteen and three-fourths inches between journals, wrought-iron. Journals, three inches diameter, four and one-fourth inches long; the ends of the pins are three inches diameter, and long enough to attach bilge or fire pumps.

Swivel pin for connecting rods, wrought-iron; swivel bearing, three and three-fourths inches diameter, and three-fourths inch long; pin, two and seven-eighths inches diameter; middle, one and three-fourths

inches diameter at ends; distance between journals, thirty-four and one-half inches. Journals, one and one-fourth inches diameter by one and one-half inches long.

Two connecting rods, wrought-iron, length from center, three feet four and three-eighths inches; diameter of necks, one and one-fourth inches; diameter in middle, one and five-eighths inches, finished; journals, one and one-fourth inches diameter, one and one-half inches long.

Two cranks, wrought-iron, ten inches from center to center; two and three-fourths inches bore for shaft, and bore corresponding with connecting-rod pins or wrists.

Fly-wheel shaft, wrought-iron, three and one-half inches diameter; between journals, sixteen and one-half inches; between cranks, twenty-eight and one-half inches; total length, thirty-four inches; journals, two and three-fourths inches diameter and three and one-half inches long.

Fly-wheel, four feet six inches diameter; three and one-half inches bore. Section of rim, seven and one-half inches by three and one-fourth inches. Cornice, five and one-half inches deep by one-half inch thick; bolts, one-half inch diameter.

Beam, fourteen inches deep in middle, and four inches wide at ends; width of upper and lower ribs, four inches; thickness, one inch; thickness of web, one inch; wrist for main link, two inches diameter by two inches long; bearing for swivel pin, three and three-fourths inches diameter by three and one-eighth inches long; bore for center pin, three and three-fourths inches diameter; bore for pump pins, two inches diameter.

Eccentrics, eight and one-half inches diameter; throw, two and one-half inches; bore, two and seven-eighths inches; thickness, one and one-fourth inches.

Eccentric rod, one inch diameter; length from center of eccentric to center of hook, seven feet four inches; hook for wrist, one and one-fourth inches diameter by one and one-fourth inches thick.

Cylinder columns.—Height, base to capital, four feet seven inches; total height, five feet one and one-fourth inches.

Square flange, at base, seven and one-fourth inches square. Column flange, at bottom, four and three-eighths inches in diameter; thickness at bottom, three-fourths inch; at top, five-eighths inch; diameter at top, three and one-half inches.

Distance from center of column to face of nozzle, two and one-half inches.

The steam column has a cap on the outside, opposite the nozzle, with stuffing-box for valve stem.

Cap, seven and one-half inches diameter and three-fourths inch thick, with four $\frac{5}{8}$-inch bolts.

The exhaust column is plain on the outside. The guides for the cross-heads are two feet and one-fourth inch long by one inch thick.

Brackets for rock-shaft, from center of column to center of shaft, seven inches.

Journals—one, one and five-eighths inches; the other, one and one-half inches, and two inches long.

Holding bolts, eight in number, three-fourths inch in diameter, and two and one-half inches between heartnut. Bolts for valve caps, four in number, and five-eighths inch in diameter.

Fly-wheel shaft columns.—Height, from base to capital, three feet nine inches. Other dimensions for these columns the same as for

cylinder columns. Brackets for shaft, center of column to center of journal, four and one-half inches.

Journals, two and three-fourths inches diameter and three and one-half inches long.

Eight holding bolts, three-fourths inch in diameter; two cap bolts for journals, one and one-eighth inches diameter.

Bed plate.—Length, seven feet eight inches; breadth, three feet five inches; height, four inches; general thickness, three-eighths inch.

Center distance of column across, twenty inches.

Center distance of pumps across, eighteen inches.

Center distance of main column to cylinder, three feet three inches.

Center distance of main column to shaft, three feet three inches.

Center distance of main column to shaft columns, two feet ten and one-half inches.

Center distance of main column to force and cold-watar pumps, two feet one-fourth inch.

Area of passages, 3½-inch pipe, except the receiving passage to the cold-water pumps, which are 4½-inch pipes. Stop valves are four inches diameter; chambers, nine and one-half inches diameter outside; six cap bolts for valve, three-fourths inch diameter.

Two main force-pumps.—Four and one-half inch plungers, 13-inch stroke; bottom flange, one inch thick. Plungers hollow, twenty-three inches long, one-half inch thick. Height of pump, twenty inches; outside diameter, seven and three-fourths inches; thickness, three-fourths inch.

Valve chamber, outside diameter seven inches; thickness, eleven-sixteenths inch.

Passage, three and one-half inches diameter; stems, three-fourths inch diameter, brass.

Receiving valve, two and one-half inches thick; delivery valve, one inch thick.

Seat, one and three-eighths inches deep, brass caps; lugs for bolts, one and one-fourth inches thick; twelve holding bolts, three-fourths inch diameter; stuffing-box bolts, four in number, one inch diameter; eight cap bolts, seven-eighths inch diameter.

Two force-pump rods.—Length, center to center, four feet one and three-fourths inches.

Diameter at necks, one and one-eighth inches; diameter at middle, one and one-half inches.

Journals, one and one-fourth inches by two inches upper end; one and one-fourth inches by one-fourth inch lower end.

A spade-handle wrist is screwed into bottom of plunger.

Two pump pins.—Each of these pins work a force-pump on one side of the beam and a cold-water pump on the other side.

Diameter of pin through the beam, two inches; distance between journals sixteen and one-fourth inches; journals, one and one-fourth inches in diameter by two inches long for force-pumps, and one and one-half inches for cold-water pumps.

Two cold-water pumps, 5¼-inch bore, 13-inch stroke.

These pumps are open topped, and have packed pistons; depth of piston, four and three-eighths inches; height of pump, two feet and one-fourth inch; thickness, one-half inch.

Diameter of valve chamber outside, six and one-half inches; thickness, one-half inch.

Passage, three and one-half inches diameter, one-half inch thick.

Delivery valve, three inches diameter; stem three-fourths inch

Thickness of valve, one inch; seat, one and three-eighths inches deep, brass.

Receiving valve is a single clapper valve of brass, working on a brass seat three and one-fourth inches bore; seat one and three-eighths inches deep.

Caps for valve chambers, lugs for bolts, one and one-fourth inches thick.

Flanges at bottom of pump, seven-eighths inch thick.

Fourteen holding bolts, three-fourths inch diameter.

Eight cap bolts, seven-eighths inch diameter.

Cold water pump rods.—Length, center to center, four feet one-half inch; diameter at upper neck, one inch; at lower neck, seven-eighths inch, straight taper; journals, one and one-fourth inches diameter, one and one-half inches long. End of rod is tapered and inserted into the piston and fastened with a nut; the follower is screwed down by a nut threaded on the rod.

All the valves to be nicely ground into their seats perfectly tight, and all the connecting rods, links, journals, boxes, shafts, cranks, and bolts to be made and fitted up in a good, substantial, and workmanlike manner.

All the pipes to be copper except the one that supplies the ash pit, which will be gas pipe.

Cylinder heads and all bonnets for valve chambers to be nicely scraped together.

The drawings and specifications exhibit the plungers in the force-pumps as being four and one-half inches in diameter when they should be five inches in diameter.

The areas of the pipes will be changed accordingly. It will be necessary to carry the heaters out to the sides of the hull of the vessel, and lower down than they are exhibited in the drawings. In doing that it will require about forty feet more pipe than it would to put them on the top of the columns.

Each force-pump will supply the water to the boilers through a distinct check-valve attached to the second boiler from each side. The exact length of the pipes cannot now be definitely ascertained. The thicknesses will be one-eighth and three-sixteenths inch thick; and the diameters as are mentioned in specification, except as are altered as above.

Shaft to be fagoted iron, ten inches diameter, about twenty-two feet and eight inches long, outer ends to have cranks fit on, to be turned ten inches diameter by ten inches long; collars, twelve inches diameter, one inch wide; bearings ten inches diameter, twelve inches long; then eleven inches diameter for eight inches in length, and these parts are bored and shrunk turned collars, two inches thick by three inches deep, to which are bolted the four cams by eight $\frac{7}{8}$-inch bolts and nuts four and one-half inches long. At suitable distances on the body of the shaft are to be four bosses, twelve inches diameter by twelve inches long, which are to be turned to carry the flanges. Those flanges are to be of cast-iron, with sockets for nineteen wrought-iron arms, outside diameter of flanges to be four feet ten inches, diameter of bosses one foot six inches by ten inches through, with bored hole twelve inches diameter, round each side of bosses to be shrunk a wrought-iron band or hoop one and one-fourth inches square; another hoop three-fourths inch by one and one-fourth inches is shrunk on a projection cast on the back of flange, near the outer diameter; thickness of metal in flange seven-eighths inch.

Size of arms at outside of flange four and one-half inches wide, tapering to three and one-half inches at the ends; thickness one inch, to be bolted into the sockets in the flange by three $\frac{7}{8}$-inch square bolts. The wheel to have two rims running over it, between the flange and the bucket, of wrought-iron three inches broad by five-eighths inch thick, fastened to each arm with clamps and bolts, clamps same size as bolts, four in each clamp three-fourths inch; buckets to be fastened to the arms in the usual way; face of buckets thirty inches, with three stirrups in a bucket at each arm, with plate on front side; arms of sufficient length to make the wheel twenty-two feet in diameter. There is to be a throttle-valve chamber, with proper flanges for connecting steam pipes to run from the center of the boat to each engine on the outside, with flanges for steam pipe from the boiler, eight inches diameter, with one flange on each side of steam pipe for the auxiliary engine connections and feeder for heater; the area of valve vent to be equal to both the areas of the others; other parts the same as described in the relief valve above mentioned.

All the journals and moving parts of the engines and cylinders to be supplied with suitable oil-cups and cocks and all working parts. Cylinders to have in each end suitable cocks to let condensed steam out, and all side and steam pipes to be supplied with cocks where there is any bend that the water would settle.

Boilers.—There are to be five boilers, thirty-six inches diameter and twenty-four feet long, with five 7½-inch flues inside each boiler. Thickness, sides $\frac{5}{16}$-inch, head $\frac{3}{8}$-inch; flanges upon one end the flue to fit against the outside of the head of the boiler, and upon the other the flanges are to be turned from the head outside to fit the flues. Upon the top and upon each boiler is to be placed a connection, five inches diameter inside, and bent so as to carry the steam horizontally back to the steam drum, and connecting with the drum upon the top. The connecting pipes are each to have a stop-valve, so that the steam can be cut off at pleasure. The steam drum is to be placed in the rear of the boiler, at a distance of three feet from the boilers; top of steam drum the same height as the boilers; diameter of drum twenty-four inches inside, length sixteen and one-half feet; thickness: sides same as boilers, heads five-eighths inch; upon the bottom of boilers will be two mud heaters, one nine inches diameter, close to the after end of the boilers, with valve connections for supplying the boilers with water. The water connections to be supplied with stop-valves, as mentioned in steam connections. The other mud heater to be placed immediately aft of the fire-box, with like connections, omitting the water connections. In one end of this heater there is to be placed a blow-off valve, with stem and hand wheel for emptying boilers, all with proper hand hole and plates. The whole to be supplied with proper man and hand hole plates in the boilers, mud heaters, and steam drum. The whole to be made of the best American charcoal iron, and to be double riveted in all seams that do not come in immediate contact with the fire, and to be calked on both sides where practicable. No acid or other injurious matter to be used in the joints or seams. Upon the after side of the steam drum there is to be made a proper connection for connecting a steam pipe eight inches diameter inside, the connection to be made in the center of the drum. Upon each of the boilers adjoining the center one there is to be placed a safety-valve, three and one-half inches

face, with proper lever and weights. Fire fronts of cast-iron, properly fitted to the boilers, with fire-box five feet long; grates fourteen inches below the boilers, with fire bed lined with fire brick, and inclosed in good sheet-iron of the usual thickness; two smoke pipes, forty-four inches diameter, twenty-eight feet high, to be placed on the front end of boilers, with breeching and flue caps to match, properly secured with rods and braces. Fire fronts to have suitable fire doors in a sufficient quantity, and draft doors. Each boiler is to be supplied with three gauged cocks, seven-eighths inch diameter, with dripper; the whole to be properly supported upon iron columns under the small mud heater, with stay bolts and bands of iron one-half inch thick, one and one-half inches wide, running entirely round the boilers; top to be covered with fire brick and tile. All the connections between the boilers and mud heaters, and boilers and steam drum, to be provided with valves, so as to cut off communication if necessary. Upon the small mud receiver is to be placed two check valves for receiving water from the force pumps. Each set of boilers to be provided with a steam gauge and water gauge, and to be provided with two sets of the Snowden heater on each set of boilers, with suitable steam blowers.

THOMAS MERRITT,
Chief Engineer, Cincinnati, Ohio.

No. 5.

U. S. NAVAL DEPOT,
Cairo, Ill., November 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In compliance with your telegram of the 6th instant, requesting a report of the vessels comprising the gun-boat fleet which have been under my direction, &c., I herewith transmit the same.

Hoping the inclosed report may prove satisfactory, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. WISE,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

[Inclosure.]

List of gun-boats, mortar-boats, transports, tugs, &c., comprising the Western Gun-boat Flotilla, in charge of Capt. George D. Wise, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, attached to the flotilla.

Name.	Class.	Capacity.	When received.	How received.
		Tonnage.		
Eastport	Iron-clad ram and gun-boat	1,000	Feb. 7, 1862	Captured up the Tennessee River.
Essex	do	1,000	Dec. 5, 1861	Purchased and rebuilt by United States.
Benton	Iron-clad gun-boat	1,000	do	Do.
Cincinnati	do	512	do	Built by the United States.
Carondelet	do	512	do	Do.
Cairo	do	512	do	Do.
Pittsburg	do	512	do	Do.
Mound City	do	512	do	Do.
Saint Louis	do	512	do	Do.
Louisville	do	512	do	Do.
General Bragg	Wooden ram and gun boat	600	June 6, 1862	Captured.
Little Rebel	do	150	do	Do.
Tyler	Wooden gun-boat	650	June 1, 1861	Purchased.
Lexington	do	500	do	Do.
Conestoga	do	400	do	Do.

List of gun-boats, mortar-boats, transports, tugs, &c., comprising the Western Gun-boat Flotilla, in charge of Capt. George D. Wise, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Class.	Capacity.	When received.	How received.
		Tonnage.		
Sumpter	Wooden gun-boat	500	June 6, 1862	Captured.
General Price	do	400	do	Do.
General Pillow	do	40	July 3, 1862	Do.
Fair Play	do	300	Sept. 5, 1862	Do.
Alfred Robb	do	150	Feb. 28, 1862	Do.
Clara Dolson	Receiving ship	1,200	June 10, 1862	Do.
Sovereign	Store-ship	800	June 6, 1862	Do.
Victoria	do	500	do	Do.
Red Rover	Hospital steamer	1,200	Apr. 3, 1862	Do.
H. R. W. Hill	Transport	1,200	June 6, 1862	Do.
De Soto	do	600	Apr. 3, 1862	Do.
New National	do	600	June 6, 1862	Do.
W. H. Brown	do	350		Purchased
Kentucky	do	500	June 6, 1862	Captured.
Judge Torrence	Ordnance steamer	700	Feb. 10, 1862	Purchased.
Great Western	do	700	do	Do.
Sallie Woods	Transport	300	Feb. 20, 1862	Captured.
Fire Fly	Steam tug-boat	30	Jan. 1, 1862	Purchased or built by United States.
Spitfire	do	30	do	Do.
Spiteful	do	30	do	Do.
Dauntless	do	30	do	Do.
Terror	do	30	do	Do.
Restless	do	30	do	Do.
Jessie Benton	do	30	May 5, 1862	Do.
Sampson	do	30	Jan. 1, 1862	Do.
Erebus	do	30	do	Do.
Malford	do	30	Feb. 10, 1862	Do.
Intrepid	do	30	Jan. 1, 1862	Do.
Resolute	do	30	do	Do.
Wonder	do	30	do	Do.
38 mortar-boats	Attached to the fleet		Dec. 5, 1861	Do.
Large wharf-boat	Used as naval depot	4,000	Jan. 1, 1862	Do.

RECAPITULATION.

Vessels	45
Mortar-boats	38
Wharf-boat	1
Total tonnage of vessels	19,314

No. 6.

NEW ALBANY, *November 7, 1862.*

General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I received your dispatch of the 6th instant last evening, asking me to "transmit to your office without delay a report of the vessels composing the ram fleet under my direction, specifying their names and capacity, where and how received, and where and to whom transferred."

I immediately answered by telegraph, giving you the items of information asked for, with a promise of a more detailed report by mail.

Inclosed you will find statement of the cost of each boat, the cost of converting them into rams, and the place where purchased and where fitted up, with a total cost of the fleet as it left here in May last.

I had expected ere this to have made a full report in obedience to the order of the Secretary of War contained in the notice of my appointment as fiscal agent of the fleet, of the 20th of May last; but subsequent to that order he ordered the quartermaster at Cincinnati, who had disbursed the funds there, to send his papers to Washington.

I did, however, investigate the accounts and look closely into the disbursement of funds and property of the Government which had been intrusted to the committee at that place, and found all right so far as the committee and quartermaster have concurred.

The prices paid for labor and materials I thought very high, but the committee explained that they had been obliged to submit to some extraordinary charges to enable them to get the work done in the short time allowed.

At Pittsburg everything had been done in a very satisfactory manner, the prices paid for labor and materials were low, and a rigid economy had been observed in all the expenditures.

On the whole, I think it would have been difficult for the Government or for an individual to have had the same amount of work done in the same time at less cost.

Col. Charles Ellet, who felt to some extent responsible for the success of the experiment, spared no pains in getting the fleet out with the least possible outlay of money.

The principle adopted by him to strengthen the hulls of the boats to enable them to stand the severe shock to which they were subjected in action it will be hard to improve upon. His skill as a civil engineer of large experience shows itself prominently in the simple and efficient means adopted for that purpose, and should it be thought advisable to construct other boats to be used as rams it will be desirable, as far as practicable, to incorporate the same principle, by which the whole weight of the boat, without the spring which an ordinary boat would have, may be brought to bear with crushing effect upon the boat struck.

The battery barges mentioned in the list of boats were some large barges that had been bought and covered with timber and baled hay, to tow alongside the boats, and protect them from shot, should it have been necessary to pass Fort Pillow and Island No. 10, then in the hands of the enemy.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES BROOKS,
Assistant Quartermaster.

[Inclosure.]

Names, description, &c., of boats comprising the U. S. fleet of steam rams under command of Colonel Ellet, with costs, &c.

Names of boats.	Character.	Tonnage.	Where bought.	Where rebuilt.	When and where received.
Mingo	Stern-wheel	300	Pittsburg	Pittsburg	Received from Pittsburg, by order of Col. Charles Ellet, May, 1862, at New Albany.
Lioness	do	300	do	do	
Samson	do	300	do	do	
Dick Fulton	do	175	do	do	
T. D. Horner	do	200	do	do	
Queen of the West	Side-wheel	400	Cincinnati	Cincinnati	From Cincinnati, May, 1862.
Lancaster No. 3	do	350	do	do	
Switzerland	do	400	do	Madison	From Madison, May, 1862.
Monarch	do	400	do	New Albany	Cincinnati, April 20, 1862.
One battery barge			Pittsburg	Pittsburg	Pittsburg, May, 1862.
Do			Cincinnati	Cincinnati	From Cincinnati, May, 1862.
Do			do	do	

Names, description, &c., of boats comprising the U. S. fleet of steam rams under command of Colonel Ellet, with costs, &c.—Continued.

Names of boats.	Original cost.	Cost of rebuilding.	Necessary expenditures at New Albany.	Total cost.	Remarks—When and to whom delivered.
Mingo	$18,000.00	$7,828.13	$555.44	$26,483.57	Turned over to military authorities at Saint Louis Sept. 20, 1862.
Lioness	22,000.00	7,913.94	434.79	30,348.73	
Samson	21,750.00	8,320.77	839.84	30,910.61	Do.
Dick Fulton	10,875.00	3,125.45	437.02	14,437.47	
T. D. Horner	9,000.00	3,721.97	488.44	13,210.41	
Queen of the West	16,000.00	20,548.76	2,564.93	39,113.69	
Lancaster No. 3	8,000.00	14,895.34	888.44	23,783.78	
Switzerland	12,000.00	16,258.90	6,018.36	34,277.26	
Monarch	14,000.00	15,000.00	2,422.17	31,422.17	
One battery barge	1,061.60	3,793.19	.....	4,854.79	Sunk in Mississippi River June 20, 1862.
Do	1,200.00	9,519.66	.....	10,719.66	Turned over to quartermaster at Cairo June 23, 1862.
Do	750.00	5,665.02	.....	6,415.02	
Sundry expenses chargeable to the fleet and not to any particular boat.	.....	.....	.....	9,022.84	
Total cost of fleet and equipments.	.....	.....	.....	275,000.00	

No. 7.

List of officers of the Quartermaster's Department on duty at the principal depots on June 30, 1862, and chief quartermasters of departments or commands and on duty in the field with troops.

Name.	Place.	Duty.
Col. D. D. Tompkins	New York, N. Y	Purchasing supplies, &c.
Col. Thomas Swords	Louisville, Ky	Purchasing and issuing supplies, and chief quartermaster Army of the Ohio.
Lieut. Col. G. H. Crosman	Philadelphia, Pa	In charge of clothing depot and forwarding supplies to Southern departments.
Lieut. Col. D. H. Vinton	New York, N. Y	In charge of clothing depot.
Lieut. Col. E. B. Babbitt	San Francisco, Cal	Purchasing and issuing supplies, and chief quartermaster Department of the Pacific.
Maj. R. E. Clary	Wheeling, Va	Purchasing and issuing supplies, and chief quartermaster Mountain Department.
Maj. M. S. Miller	Washington, D. C.	General disbursing officer.
Maj. A. Montgomery	Pittsburg, Pa	Purchasing and forwarding supplies.
Maj. R. Allen	Saint Louis, Mo	Purchasing and issuing supplies, and chief quartermaster Western Department.
Maj. James Belger	Baltimore, Md	Purchasing and issuing supplies, and chief quartermaster Middle Department.
Maj. J. L. Donaldson	Santa Fé, N. Mex	Issuing and forwarding supplies, and chief quartermaster Department of New Mexico.
Maj. L. C. Easton	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Issuing supplies, &c.
Maj. S. Van Vliet	Headquarters Army of the Potomac.	Brigadier-general of volunteers, and chief quartermaster.
Maj. D. H. Rucker	Washington, D. C.	Depot quartermaster, purchasing and issuing supplies, and colonel and aide-de-camp.
Capt. W. S. Hancock	In the field	Brigadier-general of volunteers.
Capt. J. H. Dickerson	Cincinnati, Ohio	In charge of clothing depot, and purchasing and forwarding other supplies.
Capt. R. Saxton	In the field	Brigadier-general of volunteers.
Capt. J. D. Bingham	Nashville, Tenn	Issuing supplies.
Capt. G. Tallmadge	Fort Monroe, Va	Do.
Capt. H. C. Hodges	New York, N. Y	Chartering vessels.
Capt. R. O. Tyler	In the field	Colonel of volunteer regiment.
Capt. William Craig	do	Do.
Capt. A. Boyd	Philadelphia, Pa	Purchasing and forwarding supplies.

No. 7.—*List of officers of the Quartermaster's Department on duty at the principal depots on June 30, 1862, &c.*—Continued.

Name.	Place.	Duty.
Capt. J. J. Dana	Washington, D. C.	In charge of transportation and forage.
Capt. W. L. Lothrop	In the field	Major of volunteer regiment.
Capt. A. T. A. Torbert	do	Colonel of volunteer regiment.
Capt. G. A. Kensel	do	Chief of artillery of General Butler's expedition.
Capt. Herman Biggs	New Berne, N. C.	Chief quartermaster Department of North Carolina.
Capt. J. A. Potter	Chicago, Ill	Purchasing, issuing, and forwarding supplies.
Capt. C. H. Tompkins	In the field	Colonel of volunteer regiment.
Capt. J. W. Shaffer	New Orleans, La.	Chief quartermaster Department of the Gulf.
Capt. G. S. Blodgett	Annapolis, Md.	Issuing supplies, &c.
Capt. J. J. Elwell	Hilton Head, S. C.	Chief quartermaster Department of the South.
Capt. W. W. McKim	Boston, Mass	Purchasing and issuing supplies.
Capt. J. A. Ekin	Indianapolis, Ind.	Do.
Capt. E. C. Wilson	Harrisburg, Pa.	Do.
Capt. W. H. Bailhache	Springfield, Ill.	In charge of issue and distribution of clothing and other supplies.
Capt. G. W. Lee	Detroit, Mich	In charge of clothing depot, and purchasing and forwarding other supplies.
Capt. S. H. Moer	Denver City, Colo.	Issuing supplies, &c.
Capt. T. M. Saunders, Third Artillery.	Saint Paul, Minn.	Do.

No. 8.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, May 23, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit estimates of the indebtedness of the gun-boat flotilla on the Western rivers, with estimates for the maintenance of the flotilla upon its present footing during the remaining portion of the present fiscal year and the whole of year ending June 30, 1863.

These estimates have been delayed by the want of information in this office from the scene of operations.

The fleet has been constructed under constant pressure, and the daily demands upon the officers intrusted with its construction, outfit, and command have been such that the regular reports to this office have fallen into arrear.

It appears that the monthly expenditures of the gun-boat flotilla, with its tenders, as at present organized, are nearly $200,000, and that on the 30th of June the liabilities for its construction and maintenance will exceed the sums heretofore appropriated by $400,000.

In addition to this there have been constructed upon the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, to meet the superior fleet prepared by the rebels, nine steam rams, upon which there had been expended, up to the 19th instant, including subsistence, coal, barges, and tenders, $300,000. The estimated expense of keeping these in service for the remainder of the present fiscal year is $100,000.

I respectfully advise that Congress be asked to make an appropriation for gun-boats and steam rams on the Western rivers during the remainder of the present fiscal year of $800,000; and that for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1863, the appropriation of $1,000,000 for gun-boats on Western rivers in the bill for the support of the Army, which has lately passed the House of Representatives, be increased to $2,340,000, which would maintain the proper gun-boat fleet for twelve months, or until the 30th of June, 1863, and the fleet of rams for three months, or until the 30th of September, this year, by which time it is probable they will have done their work and may be laid up.

I also suggest the propriety of transferring this flotilla on the 30th of June, at the expiration of the fiscal year, to the Navy Department.

The flotilla was built up under a demand from the then commanding general of the Army, Lieutenant-General Scott, for such vessels to co-operate with the army in its descent of the Mississippi. The vessels have been constructed by the Quartermaster's Department, but the service is more naval than land service, and the commanding officers are all Navy officers and most of the men are sailors. Much of the ordnance and ordnance stores have been supplied by the Navy Department.

Some embarrassment and confusion, though no want of harmony, has resulted from the mixed nature of the service; and I think that it would conduce to economy and efficiency to make the whole fleet a part of the naval establishment of the United States.

The Navy Department is now constructing other gun-boats for service on these rivers, and it will doubtless be necessary for some time after the suppression of the active rebellion to keep some of these vessels in service as a river patrol.

I inclose an estimate in tabular form.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

[Inclosure.]

Estimate for deficiency in appropriation for gun-boats on the Western waters for the year ending June 30, 1862.

To pay off all liabilities for the gun-boat fleet proper to the 30th of June, 1862	$400,000
For liabilities to June 30, 1862, for purchase, construction, and maintenance of steam rams	400,000
	800,000

Estimate for an appropriation for the gun-boat service for the year ending June 30, 1863, and for the maintenance of the fleet of steam rams for three months, to wit:

For the maintenance of gun-boat fleet proper during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, twelve months, at $180,000 per month	$2,160,000
For maintenance of fleet of steam rams for three months, viz, to September 30, 1862, at $60,000 per month	180,000
	2,340,000

Respectfully submitted.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

MAY 23, 1862.

No. 9.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 12, 1861.

Major SIBLEY,
Quartermaster's Department:

DEAR SIR: In making settlements with railroad companies for transportation of troops and supplies please observe the following as a several basis:

Per passenger per mile, 2 cents for distance moved.

Equipments, munitions, and supplies, accompanying regiments, first-class local rates, which will average about as follows:

Thirty miles or less, 10 cents per 100 pounds; 50 miles, 15 cents per 100 pounds; 100 miles, 25 cents per 100 pounds; 150 miles, 40 cents per 100 pounds; 200 miles, 50 cents per 100 pounds; 300 miles, 75 cents

per 100 pounds; 350 to 400 miles, not exceeding 90 cents per 100 pounds.

For transportation of horses in small lots, the following are the usual estimated weights of railroad companies:

Single animal, 3,000 pounds; two animals, 4,000 pounds; three animals, 5,000 pounds; four animals, 6,500 pounds; five animals, 8,000 pounds; six animals, 9,000 pounds; seven animals, 10,000 pounds; eight animals, 11,000 pounds; nine animals, 12,000 pounds; full carloads, thirteen or fourteen horses, usually charged 18,000 pounds.

All other supplies forwarded by freight trains, all charged local rates according to classification of property, which will usually average on provisions and heavy freights two to three cents per ton of 2,000 pounds per mile. Dry goods, clothing, and light goods will average three to five cents per ton of 2,000 pounds per mile.

Respectfully, &c.,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
General Manager.

No. 10.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Resolved, That the rates offered to the Government for the transportation of passengers shall be 2 cents per mile, allowing to each soldier not exceeding eighty pounds of luggage; this to include those things ordinarily carried by a soldier in heavy-marching order and tents.

Resolved, That the rates for the transportation of freights shall be (under the four classifications last made by the four Atlantic trunk lines, with the additions hereunto annexed) the same as for the time being are charged for general transportation, either local or through; but upon these rates, both local and through, there shall be made a reduction of 10 per cent. upon all transportation ordered by the Government through its proper officers: *Provided*, That the rates for fifty miles or less shall not exceed on first-class 5 cents, on second-class 4½ cents, on third-class 4¼ cents, and on fourth-class 4 cents per ton per mile; and that on distances above fifty miles the rate shall not exceed on first-class 3 cents, on second-class 2¾ cents, on third-class 2¼ cents, and on fourth-class 1¾ cents per ton per mile; and that whatever the distance ordered, the full length so ordered shall govern the rate, whether the freight passes over one or many roads: *And further provided*, That in the application of the maximum rates to distances over fifty miles no increased distance shall be charged a less price, and the distance shall be estimated on both freight and passengers by the shortest lines, allowance being made for intermediate distances between terminal stations of connecting lines. It shall be the duty of each company to furnish the Secretary of War and to the Quartermaster-General copies of their through and local tariffs, and when changes are made to notify them of the same.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention that the Secretary of War should make such compensation as will be equitable to those roads whose expenses are enhanced by reason of being in or near the seat of war.

Resolved, That Hon. Erastus Corning, Samuel M. Felton, and Thomas L. Jewett be a committee on the part of this convention to confer and co-operate with the Secretary of War and the Quartermaster-General, from time to time, with authority to take such action

as may be necessary to produce harmonious and satisfactory results in the business relations of the Government with the railroads of the United States.

SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION.

First class.—Drums (twice first class), haversacks, canteens, camp-kettles and mess-pans, wagon covers, furniture and camp stools, hard bread, powder in barrels, buckets, clothing.

Second class.—Gun carriages, caissons, forges and light artillery mounted, wagons and ambulances, loaded car twenty-eight feet in length, estimated at 12,000 pounds, other lengths of cars in proportion. Tents and tent-poles, sabers in boxes. Cattle and horses, reckoned at 18,000 pounds to a load for a car twenty-eight feet long, and other sizes of cars in proportion.

Third class.—Fixed ammunition, small-arms ammunition, Sibley-tent stoves.

Fourth class.—Cannon and mortars not mounted, cannon-balls and shells, lumber and timber, flour, beef, pork, hay (hay reckoned at 18,000 pounds to a car-load).

No. 11.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, May 1, 1862.

SIR: The following regulations, in accordance with the recommendations of the convention of railroad managers assembled in this city by invitation of the Secretary of War, have been adopted by this department, for the guidance of its officers in the settlement of accounts with railroad and transportation companies, for the transportation of troops and supplies. The rates went into operation on the 3d of March, 1862.

Regiments or portions of regiments to be transported by the shortest practicable route, at 2 cents per man per mile; eighty pounds of baggage to be allowed to each man, including those things ordinarily carried by a soldier, in heavy-marching order, among which are forage, provisions, baggage, equipments, camp and garrison equipage, and tents. Any excess over eighty pounds to a man to be expressly stated as such excess, and charged at second-class rates, exclusive of horses, wagons, and heavy ordnance accompanying troops, which are to be charged according to the classification hereinafter specified.

The military tariff is to be 10 per cent. below the printed local and through freight tariffs of the various companies in force at the time of the service; said tariffs to be furnished with each account to be examined, and no charge to be allowed exceeding the following maximum limits, even though the local tariffs may be at higher rates:

First class.—On short roads and for distances not exceeding fifty miles, the maximum charge to be 5 cents per ton per mile; for distances over fifty miles and not exceeding eighty-three miles, the maximum charge not to exceed $2.50 per ton for the entire distance; for eighty-three miles and over, the maximum charge to be 3 cents per ton per mile.

Second class.—On short roads and for distances not exceeding fifty miles, the maximum charge to be 4½ cents per ton per mile; for distances over fifty and not exceeding eighty-two miles, the maximum charge not to exceed $2.25 per ton for the entire distance; for eighty-two miles and over, the maximum charge to be 2⅝ cents per ton per mile.

Third class.—On short roads and for distances not exceeding fifty miles, the maximum charge to be 4¼ cents per ton per mile; for distances over fifty and not exceeding ninety-four miles, the maximum charge not to exceed $2.12½ per ton for the entire distance; for ninety-four miles and over, the maximum charge to be 2¼ cents per ton per mile.

Fourth class.—On short roads and for distances not exceeding fifty miles, the maximum charge to be 4 cents per ton per mile; for distances over fifty and not exceeding 114 miles, the maximum charge not to exceed $2 per ton for the entire distance; for 114 miles and over, the maximum charge to be 1¾ cents per ton per mile.

The full distance transported by the shortest route, whether over one or more roads, to govern the rate charged.

FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION.

First class.—Drums (twice first class), haversacks, camp-kettles and mess-pans, wagon covers, furniture and camp stools, cots and mattresses, hard bread, buckets, clothing, blankets, boots, shoes, hats, caps, &c., dry goods, in boxes, bales, and trunks, glass, liquors, in glass, printed matter, in sheets, trunks, tinware, boxed, powder, in barrels or secure packages, marked "powder."

Second class.—Bagging, burlaps, coffee, ground, in boxes or casks, candles, drugs and medicines, guns, rifles, and other firearms, lead, in bars, paper, writing and printing, tea, saddlery and harness, tents and tent-poles, sabers, in boxes, wheelbarrows. The following to be reckoned at 12,000 pounds a load for a car of twenty-eight feet in length, other sizes of cars in proportion, viz: Army wagons on wheels and four-wheel hospital wagons and ambulances, two to a car; two-wheel ambulances, guns with carriages and limbers complete, caissons with limbers, and traveling forges, four to a car; army wagons taken apart, five to a car; proportionally for a less number.

HORSES, CATTLE, AND MULES.

Fourteen horses or cattle, eighteen mules, to be estimated at 18,000 pounds, and accounted a carload; a less number of either to be estimated proportionally, according to the following schedule:

One horse, 2,000 pounds; two horses, 3,500 pounds; three horses, 5,000 pounds; four horses, 6,400 pounds; five horses, 7,800 pounds; six horses, 9,100 pounds; seven horses, 10,300 pounds; eight horses, 11,400 pounds; nine horses, 12,500 pounds; ten horses, 13,600 pounds; eleven horses, 14,700 pounds; twelve horses, 15,800 pounds; thirteen horses, 16,900 pounds; fourteen horses, 18,000 pounds.

The number of horses, cattle, or mules, and pounds of freight to be stated in the certificate of transportation.

Third class.—Fixed ammunition, small-arms ammunition, Sibley-tent stoves, axes, hoes, and picks, hardware, lead, in pigs, shovels and spades, liquor, in barrels.

Fourth class.—Cannon and mortars, not mounted, cannon-balls and shells, lumber and timber, flour, beef, pork, hay (reckoned at 18,000 pounds to a car-load), salt, coffee, in sacks, rice, horseshoes, in packages, iron, bar, pig, band, and boiler, iron nuts and rivets, iron bolts and washers, in boxes or casks, nails and spikes, rope, leather, in rolls and boxes, common soap, portable forges, grain, salted and smoked meats, white lead and zinc paints, oil, sugar, beans, molases, potatoes, telegraph wire.

Bills for transportation of recruits and of volunteers, previous to company organization and muster and for recruiting service, to be settled by the Adjutant-General's Department.

This department has no appropriation from which transportation can be paid for rejected recruits, for soldiers on furlough, on leave of absence, deceased, or discharged, except when discharged under General Orders, No. 51, Adjutant-General's Office, of August 3, 1861, which is as follows, to wit:

Hereafter when volunteers are to be mustered into the service of the United States, they will at the same time be minutely examined by the surgeon and assistant surgeon of the regiment, to ascertain whether they have the physical qualifications necessary for the military service. And in case any individual shall be discharged within three months after entering the service for a disability which existed at that time, he shall receive neither pay nor allowances, except subsistence and transportation to his home. The certificate given by the surgeon will in all cases state whether the disability existed prior to the date of muster or was contracted after it.

Minors also, who may be discharged either by the civil authority or upon the personal application of parents or friends, will be discharged without pay or allowances.

Soldiers on sick-leave may be furnished transportation under General Orders, No. 41, dated Adjutant-General's Office, April 16, 1862, which is as follows:

Transportation to soldiers on sick-leave may be furnished and the cost stopped from their pay in the same manner as other stoppages are made. Necessary transportation furnished to soldiers on sick-leave by the authorities of any State to which such soldiers belong will be deducted from their pay and refunded to the State by the paymaster, whose warrant for making the stoppage will be the certificate of the proper agent of the State, accompanied by the receipt of the soldier for the transportation. Where several soldiers of different companies are concerned, separate accounts will be made for each company.

On all claims for transportation previous to March 3, 1862, the rates are not to exceed 2 cents per man per mile; nor should any charge on freight exceeding the rates of the printed local or through tariff of the roads to the public, at the time of the service, be allowed.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

No. 12.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 12, 1861.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

GENERAL: In settling the accounts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company the tariff of prices fixed upon by this Department for transportation of troops and supplies will be followed only in case of troops, the company being authorized to charge for freight the usual rates of the road now existing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 4, 1862.

To the QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL:

The accounts due for service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the 1st of April upon the main stem and Parkersburg Branch will be settled at the regular tariff rates of the company in force at the time the service was rendered.

By order of the Secretary of War:

M. C. MEIGS,

No. 13.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, September 11, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: On the 4th April, 1862, you directed that the accounts due for service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to the 1st April, 1862, upon the main stem and Parkersburg Branch should be settled at the regular tariff rates of the company in force at the time the service was rendered.

The president of the company now applies to have this arrangement continued to the present time, basing his application upon the irregular character of the service, the danger and interruption from the movements of the rebel army, and the destruction of their bridges by violence and by flood.

This road has done good service to the Government, and, though the question is one of some doubt, I think, upon the whole, it will be not more than just to grant their request and settle their accounts to this date upon the same basis as heretofore.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 21, 1862.

Approved.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No. 14.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, November 3, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to state that on the 12th of October, 1861, the Secretary of War directed that in settlement of accounts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for freight the usual rates of the road then existing should be allowed.

On the 4th of April, 1862, you directed that the accounts of that company for service, both passengers and freight, prior to April 1, 1862, upon the main stem and Parkersburg Branch, should be settled at the regular tariff rates of the company in force at the time the service was rendered.

On the 11th of September, 1862, the president of the company applied for a continuance to that date of the last arrangement, basing his application on the irregular character of the service, the danger and interruption from the movements of the rebel army, and the destruction of their bridges by violence and flood.

On that day I wrote to you, recommending that their accounts to that date should be settled upon the same basis as had been authorized to the 1st of April, which recommendation was approved by you September 21, 1862.

The president of the company now asks that, in consequence of the recent interruption of their business and destruction of property by

the rebels, the same arrangement may be continued until such time as their road shall be reopened to the Ohio.

I think, in view of all the circumstances, it will be just and reasonable to continue to settle their accounts for service upon the basis of their published tariffs for freight and passenger business, excepting passengers on the Washington Branch, with the distinct understanding that in thus paying first-class passenger rates the allowance of baggage transported without extra charge to each soldier or passenger shall be as it was fixed by the railroad convention—eighty pounds per man; and that for all articles not specially classed in the printed tariffs heretofore in use by the company the classification fixed by the railroad convention shall apply. The prices to be those specified by the tariffs of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the respective classes to which the railroad convention assigned the articles.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

[Indorsement.]

The foregoing report is approved so far as it relates to the settlement upon the same basis as the report of September 11. The qualifications mentioned in the above report are reserved for decision hereafter.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 18, 1862.

Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

The disposition of the persons arrested in your State was some days ago submitted to the President, who has the matter under consideration, and his determination will be immediately communicated to you.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 190. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 19, 1862.*

When there is no mustering officer to certify to the accounts payable by the Commissary-General of Subsistence, according to the first paragraph of General Orders, No. 121, the affidavit of the claimant, supported by the certificate of the commissioner for drafting, will be required before payment of the account.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF IOWA,
Iowa City, November 19, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington City, D. C.:

SIR: I have distributed among the respective counties of the State their several quotas necessary to fill up the old regiments, and have

given them until the 1st of January, 1863, to supply the same by voluntary enlistment. If this be not done by that time I shall confidently expect positive and immediate instruction from the General Government in regard to my course of action, either an immediate draft or an entire reliance on voluntary enlistment. Our old regiments need the men at once, and to prevent disorganization supply of men must be speedily furnished, and shall, if not forthcoming by the 1st of January, 1863, be raised by draft, if you so order.

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *November 19, 1862.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

The recent order as to what number shall constitute a company of cavalry embarrasses the organization of the regiments very much. Can you not relieve me as to the regiments now forming by reinstating former order?

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., November 19, 1862.

His Excellency Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

A company of cavalry may be mustered into service with seventy privates and filled up afterward.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 192. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 20, 1862.*

Commandants of corps, divisions, and brigades are hereby required to have a special inspection of the cavalry of their respective commands within ten days from the date of this order, and report to this Department the names of all officers whose cavalry horses appear to have been neglected, or be unfit for duty, to the end that such officers may be promptly dismissed from the service.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *November 20, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

There is some uncertainty in my mind on the subject, and I ask to know whether Government will allow cavalrymen to find their own horses and equipment or either. If Government would use its influence to procure an act giving bounty, &c., to all cavalrymen it

would greatly aid in recruiting in that arm. I fear that no force can be raised without it. I understand that it has been promised to all recruits so far.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

DAVENPORT, *November 20, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

Officers here recruiting for the Regular Army are enlisting men recruited by me for the old regiments. If this is not stopped I will cease all efforts. I protest, too, most earnestly against enlisting men from our regiments into the regular service. I will not endeavor to fill up vacancies thus created.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Berne, November 20, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: At the suggestion of the President I endeavored to have an interview with Governor Vance.

The correspondence, copies of which I now inclose, will show the result.

I still believe if the people of North Carolina could be allowed free expression of their wishes and opinions they would decide to separate themselves from any association with the rebel States.

At an early day I hope to be able to give information of a more pleasing character.

After the President shall have read the correspondence I ask to be informed if he has any further wishes to communicate.

With high respect,

ED. STANLY,
Military Governor of North Carolina.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

NEW BERNE, N. C., *October 21, 1862.*

Governor Z. B. VANCE:

SIR: The strong affection which I have inherited and cherish for the people of my native State has induced me to come here, by request of the President of the United States.

Nations, like individuals, sometimes quarrel because they misunderstand each other. This I think is now the case between the Government of the United States and the State of North Carolina.

I confidently believe I am in a situation to confer blessings upon the people of North Carolina if the honorable gentlemen in high station who now control her affairs will give me their assistance.

If it is not incompatible with your views of duty, I earnestly solicit the favor of an interview with you at such time and place hereafter to be designated as may be agreeable to you.

If the interview with yourself personally for any reason be declined, then I ask that one or more good citizens, natives of or residing in North Carolina, be authorized by you to confer with me.

My chief purpose is to see whether some measures cannot be adopted which may lead to an honorable peace.

If, unfortunately, this consummation so "devoutly wished" cannot be obtained, we may at all events do much to alleviate the inevitable sufferings that attend a war.

Authority has been given me to negotiate for an exchange of political prisoners.

I desire to do nothing in secret, will not stand upon any question of etiquette, wishing only to be instrumental in doing good to my country, and to that brave and noble hearted people who hitherto have conferred honor upon both of us, whose glory and welfare I am as solicitous to protect as any other son of North Carolina can be.

I hope to have an answer as soon as your convenience will allow. I beg leave to tender you the assurance of my best wishes for your happiness and prosperity individually, and to express the hope that millions of our countrymen will hereafter bless the day on which the people of North Carolina elevated you to your present high position.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

EDWARD STANLY.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, October 29, 1862.

Hon. EDWARD STANLY,
New Berne, N. C..

SIR: Your communication of the 21st instant has been received, to which I proceed to reply. It is incompatible with my views of duty to grant you a personal interview for the purposes mentioned for the following reasons:

First. If the measures which you propose to discuss relate to a general peace between the Confederate States and the United States, then it is needless to inform you that I have not the power to confer with you authoritatively. By the constitution of the Confederate States, to which the State of North Carolina has unanimously acceded, the power to make war and conclude peace has been delegated to the President and Senate. To their hands I am content to leave it.

Second. If your proposition (as it evidently does) has relation to a separate peace between the State of North Carolina and the United States, then it is still more inadmissible. North Carolina, with great unanimity, dissolved her connection with the old Government and entered into a solemn compact with the new government of the Confederate States.

Her obligations in this new relation are obvious, and her honor is pledged to redeem all these obligations faithfully with the last dollar and the last drop of blood for the general good.

Your proposition is based on the supposition that there is baseness in North Carolina sufficient to induce her people to abandon their confederates and leave them to suffer alone all the horrors of this unnatural war for the sake of securing terms for themselves, a mistake which I could scarcely have supposed any one so well acquainted with the character of our people as yourself could have committed.

North Carolina, having committed the questions of war and peace to the authorities of the Confederate Government, sees now no cause to distrust their ability or their patriotism, or to withhold that generous support to their measures which has thus far characterized her.

The same remarks are applicable in reference to the negotiating for the exchange of political prisoners, of whom North Carolina has none in custody.

Your proposition that I should send commissioners to hold an interview with you is also respectfully declined for the reasons set forth above.

Regretting, sir, that it is equally beyond my province to treat with you in regard to doing anything to alleviate the inevitable sufferings that attend the war, and assuring you that any proposition you may feel authorized to make for that humane purpose will be promptly forwarded to the proper authorities if intrusted to me,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. B. VANCE.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

NEW BERNE, *November 7, 1862.*

To His Excellency ZEBULON B. VANCE,
Raleigh:

SIR: Your communication of the 29th ultimo has reached me by flag of truce.

The rejection of the propositions made by me renders it unnecessary to correspond further with you in relation to them; but lest it should be inferred that by my silence I acquiesce in the justice of one remark in your communication I am compelled to address you again.

After giving your first and second reasons you use the following language:

"Your proposition is based on the supposition that there is baseness in North Carolina sufficient to induce her people to abandon their confederates and leave them to suffer alone all the horrors of this unnatural war for the sake of securing terms for themselves, a mistake which I could scarcely have supposed any one so well acquainted with the character of our people as yourself could have committed."

There is nothing in my letter, there is nothing I have ever said or written that can justify the imputation that I ever supposed the people of North Carolina could be guilty of any baseness. I may have mistaken the nature and extent of her obligations to what you call the new government. I have never seen the act, resolution, or decree by which the State "acceded to the new government." For nearly twelve months previous to my arrival here I had not seen a newspaper or letter from the State. I presumed that one in your position could have informed me what your obligations were, and could have referred my communication to any other authority if your duty required it.

With deference I still think this might have been done without the unbecoming language I have quoted, entirely uncalled for, and especially ungracious in reply to a courteous letter.

From the best information I could procure I had believed that after several of the "Confederate States" had formed a compact to suffer "alone" all the horrors of this unnatural war, the people of North Carolina deliberately voted by a large majority against the proposition to call a convention to consider the "baseness" of separating them from the United States.

From the best information I could procure I had believed that her people had been aroused to revolution under the idea that wrong had

been done, not to the "Confederate States," but to her alone. Acting under this belief, and knowing that the Government of the United States had never intended to do her any wrong, I did indulge the earnest hope that consideration, "like an angel," would come and prevail on her to listen to terms of honorable peace, to be communicated by her authority to her sister States.

I had been laboring under the belief that some of the Confederate States had avowed they were at war because they claimed the old Government was a compact between sovereign States, each one of which had a right to secede at pleasure. I know that the people of North Carolina had always repudiated this heresy with as much earnestness and sincerity as I understood you had. But I never imagined to dissolve the connection with "the old Government," and to part with the "mild glories" that adorned her, had, while delusively decked with the tawdry finery of a sovereign State, been so shorn of her strength that her chief magistrate could declare, in substance, that he presided only over a territorial appendage to a confederacy, and could neither negotiate for the exchange of any son of hers taken prisoner, or treat in regard to doing anything to alleviate the evils of war.

When commissioners were sent from other States, making propositions that North Carolina should enter into their "compact," though she declined to do so, they were treated respectfully, and not discourteously accused of making propositions based on the supposition that there was baseness in North Carolina.

If there was no supposition of baseness in their proposition, how can there be any in the request made by me, representing the Government of the United States, that I might confer with her "authorities, to see whether some measures could not be adopted which might lead to an honorable peace?" Without multiplying arguments, allow me to call to your attention another instance:

The State of Maryland is inhabited by as noble and brave a race of people as live on the earth. The people believe they are citizens of a great nation. They never dissolved their connection with the "old Government." They believe the doctrine that a State has the right to secede when it pleases is a ridiculous heresy. General Lee, the commander of the forces that made the recent incursion in the State of Maryland, issued a proclamation inviting the people to unite their destinies with the "new government" and to disregard her solemn obligations to the United States.

Did he make a proposition based on the supposition that there was baseness in Maryland sufficient to induce her people to abandon her sister States and leave them to suffer alone? He went with the sword, in contemptuous disregard of the regularly constituted authorities of the State. I come with the olive branch and approach you in the most respectful manner. The one avows an intention to produce civil war, the other asks that he may be allowed to see "whether some measures cannot be adopted which may lead to an honorable peace," or to do something to mitigate the sufferings that inevitably follow war.

You have allowed many of North Carolina's gallant sons to be dragged away from their homes, their lifeblood poured out upon the soil of Maryland; you approve the conduct of the general referred to, and yet discourteously censure mine.

I will not intrude upon you by citing other cases, as I have no intention to enter into a controversy, but merely to repel and expose

the unfairness of an unprovoked and most unjust reflection upon myself. There is nothing, sir, in your position or in mine that justifies you in using the language complained of to me.

Though I am not asking and never ask for any favors at the hands of the people of North Carolina; though my home is in a far distant land, my affection for her is unchangeable, my anxiety to save her unabated. I came on a mission of love; to hold out the olive branch of peace on terms such as a brave people could honorably accept. This has been my unvarying purpose, often publicly avowed. I came to provide the means of maintaining peace and security to the loyal inhabitants of the State. I command no squadron in the field. If I had the skill to do so anywhere, I have no disposition to do so here.

Whether in answering the respectful communication of one coming in such a spirit you had forgotten you were the chief magistrate of North Carolina, and had condescended to be—only for a brief interval, I hope—the mere agent of the proper authorities of the new government, I leave to our honest countrymen to decide.

While I most deeply regret I cannot have your assistance, I thank Heaven I represent a Government which does not think it beyond my province to do anything "to alleviate the inevitable sufferings that attend the war."

The widow and the orphan, the defenseless and forsaken, have had protection and support through my humble instrumentality. Without looking for your aid I shall, whenever I have the ability, continue to make every effort consistent with duty and patriotism to protect the unfortunate misguided, as well as the loyal, people of my native State from the disastrous tyranny of your new government.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

EDWARD STANLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington City, D. C., November 21, 1862.

Ordered:

That no arms, ammunition, or munitions of war be cleared or allowed to be exported from the United States until further orders.

That any clearances for arms, ammunition, or munitions of war issued heretofore by the Treasury Department be vacated, if the articles have not passed without the United States, and the articles stopped.

That the Secretary of War hold possession of the arms, &c., recently seized by his order at Rouse's Point bound for Canada.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
War Department, Washington, November 21, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the principal operations of the Ordnance Department during the last fiscal year, with such remarks and suggestions as the interests of the public service connected with that branch of it seems to require.

The fiscal means of the department since the last report in 1860, have been as follows, viz:

Amount, as per last report, undrawn from the Treasury on June 30, 1860.	$530,458.28
In the Government depositories to the credit of disbursing officers, same date	114,954.24
Amount of appropriation from that date to the end of the last fiscal year, including the fixed annual appropriations for arming and equipping the militia	41,367,765.00
Received since June 30, 1860, on account of damages to arms in hands of troops, from sales of condemned stores, and all other sources not mentioned before	410,779.35
Total	42,423,956.87
Amount of expenditures since June 30, 1860	38,805,223.15
In the Government depositories to the credit of disbursing officers, June 30, 1862	1,318,241.47
Remaining in the Treasury, same date	2,300,492.25
Total	42,423,956.87

The estimates for the next fiscal year have been prepared with care and indicate the amounts which will be necessary to carry on the operations of the department during that period with as much accuracy as is possible in view of the extensive military operations which may be anticipated and of unforeseen contingencies. As compared with the appropriations and expenditures for similar purposes during the last eighteen months, the amount estimated is less than proportional to the increased force, in consideration of the supplies on hand, of the greater means of fabrication at our own arsenals, of the better system of taking care of and repairing arms and other ordnance stores, and of the more rigid economy in making purchases and contracts; all of which this department has kept constantly in view, and has succeeded in a great measure in effecting. No exertions or vigilance to this end will be spared until complete success is attained and the Government is secured in being served, so far as this department is concerned, with fidelity and honesty, and on the best terms, regardless of any influences or considerations except those of public interest.

Nothing but what is considered essential has been included in these estimates, and they will not bear curtailment consistently with the public interests under existing circumstances. The supplies which it is the duty of this department to provide, and which it has procured by fabrication and purchase and has furnished, as well, also, as the available means of its arsenals and depots, are stated in detail in the accompanying statements.

From these it will be seen that the principal articles provided through this department, from the beginning of the rebellion to the end of the last fiscal year, were:

Field cannon, different calibers	1,608
Siege cannon, different calibers	211
Sea-coast and garrison cannon, different calibers	302
Cannon balls, shells, and other projectiles:	
For field artillery	813,212
For siege artillery	135,729
For sea-coast forts	361,748
Artillery carriages:	
For field service	1,620
For siege service	377
For sea-coast forts	247
Mortar beds	232
Caissons, traveling forges, and battery wagons	2,111

Small-arms:		
For foot soldiers		867,303
For mounted troops		393,294
Infantry accouterments	sets	929,633
Cavalry accouterments	do	176,467
Horse equipments	do	122,019
Artillery harness for two horses	do	15,385
Gunpowder	pounds	7,659,595
Lead and bullets	do	23,056,912
Ammunition for artillery	rounds	1,303,700
Ammunition for small-arms	do	263,182,600
Percussion-caps		422,198,600
Friction-primers for cannon		3,079,340

Besides the foregoing complete articles an immense amount of material has been prepared and advanced to different stages of completion at the arsenals, embracing iron and wood work for artillery carriages, and implements and equipments and projectiles of all kinds for cannon; bullets and cases for cartridges for small-arms; leather work for harness equipments and accouterments. And much work has also been done in the way of repairing artillery carriages and small-arms of every description.

The principal supplies furnished during the same period were:

Field cannon of different calibers		1,373
Siege cannon of different calibers		553
Sea-coast and garrison cannon of different calibers		1,206
Cannon-balls, shells, and other projectiles:		
For field artillery		829,361
For siege artillery		146,000
For sea-coast forts		322,050
Artillery carriages:		
For field service		1,367
For siege service		358
For sea-coast service		1,472
Mortar beds		284
Caissons, traveling forges, and battery wagons		1,813
Small-arms:		
For foot soldiers		968,840
For mounted troops		307,846
Infantry accouterments	sets	781,214
Cavalry accouterments	do	103,917
Horse equipments	do	102,070
Artillery harness for two horses	do	11,483
Gunpowder	pounds	7,733,308
Lead and bullets	do	18,915,413
Ammunition for artillery	rounds	1,184,627
Ammunition for small-arms	do	212,806,500
Percussion-caps		341,843,600
Friction-primers for cannon		2,362,765

Also large supplies of horse medicines for artillery horses, rope for lariats and picketing purposes, an immense quantity of horse equipments, cavalry and infantry accouterments, and large quantities of appendages, spare parts of arms and armorers' and saddlers' tools. And the stock of such articles remaining at the arsenals and depots at the end of the fiscal year was as follows, viz:

Field cannon of different calibers	466
Siege cannon of different calibers	202
Sea-coast and garrison cannon of different calibers	604
Cannon-balls, shells, and other projectiles:	
For field artillery	74,110
For siege artillery	120,765
For sea-coast forts	182,054
Artillery carriages:	
For field service	519
For siege service	123
For sea-board forts	562

Mortar beds		54
Caissons, traveling forges, and battery wagons		695
Small-arms:		
For foot soldiers		335,896
For mounted troops		134,009
Infantry accouterments	sets..	159,349
Cavalry accouterments	do...	76,870
Horse equipments	do...	20,523
Artillery harness for two horses	do...	4,488
Gunpowder	pounds..	1,036,871
Lead and bullets	do...	5,443,265
Ammunition for artillery	rounds..	147,321
Ammunition for small-arms	do...	58,668,400
Percussion-caps		100,163,000
Friction-primers		80,000

Owing to the sudden vast increase of our military establishment, the demand for arms and other ordnance stores to be supplied with dispatch was far in excess of the greatest possible productive capacity of our public arsenals and private manufacturing establishments fitted for such work. Resort was therefore had to purchases in foreign countries in order to meet immediate requirements, and to increasing the manufacturing capacity of our arsenals and the development of private sources of supply, in order to have within ourselves the means of meeting future wants as they might occur. By the former we have been enabled to arm, equip, and otherwise supply the large bodies of troops which have been called into the service; not always, however, with first-class arms, such as this department turns out from its armories and secures from our own private factories by its system of inspection, but still with such as were serviceable and of the best kind and quality which it was possible under the circumstances to procure. The distribution of the arms, classified according to their degrees of excellence and quality, has been regulated by the fair principle of supplying the troops from each State with arms of the respective classes proportional to the number of troops from that State. By the latter we have advanced our productive capacity from 22,000 stand of arms, the annual production of both national armories before that of Harper's Ferry was destroyed, to at least 200,000, and from the 1st of January next probably 24,000 per annum from the single armory at Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts, making a product of one month at that armory equal to the former product of both armories for a whole year. Besides this source of supply, there are now in operation and engaged in furnishing the Government private manufactories of arms which will probably turn out in the next six months 220,440 stand of small-arms of the different kinds requisite for cavalry and foot troops, and with a present capacity equal to supplying thereafter at the rate of 350,000 muskets and rifles and 115,000 other small-arms per annum, making a total productive capacity of upward of 700,000 small-arms annually. The measures which have been adopted by and through this department will enable it in a short time to replace every arm in service not of the first class by one of the best quality and kind, and to place in store enough arms of the same description to meet the probable losses and damages from all causes. They have already resulted in restricting our purchases of foreign arms to those of the first class, and enabling us to fix fair limits to prices and effectually suppress all attempts at speculation and extortion.

The resources of our own country are ample to supply for an indefinite period all our possible wants for such munitions of war as are provided through the Ordnance Department, and the longer the

demand for them shall continue the more will those resources be developed and enlarged. For example, notwithstanding the great number of bronze cannon which have been procured by this department during the last eighteen months, requiring for their fabrication 586,476 pounds of copper, the supplies of that material from within our own mineral regions have been about 11,590,000 pounds, exceeding all demands on that account twentyfold. The stock of lead now on hand in our arsenals amounts to about 14,100 tons, sufficient to make 451,092,240 bullets, and this stock is exclusive of that in private hands and of what the mines of our own country are daily furnishing. The supplies of iron, timber, leather, and other miscellaneous articles which enter into the production of cannon, gun carriages, implements, and accouterments for the military service are unbounded and exhaustless within ourselves. The only article of ordnance supplies for which we depend in a great measure on importation from abroad is saltpeter. Long previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, and simply as a prudent precaution, the Ordnance Department had been collecting a stock of that article, and had in its arsenals on the 4th of March, 1861, a supply of 3,822,704 pounds. Notwithstanding the very large quantities of gunpowder which have since been obtained, and which we are still obtaining without difficulty, it has not been found necessary to draw upon that reserve stock; but on the contrary it has been increased, and now amounts to over 9,000,000 pounds, sufficient to make 12,000,000 pounds of gunpowder. It may therefore be confidently asserted that we have made ourselves independent of importation for the essential supplies of arms and ordnance stores, and either have or can produce an abundance of them to carry on wars of any magnitude that can possibly be anticipated. At the same time the increased productive capacity of the Government arsenals, which has been attained in the last year, and which is now in progress of greater augmentation, the additional means and facilities and the better knowledge of the manufacture of munitions of war, and the vigilance which has been exercised in confining contracts to regular manufacturers of or dealers in the articles to be furnished, and enforcing fair charges and faithful fulfillments of their obligations, have put us beyond the reach of speculations and exorbitant prices.

I would be failing in justice to the officers of this department were I to omit calling attention to the fact that the satisfactory and highly useful results of its operations since the commencement of the rebellion are due to their fidelity, capacity, and zeal for the public interest, and to their increased labor and exertions, which have known no respite or relaxation. With a number but nine greater in the aggregate than were in commission during the Mexican war, and amounting to but forty-five in all, the vast increase of duties imposed on the department, both at the arsenals and armories, and in the field, has by them been met and cheerfully and faithfully performed. The character of those duties also, although they are such as are essential to any success of military operations, is not of that brilliant and striking description which brings with it the rewards of renown and promotion attendant on duties no more arduous or faithful or useful in the march, the siege, or the battle.

The ordnance officer, whose duties are thus arduous and useful, and whose professional acquirements, if reputable, demand liberal education and severe studies, has but little opportunity of public distinction, and none for promotion but such as comes in the regular course

of casualties in his own corps. It is hoped that these considerations will induce an extension of the practice of promoting by brevet, so as to recognize such meritorious services, and, in conjunction with the far more important consideration of the requirements of the public interest, will cause favorable and speedy action at the next session of Congress on the bill which was presented at the last session and adopted by the House of Representatives authorizing the appointment of additional officers of the Ordnance Department.

This department has seriously felt the want during our late extensive operations of a large arsenal and depot in the vicinity of the city of New York. The present arsenal on Governor's Island, which is the only ordnance depot in that harbor, besides being too near and in the way of the full use of the guns of Fort Columbus, has too contracted a space to answer even the purposes of a suitable depot. An arsenal and depot to supersede it should be so located as to have great facilities for access and egress, of the means of rapid transportation, so that supplies of the heaviest articles may be readily sent to or taken from it, while at the same time it should be safe by means of exterior defenses and sufficiently remote from attack or capture. It should also have attached, or convenient to it, sufficient ground to afford a good land range for experimental firing with the heaviest ordnance, exclusive of abundance of room for operations and storage purposes of an arsenal and depot, including large magazines for powder and fixed ammunition.

The vicinity of New York, somewhere on the navigable waters entering that harbor and behind its existing defenses, appears to offer the most suitable sites for this purpose, and a preliminary examination of that locality has been ordered with a view to ascertain the most desirable positions. When this shall have been determined the acquisition of a proper site and the establishment of a suitable arsenal or depot for the objects before stated will be made the subject of a special communication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

Statement of ordnance, arms, ammunition, and other ordnance stores purchased since the beginning of the rebellion up to June 30, 1862.

No. 1.—CANNON AND MORTARS.

	Field guns.	Siege guns.	Sea-coast guns.	Total.	Total weight.	Cost.
					Pounds.	
Cast-iron smooth-bore cannon and mortars	.....	103	264	367	3,321,898	$252,310.49
Bronze cannon and howitzers	723	.....	.....	723	651,937	314,607.08
Parrott rifled cannon	411	108	38	557	1,306,577	200,317.00
Steel rifled cannon	53	.....	.....	53	372,079	204,866.02
Wrought-iron rifled cannon	421	.....	.....	421		
Total	1,608	211	302	2,121	5,652,491	972,100.59

No. 2.—CANNON-BALLS, SHELLS, AND PROJECTILES FOR RIFLED GUNS.

	Field guns.	Siege guns.	Sea-coast guns.	Total.	Total weight.	Cost.
					Pounds.	
For smooth-bore guns	343,885	54,272	297,130	695,287	29,593,074	$1,029,377.72
Parrott projectiles	199,096	36,421	5,028	240,545	3,664,999	358,248.54
James projectiles	28,000	.....	34,910	62,910	2,651,045	278,214.42
Hotchkiss projectiles	66,962	.....	.....	66,962	694,047	92,737.68
Schenkl projectiles	66,370	.....	.....	66,370	611,840	152,207.61
Other model projectiles	108,959	45,036	24,680	178,675	3,569,199	272,870.60
Total	813,272	135,729	361,748	1,310,749	40,784,204	2,183,656.57

No. 3.—ARTILLERY CARRIAGES.

Field-gun carriages	1,311
Siege-gun carriages	56
Sea-coast gun carriages	35
Mortar beds	92
Caissons	1,691
Traveling forges	269
Battery wagons	148
Total carriages of all kinds	3,602
Total cost	$1,328,260.62

TOTAL OF CANNON, PROJECTILES, AND CARRIAGES PURCHASED.

	Number.	Weight.	Cost.
		Pounds.	
Cannon	2,121	5,652,491	$972,100.59
Projectiles	1,310,749	40,784,204	2,185,656.59
Artillery carriages	3,602	.....	1,328,260.62
Total	.....	46,436,695	4,484,017.78

No. 4.—MUSKETS AND RIFLES.

Foreign manufacture:	
English Tower muskets	8,999
Enfield rifles	116,740
Prussian rifles	6,409
Prussian muskets	105,140
Austrian rifles	135,755
Austrian muskets	34,500
Belgian rifles	23,994
Belgian muskets	33,200
French rifles	48,108
French muskets	4,850
Minie rifles	5,179
Other foreign rifles	203,831
Total foreign	726,705

Manufactured in the United States:	
Common sportsman's rifle	2,707
Army rifles with bayonet	14,267
Colt revolving rifles	2,890
Sharps rifles	3,213
Merrill rifles	120
Smooth-bore muskets	5,423
Hall rifles	2,168
Total American	30,788

Total purchased	757,493
Total cost of rifles and muskets	$10,229,677.99

No. 5.—CARBINES AND PISTOLS.

CARBINES.

Manufactured in the United States:		
Sharps		13,005
Joslyn		750
Merrill		2,660
Smith		3,000
Burnside		1,885
Gallagher		3,460
Lindner		391
Hall		6,059
Total American		31,210
Bohemian	10,000	
Other foreign	1,113	
Total foreign		11,113
Total carbines purchased		42,323
Total cost		$937,770.11

PISTOLS.

Manufactured in the United States:		
Colt revolvers, holster		39,368
Colt revolvers, belt		14,816
Remington revolvers		10,640
Savage revolvers		11,274
Whitney revolvers		3,288
Beal revolvers		1,346
Joslyn revolvers		975
Starr revolvers		4,900
Horse pistols, smooth-bore		1,977
Total American		88,584
Lefaucheux revolvers	11,904	
Other foreign revolvers	3,350	
Total foreign		15,254
Total pistols purchased		103,838
Total cost		$2,117,120.69

No. 6.—SABERS, SWORDS, AND LANCES.

	American manufacture.	Foreign manufacture.	Total.
Officers' swords	1,352	2,107	3,459
Non-commissioned officers' swords	6,884	19,951	25,835
Musicians' swords	2,050	5,362	7,412
Cavalry sabers	53,986	138,813	192,799
Horse-artillery sabers	5,250	3,515	8,765
Cavalry lances	4,301	.....	4,301
Artillery swords	300	4,262	4,562
Total	74,123	173,010	247,133

Total cost, $1,405,433.85.

TOTAL SMALL-ARMS PURCHASED.

	Number.	Cost.
Muskets and rifles	757,493	$10,229,677.99
Carbines	42,323	937,770.11
Pistols	103,838	2,117,120.69
Swords and sabers	247,133	1,405,433.85
Total	1,150,787	14,690,002.64

No. 7.—ACCOUTERMENTS, HORSE EQUIPMENTS, AND ARTILLERY HARNESS.

Infantry accouterments	sets..	913,834
Cavalry accouterments	do...	163,419
Horse equipments	do...	118,239
Artillery harness for two horses each	do...	13,223
Saddle-blankets	do...	138,005
Total cost		$9,227,981.67

No. 8.—GUNPOWDER, LEAD, AND CARTRIDGES.

Gunpowder	pounds..	7,659,595
Saltpeter	do....	5,231,731
Pig and rolled lead	do....	16,843,633
Bullets and buckshot	do....	6,213,279
Cartridges for small-arms		28,213,700
Artillery ammunition	rounds..	51,307
Cartridge cloth	yards..	385,669
Cartridge paper	pounds..	285,661
Percussion-caps		383,112,000
Friction-primers		560,000
Signal lights and rockets		5,800
Total cost		$4,756,311.90

RECAPITULATION—ORDNANCE, SMALL-ARMS, AND STORES PURCHASED.

Cannon, Projectiles, Carriages	$4,484,017.78
Small-arms of all kinds	14,690,002.64
Accouterments, harness, &c	9,227,981.67
Gunpowder, lead, ammunition	4,756,311.90
Amount expended in purchases	33,158,313.99

Statement of principal articles fabricated at the arsenals during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1862.

Field carriages of all kinds and calibers		309
Siege carriages of all kinds and calibers		321
Sea-coast and garrison carriages of all kinds and calibers		212
Mortar beds		140
Traveling forges		9
Battery wagons		1
Sets artillery harness for two horses each		2,162
Pack-saddles and harness for mountain howitzer		309
Horse equipments, complete	sets..	3,780
Nose-bags		24,028
Cavalry accouterments	sets..	13,048
Infantry accouterments	do...	15,799
Field ammunition, various calibers	rounds..	627,752
Siege ammunition, various calibers	do...	56,416
Sea-coast ammunition, various calibers	do...	64,378
War rockets		714
Cannon cartridges without projectiles		503,133
Forges of all kinds		791,904
Friction-tubes		2,519,340
Percussion-caps		39,086,600
Rifle cartridges		136,726,310
Musket cartridges		51,497,845
Carbine cartridges		15,748,000
Pistol cartridges		16,629,461
Blank cartridges		14,367,247

No. 1.—CANNON AND MORTARS.

	Field guns.	Siege guns.	Sea-coast guns and mortars.	Total.
On hand at the beginning of the rebellion	231	544	1,508	2,283
Purchased since	1,608	211	302	2,121
Total stock	1,839	755	1,810	4,404
Issued from the arsenals	1,373	553	1,206	3,132
Remaining on hand at the arsenals June 30, 1862 [1861]	466	202	604	1,272
Remaining on hand at the arsenals June 30, 1863 [1862]	484	249	679	1,412

No. 2.—CANNON-BALLS, SHELLS, AND OTHER PROJECTILES.

	Field.	Siege.	Sea-coast.	Total.
On hand at the beginning of the rebellion	90,199	131,036	141,356	363,591
Purchased since beginning of the rebellion	813,272	135,729	361,748	1,310,749
Total stock	903,471	266,765	504,004	1,674,411
Issued from the arsenals	829,361	146,000	322,050	1,297,411
Remaining on hand at the arsenals June 30, 1862 [1861]	74,110	120,765	182,054	376,929
Remaining on hand at the arsenals June 30, 1863 [1862]	474,515	594,893	111,341	1,180,749

No. 3.—ARTILLERY CARRIAGES.

	Field.	Siege.	Sea-coast.	Mortar beds.	Caissons.	Traveling forges.	Battery wagons.	Total.
On hand at the beginning of the rebellion	266	104	1,787	106	213	117	60	2,653
Purchased since, up to June 30, 1863 [1862]	1,311	56	35	92	1,691	269	148	3,602
Fabricated at the arsenals since	309	321	212	140	.....	9	1	992
Total stock	1,886	481	2,034	338	1,904	395	209	7,247
Issued from the arsenals	1,367	358	1,472	284	1,345	322	146	5,294
Remaining on hand June 30, 1862	519	123	562	54	559	73	63	1,953

No. 4.—SMALL-ARMS.

	Muskets and rifles.	Carbines.	Pistols.	Sabers and swords.	Total.
On hand at the beginning of the rebellion	437,433	4,076	27,192	16,933	485,634
Purchased since, of U. S. manufacture	30,788	31,210	86,607	62,648	201,253
Purchased since, of foreign manufacture	726,705	11,113	17,231	184,485	939,534
Manufactured at the National Armory	109,810	.....	.....	.....	109,810
Total stock	1,304,736	46,399	131,030	264,066	1,746,231
Issued from the arsenals	968,840	44,215	114,736	148,535	1,276,326
Remaining on hand June 30, 1862	335,896	2,184	16,294	115,531	469,905

No. 5.—ACCOUTERMENTS, HORSE EQUIPMENTS, AND HARNESS.

	Accouterments.		Horse equipments.	Saddle-blankets.	Sets harness for two horses.
	Infantry.	Cavalry.			
On hand at the beginning of the rebellion	10,930	4,320	574	.....	586
Purchased since beginning of the rebellion	913,834	163,419	118,239	138,035	13,233
Fabricated at the arsenals	15,799	13,048	3,780	.....	2,162
Total stock	940,563	180,787	122,593	138,035	15,971
Issued from the arsenals	781,214	103,917	102,070	111,085	11,483
Remaining on hand June 30, 1862	159,349	76,870	20,523	26,970	4,488

No. 6.—GUNPOWDER AND LEAD.

	Powder.	Saltpeter.	Lead.	Lead bullets.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
On hand at the beginning of the rebellion	1,110,584	3,822,704	636,966	664,800
Purchased since beginning of the rebellion	7,659,595	5,231,731	16,843,633	6,213,279
Total stock	8,770,179	9,054,435	17,480,599	6,878,079
Issued or expended	7,733,308	.....	12,892,234	6,023,079
Remaining on hand June 30, 1862	1,036,871	9,054,435	4,588,265	855,000

No. 7.—AMMUNITION, PERCUSSION-CAPS, &c.

	Cartridges for small-arms.	Percussion-caps.	Rounds of artillery ammunition.	Friction-primers.
On hand at the beginning of the rebellion	8,292,300	19,808,000	28,248	83,425
Purchased since beginning of the rebellion	28,213,700	383,312,000	51,307	560,000
Fabricated at the arsenals	234,968,903	39,086,600	1,252,393	2,519,340
Total stock	271,474,903	442,006,600	1,331,948	3,162,765
Issued or expended	212,806,501	341,843,600	1,184,627	2,362,765
Remaining on hand June 30, 1862	58,668,402	100,163,000	147,321	800,000

All the supplies reported as on hand in the foregoing statements include such only as are in store at the arsenals, and are exclusive of all those which are in the hands of the troops or are in service in the field, garrisons, or forts. They therefore constitute the stock held in reserve at the end of the last fiscal year for supplying the future wants of the Army.

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
November —, 1862.

Exhibit of the volunteer force of the United States, as shown by the latest muster and pay-rolls and returns on file.

REGIMENTS.

States.	Cavalry.				Artillery.				Infantry.			
	Number of regiments.	Present for duty.	Absent sick wounded.	Aggregate present and absent.	Number of regiments.	Present for duty.	Absent sick wounded.	Aggregate present and absent.	Number of regiments.	Present for duty.	Absent sick wounded.	Aggregate present and absent.
Maine	1	581	300	881	....	.....	.....	.....	27	19,830	3,017	22,847
New Hampshire	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	14	12,030	785	12,815
Vermont	1	828	122	950	....	.....	.....	.....	15	11,608	2,096	13,704
Massachusetts	1	624	217	841	....	.....	.....	.....	42	33,675	6,090	39,765
Rhode Island	1	569	239	808	2	2,103	233	2,336	6	4,737	280	5,017
Connecticut	....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,133	145	1,278	17	13,516	1,346	14,862
New York	11	9,343	1,957	11,300	6	4,795	1,016	5,811	145	93,835	21,221	115,056
New Jersey	1	619	164	783	....	.....	.....	.....	26	20,365	3,015	23,380
Pennsylvania	12	8,752	1,057	9,809	2	1,675	145	1,820	95	61,092	14,414	75,506
Delaware	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,438	560	1,998
Maryland	1	216	481	697	....	.....	.....	.....	15	9,360	1,554	10,914
District of Columbia	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,058	139	1,197
Virginia	3	1,467	268	1,735	....	.....	.....	.....	16	11,384	2,164	13,548
North Carolina	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	997	.....	997
Arkansas	1	887	.....	887	....	.....	.....	.....	1	370	.....	370
Tennessee	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,547	314	1,861
Kentucky	7	5,322	664	5,986	....	.....	.....	.....	28	16,338	5,513	21,851
Ohio	4	2,602	446	3,048	1	1,056	215	1,271	98	71,700	11,098	82,798
Indiana	3	2,045	325	2,370	....	.....	.....	.....	43	39,209	8,212	47,421
Illinois	12	8,195	1,250	9,445	2	2,609	474	3,083	92	63,090	7,436	70,526
Missouri	10	5,164	1,467	6,631	2	1,973	190	2,163	25	13,962	3,756	17,718
Iowa	4	3,176	546	3,722	....	.....	.....	.....	27	18,269	3,615	21,884
Wisconsin	3	2,555	548	3,103	....	.....	.....	.....	26	18,356	4,053	22,409
Michigan	4	3,397	654	4,051	....	.....	.....	.....	26	18,017	4,173	22,190
Minnesota	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	5	3,271	749	4,020
Kansas	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	10	7,282	627	7,909
Nebraska	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	677	5	682
Colorado	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,325	165	1,490
New Mexico	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	572	140	712
Oregon	1	387	33	420	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
California	2	1,718	295	2,013	....	.....	.....	.....	5	3,592	447	4,039

Exhibit of the volunteer force of the United States, &c.—Continued.

REGIMENTS—Continued.

States.	Cavalry.				Artillery.				Infantry.			
	Number of regiments.	Present for duty.	Absent sick wounded.	Aggregate present and absent.	Number of regiments.	Present for duty.	Absent sick wounded.	Aggregate present and absent.	Number of regiments.	Present for duty.	Absent sick wounded.	Aggregate present and absent.
Alabama	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Washington Territory.	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	434	45	479
Total	86	60,321	11,414	71,735	16	15,344	2,418	17,762	816	572,936	107,029	679,965

COMPANIES.

States.	Cavalry.				Artillery.				Infantry.				Grand aggregate of regiments and companies of cavalry, artillery, and infantry.
	Number of companies.	Present for duty.	Absent sick wounded.	Aggregate present and absent.	Number of companies.	Present for duty.	Absent sick wounded.	Aggregate present and absent.	Number of companies.	Present for duty.	Absent sick wounded.	Aggregate present and absent.	
Maine	....	.....	.....	.....	6	739	158	897	....	.....	.....	.....	24,625
New Hampshire	....	.....	.....	.....	1	123	18	141	....	.....	.....	.....	12,956
Vermont	....	.....	.....	.....	2	252	26	278	....	.....	.....	.....	14,932
Massachusetts	2	114	89	203	8	879	272	1,151	2	113	80	193	42,153
Rhode Island	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	8,161
Connecticut	4	165	89	254	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	16,394
New York	1	36	48	84	45	4,378	750	5,137	....	.....	.....	.....	137,388
New Jersey	....	.....	.....	.....	2	237	53	290	....	.....	.....	.....	24,453
Pennsylvania	4	312	16	328	12	1,125	82	1,207	....	.....	.....	.....	88,670
Delaware	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1,998
Maryland	9	730	72	802	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	12,413
District of Columbia	1	54	5	59	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1,256
Virginia	....	.....	.....	.....	3	365	94	459	....	.....	.....	.....	15,742
North Carolina	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	86	.....	86	86
Louisiana	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	997
Arkansas	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1,257
Tennessee	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	119	.....	119	1,980
Kentucky	....	.....	.....	.....	1	104	.....	104	....	.....	.....	.....	27,941
Ohio	8	587	76	663	14	1,458	377	1,835	....	.....	.....	.....	89,615
Indiana	....	.....	.....	.....	18	2,280	112	2,392	....	.....	.....	.....	52,183
Illinois	8	505	160	665	2	222	29	251	....	.....	.....	.....	83,970
Missouri	....	.....	.....	.....	5	501	59	560	....	.....	.....	.....	27,072
Iowa	....	.....	.....	.....	3	287	49	336	....	.....	.....	.....	25,942
Wisconsin	....	.....	.....	.....	11	1,394	90	1,484	....	.....	.....	.....	26,996
Michigan	....	.....	.....	.....	5	574	132	679	....	.....	.....	.....	26,920
Minnesota	....	.....	.....	.....	2	175	101	276	....	.....	.....	.....	4,296
Kansas	....	.....	.....	.....	5	512	114	626	....	.....	.....	.....	10,790
Nebraska	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	682
Colorado	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1,490
New Mexico	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	712
Oregon	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	420
California	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	6,052
Alabama	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	176	.....	176	176
Washington Territory.	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	479
Total	37	2,503	555	3,058	145	11,587	2,516	17,103	7	494	80	574	790,197

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 21, 1862.

Statement showing number of men for old regiments furnished by the States, respectively, from August 15 to November 21, 1862, as reported weekly and daily by telegram.

Connecticut	375	Minnesota	71
Delaware	44	New York	14,642
Indiana	3,555	New Jersey	383
Illinois	2,467	New Hampshire	431
Iowa	1,086	Ohio	5,791
Kentucky	203	Pennsylvania	8,885
Kansas		Rhode Island	775
Maine	504	Vermont	1,367
Massachusetts	4,038	Virginia	653
Maryland	847	Wisconsin	1,280
Michigan	1,705		
Missouri	888	Total	49,990

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 21, 1862.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 21, 1862.

General THOMAS,
Harrisburg:

What is the number of militia at Pittsburg and how are they organized?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MADISON, WIS., *November 21, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Can you not reply as to the disposal of prisoners referred to in dispatch of November 12? I am very anxious to be rid of them. Many were taken with arms in their hands. I am overwhelmed with applications for relief and discharge by men who have been drafted. They claim alienage, disability, overage, and other causes—in many cases just. Cannot your mustering officer discharge them, and furnish transportation from camps to their homes? Why cannot some commission attend to these cases? Will you instruct the chief mustering officer to pay the commissioner's bill for subsisting drafted men at county seat before starting for camp at rendezvous? No one seems authorized to pay these bills. I write fully to-day, but beg reply by telegraph at first moment possible.

E. SALOMON,
Governor.

[NOVEMBER 22, 1862.—For General Orders, No. 193, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, relating to the discharge from military custody of all persons arrested for discouraging enlistments, opposing the draft, &c., see Series II, Vol. IV, p. 746.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 22, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: Under the direction of the Secretary of War I have the honor to transmit for your consideration the inclosed copy of a communication just received from Major-General Butler, touching the transportation against his orders of passengers and specie by "Spanish vessels of war" from New Orleans to Havana.*

The extracts from the Diario, accompanying General Butler's communication, are also herewith transmitted.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

C. P. WOLCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, November 22, 1862.

MY DEAR GENERAL BANKS: Early last week you left me in high hope with your assurance that you would be off with your expedition at the end of that week or early in this. It is now the end of this, and I have just been overwhelmed and confounded with the sight of a requisition made by you which, I am assured, cannot be filled and got off within an hour short of two months. I inclose you a copy of the requisition, in some hope that it is not genuine—that you have never seen it. My dear general, this expanding and piling up of impedimenta has been so far almost our ruin, and will be our final ruin if it is not abandoned. If you had the articles of this requisition upon the wharf, with the necessary animals to make them of any use, and forage for the animals, you could not get vessels together in two weeks to carry the whole, to say nothing of your 20,000 men; and, having the vessels, you could not put the cargoes aboard in two weeks more. And, after all, where you are going you have no use for them. When you parted with me you had no such ideas in your mind. I know you had not, or you could not have expected to be off so soon as you said. You must get back to something like the plan you had then or your expedition is a failure before you start. You must be off before Congress meets. You would be better off anywhere, and especially where you are going, for not having a thousand wagons doing nothing but hauling forage to feed the animals that draw them, and taking at least 2,000 men to care for the wagons and animals, who otherwise might be 2,000 good soldiers. Now, dear general, do not think this is an ill-natured letter; it is the very reverse. The simple publication of this requisition would ruin you.

Very truly, your friend,

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS BANKS' EXPEDITION,
New York, N. Y., November 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

There have been unavoidable delays in preparation of transports, supplies, and ordnance, and in arrival of troops. Part of vessels will

* See October 28, p. 692.

sail Tuesday or Wednesday, and all during the week. I can appreciate your impatience; I fully share it.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *November 22, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Astor House, New York City:

Your requisition (No. 40) on the Quartermaster-General has just been submitted to the Secretary of War. You mistake the character and present object of your expedition, and may ruin all by delay and unnecessary impedimenta. Your transportation, till your first object is accomplished, must be almost entirely by water. Such immense trains will only hamper you. So many animals cannot be transported from New York. When wanted they can be procured and foraged at one-quarter the expense from another direction. You must get off with your infantry and such artillery and cavalry as are ready. More can be sent hereafter. As I before telegraphed, delay will be fatal. It would require many weeks to fill all your requisitions. If the expedition must wait for it to be filled, perhaps it would be as well to give it up entirely, for the object will be accomplished before it starts.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NEW YORK, N. Y., *November 22, 1862.*

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch received 7.37 p. m. We do not wait for anything but water transportation, artillery, and troops. Not an hour has been lost in getting these together. The requisitions referred to in your dispatch are not for supplies to be shipped with the first detachment, but those to follow. The delay is to be charged equally to the time indispensable to the preparation of vessels, the collection of troops, commissary stores, and ammunition. No time has been lost in respect to either, and all are now nearly ready. Time for shipment only is now required. The smaller vessels will sail Tuesday and others immediately after. We shall wait for nothing that is not absolutely necessary, according to your dispatch. I fully share your impatience, and will spare no exertions to get off at the earliest possible moment.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 22, 1862.

Capt. H. B. HENDERSHOTT,
Davenport, Iowa:

All recruiting from volunteer regiments for regulars in Iowa will cease.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *November 22, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The taking of substitutes has grown worse each day until it has become a real evil, and I request authority to stop it entirely. A system of brokerage has sprung up, and men of suspicious and disreputable character are brought in numbers from the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for sale. After receiving their money they desert, and thus but few men are added to the old regiments. It is producing very great demoralization. Arms have arrived, and their issue will commence. Fourteen hundred horses will be issued to-day, and Colonel Gregg will be at once prepared to move.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 22, 1862.

Adjutant-General THOMAS,
Harrisburg:

Why have you not stopped the substitutes at once if you deem it proper? Do so now, and pray use some diligence in getting the troops out of Pennsylvania. It seems as if the demoralization was not confined altogether to the drafted men, and they should be got into the field at once.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., *November 22, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I this day stopped the substitutes until I would receive your instructions. I only awaited the receipt of arms to send forward the drafted men. They have now [been] armed, and all in the several camps will be sent forward.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, *November 23, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

The drafted men at Pittsburg have been organized into two regiments, but more than 300 of them have absented themselves since their muster. The number present is 1,735. About 300 are expected from Erie and Crawford Counties to-morrow. The drafted absentees will join, but the absent substitutes will not. There is also at Pittsburg one regiment and nearly five companies of cavalry and one company of artillery, all under orders to move. Arms have not yet reached that place.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 194. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 24, 1862.

The Paymaster-General is authorized to change the stations of paymasters within the limits of the pay districts which have been or may

be arranged by him whenever he may deem it necessary for the interests of the service.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW YORK CITY, *November 24, 1862.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Your letter of the 22d instant with inclosures received this morning. I never contemplated waiting supplies referred to in requisition No. 40 one moment. It was drawn up by an officer who did not fully comprehend my instructions, and inadvertently approved by me without sufficient examination and proper explanation. My purpose has not been changed since I left Washington, and I have waited nothing not absolutely necessary to place their entertained cause of delay [*sic*]. I have explained by letter to the Secretary of War.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

NEW YORK, *November 24, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your dispatch received this morning, with letter from the President, by Mr. Tucker. I never entertained the thought of awaiting requisition No. 40; it would only be needed for ultimate operations some weeks hence. I deeply regret that my purpose was not more clearly explained. I have waited only vessels, men, commissary stores and ordnance stores, and the unavoidable delays are explained by letters which I hope will be satisfactory. Mr. Tucker's assistance will be important.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 24, 1862.

His Excellency Governor EDWARD SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

Please report by telegraph immediately, first, the number of volunteers since July 2 from your State for three years; second, the number of men drafted for military service or volunteers for nine months.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Governors A. W. Bradford, Annapolis, Md.; William A. Buckingham, Hartford, Conn.; Edwin D. Morgan, Albany, N. Y.; O. P. Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.; Austin Blair, Detroit, Mich.; A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa.; Nathaniel S. Berry, Concord, N. H.; William Sprague, Providence, R. I.; John A. Andrew, Boston, Mass.; F. H. Peirpoint, Wheeling, Va.; Israel Washburn, jr., Augusta, Me.; Frederick Holbrook, Brattleborough, Vt., and Adjutant-General N. B. Baker, Davenport, Iowa.

HARTFORD, CONN., *November 24, 1862.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Since July 2 Connecticut has put into the field 8,429 three-years' volunteers and 5,505 nine-months' volunteers.

By order of Governor Buckingham:

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 24, 1862.

His Excellency Governor KIRKWOOD,
Davenport, Iowa:

You are authorized to raise a battery of artillery, to be attached to the Thirty-eighth Iowa Volunteers, Colonel Hughes.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ANNAPOLIS, *November 24, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Since July 2 four new infantry regiments, one battery, and several cavalry companies have been added to the three-years' volunteers—in all, upward of 3,000 men. The number drafted for nine months will be 6,000 in the State, but all the counties have not yet drafted, nor all the drafted men reported from their counties that have. No volunteers for nine months reported.

A. W. BRADFORD,
Governor of Maryland.

BOSTON, *November 24, 1862.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In answer to telegram: Three-years' volunteers from Massachusetts since July 1, 1862, so far as returns have come in, 15,827. Nine-months' volunteers from Massachusetts already mustered into the service, 16,807. A draft has been ordered for the balance, to be executed on the 8th of December, but we hope the amount will be made up by volunteering before that time, and in a great measure by volunteers for three years. Of three-years' men above mentioned there are ten new regiments and five new batteries of artillery, one of them heavy artillery, and the remainder, about 4,672, have gone with old regiments and batteries and companies of sharpshooters.

By order of the Governor of Massachusetts:

WM. ROGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 24, 1862.

Adjutant-General THOMAS,
Harrisburg:

Send all the Pennsylvania militia to Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., *November 24, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The information asked can only be furnished by regiments, as many of the commands were recruited at various points of the State, and ordered off without furnishing their rolls to this department. Sixteen regiments and two batteries of artillery for three years, and seventeen regiments for nine months, have gone forward. There are now organized and being armed three cavalry regiments for three years; one regiment of volunteers, in lieu of draft, for nine months, and sixteen regiments of drafted men at different camps of rendezvous. There is also one regiment of artillery recruiting at Philadelphia, and one regiment of cavalry at Harrisburg, both well advanced. The draft should have produced at least thirty regiments, and will yet, as I have no doubt. The U. S. officers having that duty in charge will use the proper diligence and efforts to secure the delinquents.

By order:

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania.

MADISON, WIS., *November 24, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I telegraphed you on the 10th, 12th, 17th, and 21st concerning disposition of prisoners arrested under President's proclamation. I have no proper place to keep them. Expect writs of habeas corpus to release them. This responsibility should not thus be left upon me. Government should take them in charge, and that immediately, or should inform me that it declines so to do. Cannot Major-General Pope be instructed to take them in charge? Please answer immediately.

E. SALOMON,
Governor.

MADISON, WIS., *November 24, 1862.*

General BUCKINGHAM:

Your dispatch received. Number of volunteers for three years since July 2 about 14,500. We drafted 4,500. How many will come in and not be exempted it is impossible to tell. No nine-months' men. I ask again for reply concerning disposal of prisoners for resisting draft. If not informed I shall feel compelled to turn them over to civil authorities.

E. SALOMON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 24, 1862.

Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

The Secretary of War directs me to say that you were informed, in answer to your telegrams respecting the disposition of the prisoners arrested by you, that the subject was under the consideration of the President, and that as soon as his decision was made it would be communicated to you. The matter will probably be disposed of at Cabinet

meeting to-morrow. In the meantime the Secretary sees no objection to your liberating on parole such of the prisoners as you deem proper, and turning over to General Pope's custody such as require to be held in restraint. The general will be instructed to take them in charge.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Strength of the Army (by armies and army corps) as obtained from the returns furnished by the commanders thereof.

Present for duty:		
Commissioned officers	23,420	
Enlisted men	504,259	
Total for duty		527,679
Present sick:		
Commissioned officers	1,864	
Enlisted men	61,362	
Total present sick		63,226
Present in arrest and confinement:		
Commissioned officers	350	
Enlisted men	3,941	
Total		4,291
Total present		595,196
Absent by authority:		
Commissioned officers	7,845	
Enlisted men	162,143	
Total		169,988
Absent without authority:		
Commissioned officers	411	
Enlisted men	9,741	
Total		10,152
Total absent		180,140
Grand total		775,336
Aggregate of Regular Army		26,255
Strength of Volunteer Army		749,081

Strength of the Volunteer Army as obtained from the latest muster and pay rolls and regimental returns, as follows, viz:

Grand aggregate officers and men	790,197
Grand aggregate sick, wounded, absent	124,012
Present for duty	666,185

REMARKS.—The foregoing gives the strength of the Army from two distinct sources. The difference in number results from the difference in dates at which the respective returns were made up before being sent to this office. The strength (790,197) obtained from the muster and pay rolls is considered the proper one, as it embraces many rolls of the muster for October 31, 1862. The difference (41,116) may well exist when it is considered that the troops now daily going 'nto the field are of necessity not borne on the returns received from the various armies and army corps.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 24, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, November 25, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In compliance with your orders I have the honor to submit the following report of military operations since the 23d of July last, when, in compliance with the President's order of July 11, I assumed the command of the Army as General-in-Chief:

The first thing to which my attention was called on my arrival here was the condition of the army at Harrison's Landing, on the James River. I immediately visited General McClellan's headquarters for consultation. I left Washington on the 24th and returned on the 27th. The main object of this consultation was to ascertain if there was a possibility of an advance upon Richmond from Harrison's Landing, and if not, to form some plan of uniting the armies of General McClellan and General Pope on some other line. Not being familiar with the position and numbers of the troops in Virginia and on the coast, I took the President's estimate of the largest number of re-enforcements that could then be sent to the Army of the Potomac.

On the day of my arrival at Harrison's Landing General McClellan was of opinion that he would require at least 50,000 additional troops. I informed him that this number could not possibly be sent; that I was not authorized to promise him over 20,000, and that I could not well see how even that number could be safely withdrawn from other places. He took the night for considering the matter, and informed me next morning that he would make the attempt upon Richmond with the additional 20,000; but immediately on my return to Washington he telegraphed that he would require 35,000—a force which it was impossible to send him without leaving Washington and Baltimore almost defenseless. The only alternative now left was to withdraw the Army of the Potomac to some position where it could unite with that of General Pope, and cover Washington at the same time that it operated against the enemy. After full consultation with my officers I determined to attempt this junction on the Rappahannock by bringing McClellan's forces to Aquia Creek. Accordingly, on the 30th of July I telegraphed to him to send away his sick as quickly as possible, preparatory to a movement of his troops. This was preliminary to the withdrawal of his entire army, which was ordered by telegraph on the 3d of August. In order that the transfer to Aquia Creek might be made as rapidly as possible, I authorized General McClellan to assume control of all vessels in the James River and Chesapeake Bay, of which there was then a vast fleet. The Quartermaster-General was also requested to send to that point all the transports that could be procured.

On the 5th I received a protest from General McClellan, dated the 4th, against the removal of the army from Harrison's Landing, a copy of which is annexed, marked Exhibit No. 1,* with my reply on the 6th, marked Exhibit No. 2.*

On the 1st of August I ordered General Burnside to immediately embark his troops at Newport News, transfer them to Aquia Creek, and take position opposite Fredericksburg. This officer moved with great promptness and reached Aquia Creek on the night of the 3d. His troops were immediately landed and the transports sent back to General McClellan.

* See Series I, Vol. XII, Part II, pp. 8, 9.

About this time I received information that the enemy was preparing a large force to drive back General Pope and attack either Washington or Baltimore. The information was so direct and reliable that I could not doubt its correctness. This gave me serious uneasiness for the safety of the capital and Maryland, and I repeatedly urged upon General McClellan the necessity of promptly moving his army so as to form a junction with that of General Pope. The evacuation of Harrison's Landing, however, was not commenced till the 14th, eleven days after it was ordered.

Greatly discouraged at the prospect of timely aid from that quarter, I authorized General Pope to order the main forces of General Cox in Western Virginia with all possible dispatch by railroad to join him via Washington.

To facilitate the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac from the Peninsula and gain time by a demonstration against the enemy, General Pope pushed his forces across the Rappahannock, occupied Culpeper, and threatened Gordonsville. Jackson's and Ewell's forces were hurried to the Rapidan, and on the 9th of August encountered Banks' corps at Cedar Mountain. A hard-fought battle ensued, and on the arrival of re-enforcements from the corps of McDowell and Sigel the enemy fell back upon the Rapidan and Gordonsville.

On the 15th our cavalry surprised a party of the enemy near Louisa Court-house, and captured important dispatches, showing that Lee was moving by forced marches the main body of the rebel army to attack Pope before a junction could be formed between him and the Army of the Potomac.

On the 16th I telegraphed to General Pope not to cross the Rapidan, and advised him to take position in rear of the Rappahannock, where he could be more easily re-enforced. He commenced this movement on the 17th, and by the morning of the 18th had most of his forces behind that river, prepared to hold its passes as long as possible. He had been re-enforced by King's division and a part of Burnside's corps, under General Reno, from Fredericksburg. I also directed General Burnside to occupy Richards' and Barnett's Fords, which were between him and General Pope's main army. The enemy made several attempts to cross at different points on the Rappahannock, but was always repulsed, and our troops succeeded in holding the line of this river for eight days. It was hoped that during this time sufficient forces from the Army of the Potomac would reach Aquia Creek to enable us to prevent any farther advance of Lee, and eventually with the combined armies to drive him back upon Richmond.

On the 24th he made a flank movement and crossed a portion of his forces at Waterloo Bridge, about twelve miles above the Rappahannock railroad station. Pope directed an attack upon the forces which had crossed the river, hoping to cut them off, but the enemy escaped with no great loss. The annexed telegram from General Pope, marked Exhibit No. 3,* dated the 25th, gives his views of the condition of affairs at that date. The enemy, however, had not fallen back, as he supposed, but on being repulsed at Waterloo Bridge had moved farther up the river and entered the valley which lies between the Blue Ridge and Bull Run Mountains. The object of this movement was evidently to get in Pope's rear and cut off his supplies from Washington. Anticipating this danger I had telegraphed to General Pope on the 23d, "By no means expose your railroad communication

* See Series I, Vol. XII, Part II, p. 11.

with Alexandria. It is of the utmost importance in sending you supplies and re-enforcements." On the 26th I telegraphed, "If possible to attack the enemy in flank do so, but the main object now is to ascertain his position."

From this time till the 30th I had no communication with General Pope, the telegraph lines being cut at Kettle Run by a part of Jackson's corps under Ewell, which had marched around Pope's right and attacked his rear. Finding it doubtful whether we could hold the Rappahannock long enough to effect the junction of the two armies, I had directed a part of the Peninsula forces to land at Alexandria and move out by railroad as rapidly as possible. As soon as I heard that the enemy had turned General Pope's right flank and forced him to change his front I ordered the remainder of the Army of the Potomac to Alexandria, and directed General Burnside to prepare to evacuate Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek. I determined, however, to hold this position as long as possible for a base of future operations.

General Pope's dispositions at this juncture were well planned. The corps of McDowell and Sigel, and the Pennsylvania Reserves, under Reynolds, were pushed forward to Gainesville. Reno and Kearny were directed upon Greenwich, while Hooker's division was sent against Ewell along the railroad. Unfortunately, however, the movement was too late, as a large detachment of Lee's army was already east of Thoroughfare Gap.

Hooker encountered the enemy near Kettle Run, and a sharp engagement ensued. This gallant division drove Ewell a distance of five miles, the enemy leaving their dead and many of their wounded on the field. As McDowell, Sigel, and Reynolds had reached their positions there was now every prospect that Jackson would be destroyed before re-enforcements could come to his relief. On the evening of the 27th General Pope ordered General Porter to be at Bristoe Station by daylight on the morning of the 28th with Morell, and also directed him to communicate to Banks the order to move forward to Warrenton Junction. All trains were ordered this side of Cedar Run, and to be protected by a regiment of infantry and a section of artillery. For some unexplained reason Porter did not comply with this order, and his corps was not in the battles of the 28th and 29th.

Heintzelman's corps pressed forward to Manassas on the morning of the 28th, and forced Jackson to retreat across Bull Run by the Centerville turnpike. McDowell had succeeded in checking Lee at Thoroughfare Gap, but the latter took the road from Hopewell to New Market and hastened to the relief of Jackson, who was already in rapid retreat. A portion of McDowell's corps encountered the retreating column on the afternoon of the 28th near the Warrenton turnpike, and a severe but successful engagement ensued. Jackson was again attacked on the 29th near the old battle-ground of July, 1861. Knowing that Longstreet was not distant, he made a most desperate stand. The fight continued nearly all day and was terminated only by darkness. We had gained considerable ground, but nothing was decided when the battle closed. It was renewed the next morning, and after another day's hard fighting our forces fell back behind Bull Run, the enemy not attempting any pursuit. Two days later, however, he threw a considerable force between Chantilly and Germantown to turn Pope's right. Hooker dislodged them, after a short but severe engagement, in which Brigadier-Generals Kearny and Stevens, two of our very best officers, were killed. Pope's army

had been re-enforced by the corps of Franklin and Sumner, and no further apprehensions were felt for its safety.

During the operations of the previous week, of which we received very favorable but not reliable accounts, every effort was made to push forward supplies and re-enforcements to General Pope's army. The troops from the Peninsula were ordered not to wait for transportation, but to march immediately to the field of battle. Some of the corps moved with becoming activity, but the delays of others were neither creditable nor excusable.

Our losses in these battles were very heavy, both in life and materials, but as no official reports have been received, except a brief sketch from General Pope, marked Exhibit No. 4,* I have no means of ascertaining their extent. General Pope was transferred to another department before the reports of his subordinates could be received. Probably they will soon be handed in. Most of the troops actually engaged in these battles fought with great bravery, but some of them could not be brought into action at all. Many thousand straggled away from their commands, and it is said that not a few voluntarily surrendered to the enemy, so as to be paroled as prisoners of war.

In order to reorganize the different corps, get the stragglers back into their ranks, and to supply deficiencies of ammunition, clothing, &c., caused by recent losses, General Pope requested and received directions to bring his army within the defenses of Washington, which were then under the command of General McClellan. This movement was executed on the night of the 3d without loss. General Pope being now second in command of the united forces, applied to be relieved, and was transferred to another department.

Although this short and active campaign was, from causes already referred to, less successful than we had reason to expect, it had accomplished the great and important object of covering the capital till troops could be collected for its defense. Had the Army of the Potomac arrived a few days earlier the rebel army could have been easily defeated, and perhaps destroyed.

Seeing that an attack upon Washington would now be futile, Lee pushed his main army across the Potomac for a raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania. General McClellan was directed to pursue him with all the troops which were not required for the defense of Washington. Several corps were immediately thrown out in observation at Darnestown, Rockville, and Leesborough, and most of his army was in motion by the 5th of September. A portion of it entered Frederick on the 12th.

As this campaign was to be carried on within the department commanded by Major-General Wool, I directed General McClellan to assume control of all troops within his reach, without regard to departmental lines. The garrisons of Winchester and Martinsburg had been withdrawn to Harper's Ferry, and the commanding officer of that post had been advised by my chief of staff to mainly confine his defense, in case he was attacked by superior forces, to the position of Maryland Heights, which could have been held a long time against overwhelming numbers. To withdraw him entirely from that position, with the great body of Lee's forces between him and our army, would not only expose the garrison to capture, but all the artillery and stores collected at that place must either be destroyed or left to the enemy. The only feasible plan was for him to hold his

* See Series I, Vol. XII, Part II, p. 12.

position until General McClellan could relieve him or open a communication so that he could evacuate it in safety. These views were communicated both to General McClellan and to Colonel Miles.

The left of General McClellan's army pursued a part of the enemy's forces to the South Mountain, where, on the 14th, he made a stand. A severe battle ensued, the enemy being defeated and driven from his position with heavy loss. Lee's army then fell back behind Antietam Creek, a few miles above its mouth, and took a position admirably suited for defense. Our army attacked him on the 16th, and a hotly-contested battle was fought on that and the ensuing day, which resulted in the defeat of the rebel forces. On the night of the 17th our troops slept on the field which they had so bravely won. On the 18th neither party renewed the attack, and in the night of the 18th and 19th General Lee withdrew his army to the south side of the Potomac.

Our loss in the several battles on South Mountain and at Antietam was 1,742 killed, 8,066 wounded, and 913 missing, making a total of 10,721.* General McClellan estimates the enemy's loss at nearly 30,000, but their own accounts give their loss at about 14,000 in killed and wounded.

On the approach of the enemy to Harper's Ferry the officer in command on Maryland Heights destroyed his artillery and abandoned his post, and on the 15th Colonel Miles surrendered Harper's Ferry with only a slight resistance and within hearing of the guns of General McClellan's army. As this whole matter has been investigated and reported upon by a military commission† it is unnecessary for me to discuss the disgraceful surrender of the post and army under Colonel Miles' command.

General McClellan's preliminary report of his operations in Maryland, including the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, is submitted herewith, marked Exhibit No. 4.‡ No reports of his subordinate officers have been submitted.

From the 17th of September till the 26th of October General McClellan's main army remained on the north bank of the Potomac, in the vicinity of Sharpsburg and Harper's Ferry. The long inactivity of so large an army in the face of a defeated foe, and during the most favorable season for rapid movements and a vigorous campaign, was a matter of great disappointment and regret. Your letter of the 27th and my reply of the 28th of October, in regard to the alleged causes of this unfortunate delay, I submit herewith, marked Exhibit No. 5.§

In reply to the telegraphic order of the 6th of October, quoted in my letter of the 28th, above referred to, General McClellan disapproved of the plan of crossing the Potomac south of the Blue Ridge, and said that he would cross at Harper's Ferry and advance upon Winchester. He, however, did not begin to cross till the 26th of October, and then at Berlin. This passage occupied several days, and was completed about the 3d of November. What caused him to change his views, or what his plan of campaign was, I am ignorant, for about this time he ceased to communicate with me in regard to his operations, sending his reports directly to the President.

On the 5th instant I received the written order of the President relieving General McClellan and placing General Burnside in command

* But see revised statement, Maryland Campaign, Series I, Vol. XIX, Part I, pp. 183–204.

† *Ibid.*, p. 549.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 24.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 7.

of the Army of the Potomac. This order was transmitted by a special messenger, who delivered it to General McClellan at Rectortown on the 7th.

When I left the Department of the Mississippi in July last the main body of the army under Major-General Buell was between Huntsville and Stevenson, moving toward Chattanooga, for which place they had left Corinth about the 10th of June. Major-General Curtis' forces were at Helena, Ark., and those under Brigadier-General Schofield in Southwestern Missouri. The central army, under Major-General Grant, occupying the line of West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, extended from Memphis to Iuka, and protected the railroads from Columbus, Ky., south, which were then our only channels of supply.

These several armies, spread along a line of some 600 miles, from the western borders of Arkansas to Cumberland Gap, and occupying a strip of country more than 150 miles in width, from which the enemy's forces had recently been expelled, were rapidly decreasing in strength from the large numbers of soldiers sent home on account of real or pretended disability. On the other hand, the enemy's armies were greatly increased by an arbitrary and rigidly enforced conscription. With their superiority in numbers and discipline they boldly determined to reoccupy Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and, if possible, to invade the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, while our attention was distracted by the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania and an extended Indian insurrection on the Western frontiers.

This plan had very many chances of success, but the timely order of the President of August 4 calling for additional forces, and the patriotic response of the people of the Northwest, thwarted the enemy's well-formed calculations. General Bragg suddenly transferred a large part of his army from Tupelo, Miss., through the States of Alabama and Georgia, reached Chattanooga in advance of General Buell, turned his left, and rapidly crossing the State of Tennessee entered Kentucky by Munfordville and Lebanon. General Buell fell back upon Nashville without giving the enemy battle; then followed, or rather moved parallel with Bragg, who, after capturing our garrison at Munfordville, turned off from the main road to Louisville, along which General Buell passed, the latter reaching Louisville without an engagement. Another column of the enemy had moved from East Tennessee, after blockading Cumberland Gap, upon Lexington and threatened Cincinnati. A small force of our raw troops, which had been pushed forward to Richmond, Ky., under Major-General Nelson, were met by the enemy and completely routed.

In the meantime every effort had been made to collect new troops at Cincinnati and Louisville, and to fortify these places against a *coup de main*. To give confidence to the new levies a portion of General Grant's army was withdrawn from Mississippi and sent to Kentucky and Cincinnati. No attack was attempted by the enemy. Major-General Buell left Louisville on the 1st of October with an army of about 100,000 men in pursuit of General Bragg. The latter engaged a part of General Buell's army at Perryville about 10 o'clock on the 8th of October. A general battle ensued, and was continued till dark. It was mainly fought by Major-General McCook's division [corps]. The enemy retreated during the night. The losses were heavy on both sides, but no official reports of the numbers engaged or the losses on either side have been received.*

* For losses (Union and Confederate) see Series I, Vol. XVI, Part I, pp. 1033-1036, 1108, 1112.

After this battle the main army of the rebels retreated to East Tennessee. General Buell pursued it as far as Mount Vernon or London; then fell back to the line from Louisville to Nashville. Here Major-General Rosecrans superseded him in command, by order of the President. As the Secretary of War has ordered a military commission to investigate the operations of General Buell in this campaign, it would be obviously improper for me to express any opinion unless specially directed to do so.

The command of Brigadier-General Morgan at Cumberland Gap abandoned that place and retreated to the Ohio River. The alleged cause of this retreat was the want of supplies. The commanding officer, however, had just before reported that he had several weeks' provisions, and under no circumstances would he surrender that important post. An investigation of this matter has been ordered.

The withdrawal of a considerable part of General Grant's army to re-enforce General Buell and to occupy Louisville and Cincinnati induced the enemy to renew operations in Northern Mississippi and Western Tennessee. A force of some 5,000 or 6,000 men was sent to attack Bolivar and Jackson, Tenn., and by destroying the railroad to cut off all connection between Memphis and Corinth. The head of the enemy's column was met about four miles south of Bolivar on the 30th of August and a brisk skirmish ensued. On the 31st a portion of the enemy's forces was engaged and repulsed near Medon Station. On the 1st of September the fight was renewed at Britton's Lane, on the Denmark road, and continued till night, when the enemy retreated south across the Hatchie, leaving 179 dead and wounded on the field. Our loss was 5 killed, 78 wounded, 92 prisoners and missing.

In the early part of September General Price advanced with a large force and took possession of Iuka, a small town on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, twenty-one miles southeast of Corinth. The garrison, too weak to attempt resistance, fell back on Corinth. As the occupation of this place by the enemy cut off all connection between the forces of General Grant and General Buell, the former determined to attack and drive him from that position. Grant's forces moved in two columns—one on the north of the town, under Major-General Ord, and the other on the south, under Major-General Rosecrans. The enemy, finding himself likely to be surrounded, left the town and attacked the column of General Rosecrans about 4 p. m. on the 19th of September. The engagement lasted until dark, Hamilton's division sustaining the brunt of the battle. Our men fought with great bravery and completely routed the enemy, who fled in confusion, leaving his dead and most of his wounded on the field. We buried 265 of his dead, took between 700 and 800 wounded, and captured 361 prisoners, over 1,600 stand of arms, and a considerable quantity of stores. Our loss was 108 killed, 611 wounded, and 17 missing.* The retreating foe was pursued only a few miles.

On the 30th of September General Grant ascertained that Generals Price and Van Dorn were concentrating their forces at Ripley with the probable intention of attacking Corinth. The enemy crossed the Hatchie River and took possession of the railroad north of Corinth, thus cutting off all direct communication with Jackson and Bolivar. He then advanced toward Corinth, and some skirmishing took place on the 2d of November [October].

Major-General Rosecrans commanded our forces at Corinth, which consisted of the divisions of Brigadier-Generals Hamilton, McKean,

*But see revised statement, Series I, Vol. XVII, Part I, p. 78.

Davies, and Stanley. The first three were placed in line of battle near the old rebel intrenchments and the last held in reserve in the town. The skirmishing was renewed on the morning of the 3d, and by 10 or 11 o'clock the engagement became pretty general and continued till dark. It was fiercely renewed on the morning of the 4th, and fought with varied success till near noon, when the rebels were defeated and driven from the field, leaving their dead and many of their wounded.

The enemy's forces were commanded by Generals Van Dorn, Price, Lovell, Villepigue, and Rust, and their number estimated at about 38,000, or nearly double those of General Rosecrans. Their loss in killed was 1,423, which would give by the usual proportion 5,692 wounded.* We took 2,265 prisoners, among whom were 127 officers. We also captured 14 stand of colors, 2 pieces of artillery, 3,300 stand of arms, and ammunition, accouterments, &c. Our loss was 315 killed, 1,812 wounded, and 232 prisoners and missing.* This great disparity of numbers in killed and wounded resulted in part from the fact that a portion of our men fought behind the intrenched batteries.

Major-General Grant had ordered a brigade of four regiments, under Brigadier-General McPherson, from Jackson to Corinth. Finding the railroad interrupted at Bethel, the latter turned to the left and reached Corinth on the 4th by the Farmington road, thus marching nearly around the enemy and forming a timely junction with General Rosecrans. Other forces from Jackson and Bolivar, under Brigadier-General Hurlbut, were directed on Corinth by way of Middleton and Pocahontas, to cut off the enemy's retreat in that direction. They encountered the enemy on the Hatchie River on the morning of the 5th, and as Brigadier-General Hurlbut was making dispositions for an attack Major-General Ord arrived upon the field and assumed command, but being wounded about 11 a. m. he again relinquished it to General Hurlbut. The battle continued till about 3.30 p. m., when the enemy retreated south, crossing the Hatchie at Crum's Mills, about six miles farther up the river. Our loss was 50 killed, 493 wounded, and 17 missing.† General Hurlbut did not attempt any pursuit, and General Rosecrans did not leave Corinth till the morning of the 5th. The enemy therefore effected his escape, but was followed for a distance of about sixty miles without being overtaken.

General Grant afterward moved his forces south as far as Holly Springs and drove the enemy across the Tallahatchie. This operation was attended with several brisk skirmishes, in all of which our troops were victorious. These operations have restored peace in Western Tennessee.

The official reports of the operations of General Grant's army are submitted herewith, marked Exhibit No. 7.‡

The unfortunate withdrawal to Missouri by General Curtis of a large part of the army in Arkansas prevented the execution of the military operations which had been ordered in the latter State. In Missouri the forces under Brigadier-General Schofield not only broke up and destroyed numerous guerrilla bands, but defeated the rebel army in several engagements near the southwest corner of that State and drove it across the Boston Mountains in Arkansas. I cannot give the details of these engagements, as no official reports have been received.§

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* But see returns of casualties, Series I, Vol. XVII, Part I, pp. 176, 382–384.
† *Ibid.*, p. 304.
‡ See Series I, Vol. XVII, Part I.
§ But see Series I, Vol. XIII.

The Indian tribes in the Northwest, and more particularly in Minnesota, incited, it is said, by rebel emissaries, committed numerous murders and other outrages on the frontiers during the latter part of the summer. These savages were vigorously attacked by a volunteer force under Brigadier-General Sibley and defeated in several well-fought battles on the upper waters of the Minnesota River. These vigorous proceedings struck terror among the Indians and put an end to hostilities in that quarter for the present season. It is quite possible that these hostilities will be renewed in the coming spring, and preparations will be made accordingly.

In the Department of the Gulf the withdrawal of our flotilla from Vicksburg enabled the enemy to concentrate a considerable force on Baton Rouge, which was then held by Brigadier-General Williams. The attack was made on the 5th of August with greatly superior forces under the rebel General Breckinridge. General Williams gained a most signal victory, but fell in the fight. Our loss was 90 killed and 250 wounded.* We buried 300 of the enemy's dead left upon the field. On the 16th of August the garrison of Baton Rouge was withdrawn to New Orleans.

On the 24th of October General Butler sent a force under Brigadier-General Weitzel to operate on the west bank of the Mississippi, in the La Fourche District. He engaged a considerable body of the enemy on the 25th about nine miles from Donaldsonville and defeated them, with the loss of their commander, a large number killed and wounded, and 268 prisoners. Our loss was 18 killed and 68 wounded. This victory opened the whole of that part of the country.

General Butler's reports of the military operations in his department are submitted herewith, marked Exhibit No. 8.†

In the Department of the South the only military operations which have been undertaken were the reconnaissances of the Pocotaligo and Coosawhatchie Rivers. These expeditions, under Brigadier-General Brannan and Colonel Barton, encountered a considerable force of the enemy on the 22d of October, and engagements ensued, in which we lost 32 killed and 180 wounded. The official reports of these engagements are submitted herewith, marked Exhibit No. 9.‡

In the Department of North Carolina our force has also been too small to attempt any important offensive operations. On the 6th of September a party of the enemy surprised the garrison of Washington, but were soon driven out. Our loss was 8 killed and 36 wounded, and that of the enemy 33 killed and about 100 wounded. Several successful reconnaissances have been made into the interior. The official reports of the affair at Washington are marked Exhibit No. 10.§

It is seen from this brief summary of military operations during the last three or four months, that while our soldiers have generally fought with bravery and gained many important battles, these victories have not produced the usual results. In many instances the defeated foe was not followed from the battle-field, and even where a pursuit was attempted it almost invariably failed to effect the capture or destruction of any part of the retreating army. This is a matter which requires serious and careful consideration. A victorious army is supposed to be in condition to pursue its defeated foe with advantage, and during such pursuit to do him serious if not fatal injury.

* But see Series I, Vol. XV, p. 51.
† See Series I, Vol. XV.
‡ See Series I, Vol. XIV.
§ See Series I, Vol. XVIII.

This result has usually been attained in other countries. Is there any reason why it should not be expected in this?

It is easily understood that in a country like that between Yorktown and Richmond, or the thickly-wooded swamps of Mississippi and Louisiana, a retreating force, by felling trees across the roads and destroying bridges over deep and marshy streams, can effectually prevent any rapid pursuit. The one in a few minutes blocks up or destroys roads, which the other cannot clear or repair for hours, or even days. The pursuer has very little hope of overtaking his flying foe. But this reasoning is not applicable to Maryland and the greater part of Virginia, Kentucky, and Middle Tennessee. It must be admitted that in these theaters of war the rebel armies have exhibited much more mobility and activity than our own. Not only do they outmarch us, both in advance and retreat, but on two memorable occasions their cavalry have made with impunity the entire circuit of the Army of the Potomac. If it be true that the success of an army depends upon its "arms and its legs," ours has shown itself deficient in the latter of these essential requisites. This defect has been attributed to our enormous baggage and supply trains and to a want of training in making marches.

There is no doubt that the baggage trains of our armies have been excessively large. Every possible effort has been made within the last few weeks to reduce them, but this is no easy task. Once accustomed to a certain amount of transportation an army is unwilling to do without the luxuries which it supplies in the field. By the recent increase of the army ration, which was previously larger than in any other country, a considerable amount of transportation is employed in moving provisions and supplies which are not necessary for the subsistence of the soldiers.

An examination of the returns of the Quartermaster-General a few days since developed the fact that the Army of the Potomac, including the troops around Washington, most of which are without field trains, had 54,000 animals, and that 9,000 of these were employed in transporting ambulances and hospital stores. In addition to all this, the roads, streets, and wharves are encumbered with private vehicles used for the transportation of sutlers' stores. No matter how large the main body of an army may be, it can never move rapidly with such a mass of impedimenta, and yet speculative projects are almost daily urged on the War Department to increase the immobility of our armies in the field. Again, our troops, especially those in the East, have been very little accustomed to marching—at least to that kind of marching usually required by active operations in the field.

Absenteeism is one of the most serious evils in all our armies. Hundreds of officers and thousands of men are almost continually away from their commands. Many of these are really stragglers and deserters. In regard to officers the evil is being abated by summary dismissals, and if the law could be stringently enforced against the men it would soon put an end to desertions. But straggling on the march and in battle can be prevented only by severe and summary punishment inflicted on the spot.

In this and many other important particulars our military laws require revision and amendment. They were mostly enacted for a small army and for times of peace, and are unsuited to the government of the army we now have and the war in which we are now engaged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NEW YORK, N. Y., *November 25, 1862.*

The PRESIDENT:

I feel confident you may rely on General Banks leaving on Saturday. A few of the transports may be detained some days longer, but he will not wait for them.

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN TUCKER,
Assistant Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, N. Y., *November 25, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We have begun to embark the troops, and should now go on very rapidly. Most of the expedition should leave here by Saturday, but some of the transports which have been chartered will not be ready till Monday or Tuesday. There will be still greater detention about shipping the horses, but they can follow as soon as they can be got ready. No time shall be lost.

JOHN TUCKER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 25, 1862.

Major-General MCCLERNAND,
Springfield, Ill.:

The Department will allow advance pay and bounty to those who enlist in the cavalry regiments now raising in Illinois; but in order to guard against fraud and desertion, the pay and bounty will not be payable until the regiment is filled up, inspected, and ready for the field.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

AUGUSTA, ME., *November 25, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

In reply to your telegram by General Buckingham, dated yesterday, I have the honor to state Maine has furnished 7,119 volunteers for U. S. service for three years since July 2 in old and new regiments, 7,889 volunteer militia for nine-months' service, all in new regiments.

By order of the Governor:

JNO. L. HODSDON,
Adjutant-General.

MONTPELIER, VT., *November 25, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

The following is a statement of the number of volunteers for three years raised in this State since July 2: Ninth Regiment, 920; Tenth Regiment, 1,018; Eleventh Regiment, 1,019; recruits for old regiments, 1,118; two additional companies of cavalry, 194. Total volunteers for three years, 4,269; total volunteers for nine months, 4,795; total raised since July 2, 9,064. These troops are all in the field except

one company of cavalry just organized. The last regiment left the State October 24. Our quota under all calls for three-years' men was 13,058; under call for militia, 4,898. Total, 17,956. We have furnished for three years, 13,552; for nine months, 4,795. Total, 18,347; being an excess over quota of 391.

FREDK. HOLBROOK,
Governor of Vermont.

MADISON, WIS., *November 25, 1862.*

Brigadier-General BUCKINGHAM:

Can a drafted man procure a substitute after he is mustered? Can he volunteer for an old regiment after muster? It is very important that this permission should be given. Please answer, and if at all possible, in the affirmative, and immediately.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 26, 1862.

Major-General BANKS,
New York:

The President directs that Major-General Banks be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to organize the force under his command into divisions and assign the command according to his discretion, but the whole force under his command will until further order constitute but one army corps.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DETROIT, MICH., *November 26, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have two regiments mounted riflemen, one artillery battery, and one regiment of infantry ready for marching orders. To which army do you want them sent? One of the mounted rifle regiments, the infantry regiment, and the battery fully armed and equipped. The other regiment has pistol revolvers, but no rifles or sabers.

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 26, 1862.*

Governor AUSTIN BLAIR,
Detroit, Mich.:

Please send the three regiments and the battery immediately to Washington, D. C.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ALBANY, *November 26, 1862.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

The number of three-years' volunteers from this State since July 2 is 82,739, of which 81,139 have been placed in service, including those turned over to General Banks, leaving 1,600 in fractional organizations still undisposed of. Number of nine-months' men, 3,920, of which one regiment of 900 men has been ordered to report to General Banks. There have been no men drafted. It should be stated that the above computation is exclusive of a number of fractional companies throughout the State that have not reported.

By order of Governor Morgan:

THOS. HILLHOUSE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 26, 1862.

His Excellency Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

Drafted men may furnish substitutes within ten days after muster, provided there is no additional expense to the Government. They may volunteer into old regiments within ten days after muster, but their descriptive lists and clothing accounts must be transferred with them, so as to relieve their company commander from all responsibility. The enlistment papers will be the same as if they had not been drafted.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington City, November 27, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to state for your information that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, there was drawn from the Treasury for the subsistence of the Army and volunteers the sum of $48,701,122.98.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. P. TAYLOR,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *November 28, 1862.*

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS:

Since July 1 we have furnished thirty regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery. Four additional batteries await horses and equipments. Muster-in rolls not yet filed, but the infantry regiments are all very near, or quite, to the maximum. When the rolls are received I will report at length. The drafted men have all volunteered in or been assigned to old regiments.

LAZ. NOBLE,
Adjutant-General.

PROVIDENCE, *November 28, 1862.*

SECRETARY OF WAR:

The State of Rhode Island has recruited for three-years' service since July 2, 1862, 2,558 men; volunteers for nine-months' service 2,251 men, and 650 waiting instructions to be assigned.

WM. SPRAGUE.

MADISON, WIS., *November 28, 1862.*

Brigadier-General BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

It is very cold here. Drafted men suffer much for want of clothing. Under existing order they can't be mustered in and clothing furnished until regimental organization is complete. Instead of one blanket only they should have their clothing at once. I cannot make the organization on account of the delay of assembling the men. Please have instructions sent to mustering officer to muster in the drafted men separately or by companies, and have clothing delivered as soon as mustered, taking individual receipts. Please answer without delay.

E. SALOMON,
Governor.

MADISON, WIS., *November 28, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

General Order 121 prohibits the issue of clothing to drafted men till organization of regiments is completed. This is a great hardship. I have three camps of rendezvous, and not half enough yet in any to complete organization of regiment. Men are suffering extremely. Please send order to Captain Van Slyke, assistant quartermaster here, to issue clothing as fast as men are mustered. I can then organize companies and relieve the pressing wants of men. It is very cold here. Send orders by telegraph. Has the President made no order yet about the prisoners here who with arms resisted the draft? The delay is cruel. These men should be tried, and the guilty punished without delay, or I shall be still more embarrassed in enforcing the draft.

ED. SALOMON,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, November 29, 1862.

Honorable ATTORNEY-GENERAL:

MY DEAR SIR: Few things perplex me more than this question between Governor Gamble and the War Department, as to whether the peculiar force organized by the former in Missouri are "State troops" or "United States troops." Now, this is either an immaterial or a mischievous question. First, if no more is desired than to have it settled what name the force is to be called by, it is immaterial. Secondly, if it is desired for more than the fixing a name, it can only be to get a position from which to draw practical inferences; then it is mischievous. Instead of settling one dispute by deciding the question, I should merely furnish a nest full of eggs for hatching new

disputes. I believe the force is not strictly either "State troops" or "United States troops." It is of mixed character. I therefore think it is safer, when a practical question arises, to decide that question directly, and not indirectly by deciding a general abstraction supposed to include it, and also including a great deal more. Without dispute Governor Gamble appoints the officers of this force and fills vacancies when they occur. The question now practically in dispute is: Can Governor Gamble make a vacancy by removing an officer or accepting a resignation? Now, while it is proper that this question shall be settled, I do not perceive why either Governor Gamble or the Government here should care which way it is settled. I am perplexed with it only because there seems to be pertinacity about it. It seems to me that it might be either way without injury to the service; or that the offer of the Secretary of War to let Governor Gamble make vacancies, and he (the Secretary) to ratify the making of them, ought to be satisfactory.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, November 29, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In obedience to your instructions of this date I have the honor to report that there has been expended in paying the troops since the 30th June, 1862, so far as shown by the returns of paymasters, $38,597,819.07.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CARY H. FRY,
Acting Paymaster-General U. S. Army.

NEW YORK, N. Y., *November 29, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I regret to have occasion to inform you the expedition has not yet sailed. The transports, with one exception, are all ready. All now depends on the movement of the troops, which I may influence, but cannot control. Many of them have embarked. But one regiment only arrived to-day, and two regiments will not be here till next week. General Banks, however, will not wait for them.

JOHN TUCKER,
Assistant Secretary of War.

MESSAGE.

DECEMBER 1, 1862.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Since your last annual assembling another year of health and bountiful harvests has passed, and while it has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with a return of peace, we can but press on, guided by the best light He gives us, trusting that in His own good time and wise way all will yet be well.

The correspondence touching foreign affairs which has taken place during the last year is herewith submitted*, in virtual compliance with a request to that effect, made by the House of Representatives near the close of the last session of Congress.

If the condition of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than it has usually been at former periods, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted as we are might reasonably have apprehended. In the month of June last there were some grounds to expect that the maritime powers, which, at the beginning of our domestic difficulties, so unwisely and unnecessarily, as we think, recognized the insurgents as a belligerent, would soon recede from that position, which has proved only less injurious to themselves than to our own country, but the temporary reverses which afterward befell the national arms, and which were exaggerated by our own disloyal citizens abroad, have hitherto delayed that act of simple justice.

The civil war, which has so radically changed, for the moment, the occupations and habits of the American people, has necessarily disturbed the social condition, and affected very deeply the prosperity of the nations with which we have carried on a commerce that has been steadily increasing throughout a period of half a century. It has, at the same time, excited political ambitions and apprehensions which have produced a profound agitation thoughout the civilized world.

In this unusual agitation we have forborne from taking part in any controversy between foreign States, and between parties or factions in such States. We have attempted no propagandism and acknowledged no revolution. But we have left to every nation the exclusive conduct and management of its own affairs. Our struggle has been, of course, contemplated by foreign nations with reference less to its own merits than to its supposed and often exaggerated effects and consequences resulting to those nations themselves. Nevertheless, complaint on the part of this Government, even if it were just, would certainly be unwise.

The treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade has been put into operation with a good prospect of complete success. It is an occasion of special pleasure to acknowledge that the execution of it, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, has been marked with a jealous respect for the authority of the United States and the rights of their moral and loyal citizens.

The convention with Hanover for the abolition of the Stade dues has been carried into full effect, under the act of Congress for that purpose.

A blockade of 3,000 miles of sea-coast could not be established and vigorously enforced in a season of great commercial activity like the present without committing occasional mistakes, and inflicting unintentional injuries upon foreign nations and their subjects.

A civil war occurring in a country where foreigners reside and carry on trade under treaty stipulations is necessarily fruitful of complaints of the violation of neutral rights. All such collisions tend to excite misapprehensions, and possibly to produce mutual reclamations between nations which have a common interest in preserving peace and friendship. In clear cases of these kinds I have, so far as possible, heard and redressed complaints which have been presented

*See Executive Document No. 1, House of Representatives, Thirty-seventh Congress, third session, Vol. 1.

by friendly powers. There is still, however, a large and an augmenting number of doubtful cases upon which the Government is unable to agree with the Governments whose protection is demanded by the claimants. There are, moreover, many cases in which the United States or their citizens suffer wrongs from the naval or military authorities of foreign nations which the governments of those States are not at once prepared to redress. I have proposed to some of the foreign States thus interested mutual conventions to examine and adjust such complaints. This proposition has been made especially to Great Britain, to France, to Spain, and to Prussia. In each case it has been kindly received, but has not yet been formally adopted. I deem it my duty to recommend an appropriation in behalf of the owners of the Norwegian bark Admiral P. Tordenskiold, which vessel was in May, 1861, prevented by the commander of the blockading force off Charleston from leaving that port with cargo, notwithstanding a similar privilege had shortly before been granted to an English vessel. I have directed the Secretary of State to cause the papers in the case to be communicated to the proper committees.

Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent to favor their emigration, with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in recent acts of Congress. Other parties, at home and abroad—some from interested motives, others upon patriotic considerations, and still others influenced by philanthropic sentiments—have suggested similar measures, while on the other hand several of the Spanish-American republics have protested against the sending of such colonies to their respective territories. Under these circumstances I have declined to move any such colony to any State without first obtaining the consent of its Government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all the rights of freemen; and I have at the same time offered to the several States situated within the tropics or having colonies there to negotiate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favor the voluntary emigration of persons of that class to their respective territories upon conditions which shall be equal, just, and humane. Liberia and Hayti are as yet the only countries to which colonists of African descent from here could go with certainty of being received and adopted as citizens, and I regret to say such persons contemplating colonization do not seem so willing to migrate to those countries as to some others, nor so willing as I think their interest demands. I believe, however, opinion among them in this respect is improving, and that ere long there will be an augmented and considerable migration to both these countries from the United States.

The new commercial treaty between the United States and the Sultan of Turkey has been carried into execution.

A commercial and consular treaty has been negotiated, subject to the Senate's consent, with Liberia, and a similar negotiation is now pending with the Republic of Hayti. A considerable improvement of the national commerce is expected to result from these measures. Our relations with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, the Netherlands, Italy, Rome, and the other European States remain undisturbed. Very favorable relations also continue to be maintained with Turkey, Morocco, China, and Japan.

During the last year there has not only been no change of our previous relations with the independent States of our own continent, but more friendly sentiments than have heretofore existed are believed

to be entertained by these neighbors, whose safety and progress are so intimately connected with our own.

This statement especially applies to Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, Peru, and Chile.

The commission under the convention with the Republic of New Granada closed its session without having audited and passed upon all the claims which were submitted to it. A proposition is pending to revive the convention that it may be able to do more complete justice. The joint commission between the United States and the Republic of Costa Rica has completed its labors and submitted its report.

I have favored the project for connecting the United States with Europe by an Atlantic telegraph, and a similar project to extend the telegraph from San Francisco to connect by a Pacific telegraph with the line which is being extended across the Russian Empire.

The Territories of the United States, with unimportant exceptions, have remained undisturbed by the civil war, and they are exhibiting such evidence of prosperity as justifies an expectation that some of them will soon be in a condition to be organized as States and be constitutionally admitted into the Federal Union. The immense mineral resources of some of those Territories ought to be developed as rapidly as possible. Every step in that direction would have a tendency to improve the revenues of the Government and diminish the burdens of the people. It is worthy of your serious consideration whether some extraordinary measures to promote that end cannot be adopted. The means which suggests itself as most likely to be effective is a scientific exploration of the mineral regions in those Territories, with a view to the publication of its results at home and in foreign countries—results which cannot fail to be auspicious.

The condition of the finances will claim your most diligent consideration. The vast expenditures incident to the military and naval operations required for the suppression of the rebellion have hitherto been met with a promptitude and certainty unusual in similar circumstances, and the public credit has been fully maintained. The continuance of the war, however, and the increased disbursements made necessary by the augmented forces now in the field demand your best reflections as to the best modes of providing the necessary revenue without injury to business and with the least possible burdens upon labor.

The suspension of specie payments by the banks soon after the commencement of your last session made large issues of U. S. notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payment of the troops and the satisfaction of other just demands be so economically or so well provided for. The judicious legislation of Congress, securing the receivability of these notes for loans and internal duties and making them a legal tender for other debts, has made them a universal currency and has satisfied, partially at least, and for the time, the long-felt want of a uniform circulating medium, saving thereby to the people immense sums in discounts and exchanges.

A return to specie payments, however, at the earliest period compatible with due regard to all interests concerned, should ever be kept in view. Fluctuations in the value of currency are always injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation. Convertibility—prompt and certain convertibility—into coin, is generally acknowledged to be the best and surest safeguard against them; and it is extremely doubtful whether a circulation of U. S. notes, payable

in coin, and sufficiently large for the wants of the people, can be permanently, usefully, and safely maintained.

Is there, then, any other mode in which the necessary provision for the public wants can be made, and the great advantages of a safe and uniform currency secured?

I know of none which promises so certain results, and is, at the same time, so unobjectionable, as the organization of banking associations, under a general act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions.

To such associations the Government might furnish circulating notes, on the security of U. S. bonds deposited in the Treasury. These notes, prepared under the supervision of proper officers, being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always into coin, would at once protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency, and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchanges.

A moderate reservation from the interest on the bonds would compensate the United States for the preparation and distribution of the notes, and a general supervision of the system, and would lighten the burden of that part of the public debt employed as securities.

The public credit, moreover, would be greatly improved, and the negotiation of new loans greatly facilitated by the steady market demand for Government bonds which the adoption of the proposed system would create.

It is an additional recommendation of the measure, of considerable weight, in my judgment, that it would reconcile as far as possible all existing interests, by the opportunity offered to existing institutions to reorganize under the act, substituting only the secured uniform national circulation for the local and various circulation, secured and unsecured, now issued by them.

The receipts into the Treasury from all sources, including loans, and balance from the preceding year, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1862, were $583,885,247.06, of which sum $49,056,397.62 were derived from customs; $1,795,331.73 from the direct tax; from public lands, $152,203.77; from miscellaneous sources, $931,787.64; from loans in all forms, $529,692,460.50. The remainder, $2,257,065.80, was the balance from last year.

The disbursements during the same period were, for congressional, executive and judicial purposes, $5,939,009.29; for foreign intercourse, $1,339,710.35; for miscellaneous expenses, including the mints, loans, post-office deficiencies, collection of revenue, and other like charges, $14,129,771.50; for expenses under the Interior Department, $3,102,985.52; under the War Department, $394,368,407.36; under the Navy Department, $42,674,569.69; for interest on public debt, $13,190,324.45; and for payment of public debt, including reimbursement of temporary loan, and redemptions, $96,096,922.09; making an aggregate of $570,841,700.25, and leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of July, 1862, of $13,043,546.81.

It should be observed that the sum of $96,096,922.09, expended for reimbursements and redemption of public debt, being included also in the loans made, may be properly deducted, both from receipts and expenditures, leaving the actual receipts for the year $487,788,324.97, and the expenditures, $474,744,778.16.

Other information on the subject of the finances will be found in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whose statements and views I invite your most candid and considerate attention.

The reports of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy are herewith transmitted.* These reports, though lengthy, are scarcely more than brief abstracts of the very numerous and extensive transactions and operations conducted through those departments; nor could I give a summary of them here upon any principle which would admit of its being much shorter than the reports themselves. I therefore content myself with laying the reports before you and asking your attention to them.

It gives me pleasure to report a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Post-Office Department, as compared with several preceding years. The receipts for the fiscal year 1861 amounted to $8,349,296.40, which embraced the revenue from all the States of the Union for three-quarters of that year. Notwithstanding the cessation of revenue from the so-called seceded States during the last fiscal year, the increase of the correspondence of the loyal States has been sufficient to produce a revenue during the same year of $8,299,820.90, being only $50,000 less than was derived from all the States of the Union during the previous year. The expenditures show a still more favorable result. The amount expended in 1861 was $13,606,759.11. For the last year the amount has been reduced to $11,125,364.13, showing a decrease of about $2,481,000 in the expenditures as compared with the preceding year, and about $3,750,000 as compared with the fiscal year 1860. The deficiency in the Department for the previous year was $4,551,966.98. For the last fiscal year it was reduced to $2,112,-814.57. These favorable results are in part owing to the cessation of mail service in the insurrectionary States, and in part to a careful review of all expenditures in that Department in the interest of economy. The efficiency of the postal service, it is believed, has also been much improved. The Postmaster-General has also opened a correspondence, through the Department of State, with foreign governments, proposing a convention of postal representatives for the purpose of simplifying the rates of foreign postage and to expedite the foreign mails. This proposition, equally important to our adopted citizens and to the commercial interests of this country, has been favorably entertained and agreed to by all the governments from whom replies have been received.

I ask the attention of Congress to the suggestions of the Postmaster-General in his report respecting the further legislation required, in his opinion, for the benefit of the postal service.

The Secretary of the Interior reports as follows in regard to the public lands:

> The public lands have ceased to be a source of revenue. From the 1st July, 1861, to the 30th September, 1862, the entire cash receipts from the sale of lands were $137,476.26—a sum much less than the expenses of our land system during the same period. The homestead law, which will take effect on the 1st of January next, offers such inducements to settlers that sales for cash cannot be expected to an extent sufficient to meet the expenses of the General Land Office and the cost of surveying and bringing the land into market.

The discrepancy between the sum here stated as arising from the sales of the public lands and the sum derived from the same source as reported from the Treasury Department arises, as I understand, from the fact that the periods of time, though apparently, were not really coincident at the beginning point, the Treasury report including a considerable sum now which had previously been reported from the Interior, sufficiently large to greatly overreach the sum derived

* For report of the Secretary of War, see p. 897.

from the three months now reported upon by the Interior and not by the Treasury.

The Indian tribes upon our frontiers have, during the past year, manifested a spirit of insubordination, and at several points have engaged in open hostilities against the white settlements in their vicinity. The tribes occupying the Indian country south of Kansas renounced their allegiance to the United States and entered into treaties with the insurgents. Those who remained loyal to the United States were driven from the country. The chief of the Cherokees has visited this city for the purpose of restoring the former relations of the tribe with the United States. He alleges that they were constrained by superior force to enter into treaties with the insurgents, and that the United States neglected to furnish the protection which their treaty stipulations required.

In the month of August last the Sioux Indians in Minnesota attacked the settlements in their vicinity with extreme ferocity, killing indiscriminately men, women, and children. This attack was wholly unexpected, and therefore no means of defense had been provided. It is estimated that not less than 800 persons were killed by the Indians, and a large amount of property was destroyed. How this outbreak was induced is not definitely known and suspicions which may be unjust need not to be stated. Information was received by the Indian Bureau from different sources about the time hostilities were commenced that a simultaneous attack was to be made upon the white settlements by all the tribes between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. The State of Minnesota has suffered great injury from this Indian war. A large portion of her territory has been depopulated, and a severe loss has been sustained by the destruction of property. The people of that State manifest much anxiety for the removal of the tribes beyond the limits of the State as a guarantee against future hostilities. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will furnish full details. I submit for your especial consideration whether our Indian system shall not be remodeled. Many wise and good men have impressed me with the belief that this can be profitably done.

I submit a statement of the proceedings of commissioners, which shows the progress that has been made in the enterprise of constructing the Pacific Railroad, and this suggests the earliest completion of this road and also the favorable action of Congress upon the projects now pending before them for enlarging the capacities of the great canals in New York and Illinois, as being of vital and rapidly increasing importance to the whole nation and especially to the vast interior region hereinafter to be noticed at some greater length. I purpose having prepared and laid before you at an early day some interesting and valuable statistical information upon this subject. The military and commercial importance of enlarging the Illinois and Michigan Canal and improving the Illinois River is presented in the report of Colonel Webster to the Secretary of War and now transmitted to Congress. I respectfully ask attention to it.

To carry out the provisions of the act of Congress of the 15th of May last, I have caused the Department of Agriculture of the United States to be organized.

The Commissioner informs me that within the period of a few months this Department has established an extensive system of correspondence and exchanges, both at home and abroad, which promises to effect highly beneficial results in the development of a correct

knowledge of recent improvements in agriculture, in the introduction of new products, and in the collection of the agricultural statistics of the different States; also that it will soon be prepared to distribute largely seeds, cereals, plants, and cuttings, and has already published and liberally diffused much valuable information in anticipation of a more elaborate report, which will in due time be furnished, embracing some valuable tests in chemical science now in progress in the laboratory.

The creation of this Department was for the more immediate benefit of a large class of our most valuable citizens, and I trust that the liberal basis upon which it has been organized will not only meet your approbation, but that it will realize at no distant day all the fondest anticipations of its most sanguine friends and become the fruitful source of advantage to all our people.

On the 22d day of September last a proclamation was issued by the Executive, a copy of which is herewith submitted.*

In accordance with the purpose expressed in the second paragraph of that paper, I now respectfully recall your attention to what may be called "compensated emancipation."

A nation may be said to consist of its territory, its people, and its laws. The territory is the only part which is of certain durability. "One generation passeth away and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth forever." It is of the first importance to duly consider and estimate this ever-enduring part. That portion of the earth's surface which is owned and inhabited by the people of the United States is well adapted to be the home of one national family, and it is not well adapted for two or more.

Its vast extent and its variety of climate and productions are of advantage in this age for one people, whatever they might have been in former ages. Steam, telegraphs, and intelligence have brought these to be an advantageous combination for one united people.

In the inaugural address I briefly pointed out the total inadequacy of disunion as a remedy for the differences between the people of the two sections. I did so in language which I cannot improve, and which, therefore, I beg to repeat:

> One section of our country believes slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases and a few break over in each. This, I think, cannot be perfectly cured; and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section; while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.
>
> Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face; and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you.

There is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary upon which to divide. Trace through, from east to west, upon

* Embodied in General Orders, No. 139, p. 584.

the line between the free and slave country, and we shall find a little more than one-third of its length are rivers, easy to be crossed, and populated, or soon to be populated, thickly upon both sides, while nearly all its remaining length are merely surveyor's lines, over which people may walk back and forth without any consciousness of their presence. No part of this line can be made any more difficult to pass by writing it down on paper or parchment as a national boundary. The fact of separation, if it comes, gives up, on the part of the seceding section, the fugitive slave clause, along with all other constitutional obligations upon the section seceded from, while I should expect no treaty stipulation would be ever made to take its place.

But there is another difficulty. The great interior region, bounded east by the Alleghanies, north by the British dominions, west by the Rocky Mountains, and south by the line along which the culture of corn and cotton meets, and which includes part of Virginia, part of Tennessee, all of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and the Territories of Dakota, Nebraska, and part of Colorado, already has above 10,000,000 people, and will have 50,000,000 within fifty years, if not prevented by any political folly or mistake. It contains more than one-third of the country owned by the United States—certainly more than 1,000,000 square miles. Once half as populous as Massachusetts already is, it would have more than 75,000,000 people. A glance at the map shows that, territorially speaking, it is the great body of the Republic. The other parts are but marginal borders to it, the magnificent region sloping west from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific being the deepest and also the richest in undeveloped resources. In the production of provisions, grains, grasses, and all which proceed from them, this great interior region is naturally one of the most important in the world. Ascertain from the statistics the small proportion of the region which has, as yet, been brought into cultivation, and also the large and rapidly increasing amount of its products, and we shall be overwhelmed with the magnitude of the prospect presented. And yet this region has no sea-coast, touches no ocean anywhere. As part of one nation, its people now find, and may forever find, their way to Europe by New York, to South America and Africa by New Orleans, and to Asia by San Francisco. But separate our common country into two nations, as designed by the present rebellion, and every man of this great interior region is thereby cut off from some one or more of these outlets, not, perhaps, by a physical barrier, but by embarrassing and onerous trade regulations. And this is true wherever a dividing or boundary line may be fixed. Place it between the now free and slave country, or place it south of Kentucky, or north of Ohio, and still the truth remains that none south of it can trade to any port or place north of it, and none north of it can trade to any port or place south of it, except upon terms dictated by a government foreign to them. These outlets, east, west, and south, are indispensable to the well-being of the people inhabiting, and to inhabit, this vast interior region. Which of the three may be the best is no proper question. All are better than either, and all of right belong to that people and to their successors forever. True to themselves, they will not ask where a line of separation shall be, but will vow rather that there shall be no such line. Nor are the marginal regions less interested in these communications to and through them to the great outside world. They, too, and each of them, must have access to this Egypt of the West without paying toll at the crossing of any national

Our national strife springs not from our permanent part; not from the land we inhabit; not from our national homestead. There is no possible severing of this but would multiply, and not mitigate, evils among us. In all its adaptations and aptitudes it demands union and abhors separation. In fact, it would ere long force reunion, however much of blood and treasure the separation might have cost.

Our strife pertains to ourselves, to the passing generations of men, and it can, without convulsion, be hushed forever with the passing of one generation.

In this view I recommend the adoption of the following resolution and articles amendatory to the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of both Houses concurring), That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures (or conventions) of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures (or conventions) to be valid as part or parts of the said Constitution, viz:

ARTICLE —.

Every State wherein slavery now exists which shall abolish the same therein at any time or times before the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand and nine hundred, shall receive compensation from the United States as follows, to wit:

The President of the United States shall deliver to every such State bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent. per annum, to an amount equal to the aggregate sum of ——— ——— for each slave shown to have been therein by the eighth census of the United States, said bonds to be delivered to such State by installments, or in one parcel, at the completion of the abolishment, accordingly as the same shall have been gradual, or at one time, within such State; and interest shall begin to run upon any such bond only from the proper time of its delivery as aforesaid. Any State having received bonds as aforesaid, and afterward reintroducing or tolerating slavery therein, shall refund to the United States the bonds so received, or the value thereof, and all interest paid thereon.

ARTICLE —.

All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual freedom by the chances of the war at any time before the end of the rebellion shall be forever free; but all owners of such who shall not have been disloyal shall be compensated for them at the same rates as are provided for States adopting abolishment of slavery, but in such way that no slave shall be twice accounted for.

ARTICLE —.

Congress may appropriate money and otherwise provide for colonizing free colored persons, with their own consent, at any place or places without the United States.

I beg indulgence to discuss these proposed articles at some length. Without slavery the rebellion could never have existed; without slavery it could not continue.

Among the friends of the Union there is great diversity of sentiment, and of policy, in regard to slavery and the African race amongst us. Some would perpetuate slavery; some would abolish it suddenly, and without compensation; some would abolish it gradually, and with compensation; some would remove the freed people from us, and some would retain them with us; and there are yet other minor diversities. Because of these diversities we waste much strength in struggles among ourselves. By mutual concession we should harmonize and act together. This would be compromise, but it would be compromise among the friends and not with the enemies of the Union. These articles are intended to embody a plan of such mutual concessions. If the plan shall be adopted it is assumed that emancipation will follow, at least in several of the States.

As to the first article, the main points are: First, the emancipation; secondly, the length of time for consummating it—thirty-seven years; and thirdly, the compensation.

The emancipation will be unsatisfactory to the advocates of perpetual slavery; but the length of time should greatly mitigate their dissatisfaction. The time spares both races from the evils of sudden derangement—in fact, from the necessity of any derangement—while most of those whose habitual course of thought will be disturbed by the measure will have passed away before its consummation. They will never see it. Another class will hail the prospect of emancipation, but will deprecate the length of time. They will feel that it gives too little to the now living slaves. But it really gives them much. It saves them from the vagrant destitution which must largely attend immediate emancipation in localities where their numbers are very great; and it gives the inspiring assurance that their posterity shall be free forever.

The plan leaves to each State choosing to act under it to abolish slavery now, or at the end of the century, or at any intermediate time, or by degrees, extending over the whole or any part of the period; and it obliges no two States to proceed alike. It also provides for compensation and, generally, the mode of making it. This, it would seem, must further mitigate the dissatisfaction of those who favor perpetual slavery, and especially of those who are to receive the compensation. Doubtless some of those who are to pay and not to receive will object; yet the measure is both just and economical. In a certain sense the liberation of slaves is the destruction of property—property acquired by descent or by purchase, the same as any other property. It is no less true, for having been often said, that the people of the South are not more responsible for the original introduction of this property than are the people of the North; and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we all use cotton and sugar, and share the profits of dealing in them, it may not be quite safe to say that the South has been more responsible than the North for its continuance. If, then, for a common object, this property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it be done at a common charge? And if, with less money, or money more easily paid we can preserve the benefits of the Union by this means than we can by the war alone, is it not also economical to do it? Let us consider it then. Let us ascertain the sum we have expended in the war since compensated emancipation was proposed last March, and consider whether, if that measure had been promptly accepted, by even some of the slave States, the same sum would not have done more to close the war than has been otherwise done. If so, the measure would save money, and in that view would be a prudent and economical measure. Certainly it is not so easy to pay something as it is to pay nothing, but it is easier to pay a large sum than it is to pay a larger one. And it is easier to pay any sum when we are able than it is to pay it before we are able. The war requires large sums and requires them at once. The aggregate sum necessary for compensated emancipation, of course, would be large, but it would require no ready cash, nor the bonds even, any faster than the emancipation progresses. This might not, and probably would not, close before the end of the thirty-seven years. At that time we shall probably have 100,000,000 of people to share the burden, instead of 31,000,000 as now. And not only so, but the increase of our population may be expected to continue for a long time after that period as rapidly as before, because our territory will not have become full. I

do not state this inconsiderately. At the same ratio of increase which we have maintained, on an average, from our first national census in 1790 until that of 1860, we should in 1900 have a population of 103,208,415. And why may we not continue that ratio far beyond that period? Our abundant room—our broad national homestead—is our ample resource. Were our territory as limited as are the British Isles, very certainly our population could not expand as stated. Instead of receiving the foreign born, as now, we should be compelled to send part of the native born away. But such is not our condition. We have 2,963,000 square miles. Europe has 3,800,000, with a population averaging seventy-three and one-third persons to the square mile. Why may not our country at some time average as many? Is it less fertile? Has it more waste surface by mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts, or other causes? Is it inferior to Europe in any natural advantage? If, then, we are at some time to be as populous as Europe, how soon? As to when this may be, we can judge by the past and the present; as to when it will be, if ever, depends much on whether we maintain the Union. Several of our States are already above the average of Europe—seventy-three and one-third to the square mile. Massachusetts has 157; Rhode Island, 133; Connecticut, 99; New York and New Jersey, each 80. Also two other great States, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are not far below, the former having 63 and the latter 59. The States already above the European average, except New York, have increased in as rapid a ratio, since passing that point, as ever before; while no one of them is equal to some other parts of our country in natural capacity for sustaining a dense population.

Taking the nation in the aggregate, we find its population and ratio of increase for the several decennial periods to be as follows:

	Population.	Ratio of increase.
		Per cent.
1790	3,929,827	.....
1800	5,305,937	35.02
1810	7,239,814	36.45
1820	9,638,131	33.13
1830	12,866,020	33.49
1840	17,069,453	32.67
1850	23,191.876	35.87
1860	31,443,790	35.58

This shows an average decennial increase of 34.60 per cent. in population through the seventy years from our first to our last census yet taken. It is seen that the ratio of increase at no one of these seven periods is either 2 per cent. below or 2 per cent. above the average, thus showing how inflexible, and consequently how reliable, the law of increase in our case is. Assuming that it will continue gives the following results:

1870	42,323,341	1910	138,918,526
1880	56,967,216	1920	186,984,335
1890	76,677,872	1930	251,680,914
1900	103,208,415		

These figures show that our country may be as populous as Europe now is at some point between 1920 and 1930—say about 1925—our territory, at seventy-three and a third persons to the square mile, being of capacity to contain 217,186,000.

And we will reach this, too, if we do not ourselves relinquish the chance by the folly and evils of disunion or by long and exhausting

war, springing from the only great element of national discord among us. While it cannot be foreseen exactly how much one huge example of secession, breeding lesser ones indefinitely, would retard population, civilization, and prosperity, no one can doubt that the extent of it would be very great and injurious. The proposed emancipation would shorten the war, perpetuate peace, insure this increase of population, and, proportionately, the wealth of the country. With these we should pay all the emancipation would cost, together with our other debt, easier than we should pay our other debt without it. If we had allowed our old national debt to run at 6 per cent. per annum, simple interest, from the end of our Revolutionary struggle until to-day without paying anything on either principal or interest, each man of us would owe less upon that debt now than each man owed upon it then; and this because our increase of men through the whole period has been greater than 6 per cent.—has run faster than the interest upon the debt. Thus time alone relieves a debtor nation so long as its population increases faster than unpaid interest accumulates on its debt.

This fact would be no excuse for delaying payment of what is justly due, but it shows the great importance of time in this connection—the great advantage of a policy by which we shall not have to pay until we number 100,000,000 what, by a different policy, we would have to pay now, when we number but 31,000,000. In a word, it shows that a dollar will be much harder to pay for the war than will be a dollar for emancipation on the proposed plan. And then the latter will cost no blood, no precious life. It will be a saving of both.

As to the second article, I think it would be impracticable to return to bondage the class of persons therein contemplated. Some of them, doubtless, in the property sense, belong to loyal owners, and hence provision is made in this article for compensating such.

The third article relates to the future of the freed people. It does not oblige, but merely authorizes, Congress to aid in colonizing such as may consent. This ought not to be regarded as objectionable, on the one hand, or on the other, in so much as it comes to nothing, unless by the mutual consent of the people to be deported, and the American voters, through their representatives in Congress. I cannot make it better known than it already is, that I strongly favor colonization. And yet I wish to say there is an objection urged against free colored persons remaining in the country, which is largely imaginary, if not sometimes malicious. It is insisted that their presence would injure and displace white labor and white laborers. If there ever could be a proper time for mere catch arguments that time surely is not now. In times like the present men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and in eternity. Is it true, then, that colored people can displace any more white labor by being free than by remaining slaves? If they stay in their old places, they jostle no white laborers; if they leave their old places, they leave them open to white laborers. Logically, there is neither more nor less of it. Emancipation, even without deportation, would probably enhance the wages of white labor, and, very surely, would not reduce them. Thus the customary amount of labor would still have to be performed; the freed people would surely not do more than their old proportion of it, and very probably, for a time, would do less, leaving an increased part to white laborers, bringing their labor into greater demand, and consequently enhancing the wages of it. With deportation even to a limited extent, enhanced

wages to white labor is mathematically certain. Labor is like any other commodity in the market—increase the demand for it and you increase the price of it. Reduce the supply of black labor by colonizing the black laborer out of the country, and by precisely so much you increase the demand for and wages of white labor.

But it is dreaded that the freed people will swarm forth and cover the whole land. Are they not already in the land? Will liberation make them any more numerous? Equally distributed among the whites of the whole country, and there would be but one colored to seven whites. Could the one in any way greatly disturb the seven? There are many communities now having more than one free colored person to seven whites; and this without any apparent consciousness of evil from it. The District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Delaware are all in this condition. The District has more than one free colored to six whites; and yet in its frequent petitions to Congress I believe it has never presented the presence of free colored persons as one of its grievances. But why should emancipation south send the freed people north? People of any color seldom run, unless there be something to run from. Heretofore colored people, to some extent, have fled north from bondage; and now, perhaps, from both bondage and destitution. But if gradual emancipation and deportation be adopted they will have neither to flee from. Their old masters will give them wages at least until new laborers can be procured; and the freedmen in turn will gladly give their labor for the wages till new homes can be found for them in congenial climes, and with people of their own blood and race. This proposition can be trusted on the mutual interests involved. And, in any event, cannot the North decide for itself whether to receive them?

Again, as practice proves more than theory in any case, has there been any irruption of colored people northward because of the abolishment of slavery in this District last spring? What I have said of the proportion of free colored persons to the whites in the District is from the census of 1860, having no reference to persons called contrabands, nor to those made free by the act of Congress abolishing slavery here.

The plan consisting of these articles is recommended, not but that a restoration of the national authority would be accepted without its adoption. Nor will the war, nor proceedings under the proclamation of September 22, 1862, be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption, I doubt not, would bring restoration, and thereby stay both.

And, notwithstanding this plan, the recommendation that Congress provide by law for compensating any State which may adopt emancipation before this plan shall have been acted upon is hereby earnestly renewed. Such would be only an advance part of the plan, and the same arguments apply to both.

This plan is recommended as a means, not in exclusion of, but additional to, all others for restoring and preserving the national authority throughout the Union. The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect. The plan would, I am confident, secure peace more speedily and maintain it more permanently than can be done by force alone; while all it would cost, considering amounts and manner of payment and times of payment, would be easier paid than will be the additional cost of the war if we rely solely upon force. It is much—very much—that it would cost no blood at all.

The plan is proposed as permanent constitutional law. It cannot become such without the concurrence of, first, two-thirds of Congress,

and, afterward, three-fourths of the States. The requisite three-fourths of the States will necessarily include seven of the slave States. Their concurrence, if obtained, will give assurance of their severally adopting emancipation at no very distant day upon the new constitutional terms. This assurance would end the struggle now and save the Union forever.

I do not forget the gravity which should characterize a paper addressed to the Congress of the nation by the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Nor do I forget that some of you are my seniors; nor that many of you have more experience than I in the conduct of public affairs. Yet I trust that, in view of the great responsibility resting upon me, you will perceive no want of respect to yourselves in any undue earnestness I may seem to display.

Is it doubted, then, that the plan I propose, if adopted, would shorten the war, and thus lessen its expenditure of money and of blood? Is it doubted that it would restore the national authority and national prosperity and perpetuate both indefinitely? Is it doubted that we here—Congress and Executive—can secure its adoption?

Will not the good people respond to a united and earnest appeal from us? Can we, can they, by any other means so certainly or so speedily assure these vital objects? We can succeed only by concert. It is not, "Can any of us imagine better?" but, "Can we all do better?" Object whatsoever is possible, still the question recurs, "Can we do better?" The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

Fellow-citizens, we cannot escape history. We of this Congress and this Administration will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down, in honor or dishonor, to the latest generation. We say we are for the Union. The world will not forget that we say this. We know how to save the Union. The world knows we do know how to save it. We, even we, here hold the power and bear the responsibility. In giving freedom to the slave we assure freedom to the free, honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of earth. Other means may succeed; this could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud and God must forever bless.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

DECEMBER 1, 1862.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
December 1, 1862.

The PRESIDENT:

SIR: That portion of the United States which is now, or has been during the last year, the scene of military operations is comprised within ten military departments. The armies operating in these departments, according to recent official returns, constitute a force of 775,336 officers and privates, fully armed and equipped. Since the date of the returns this number has been increased to over 800,000 men. When the quotas are filled up the force will number 1,000,000 men, and the estimates for next year are based upon that number.

The Middle Department, comprising the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, and Delaware, and the Department of Virginia, have been the scene of important military operations, concerning which detailed reports have not been made by the commanding generals to this Department. Your knowledge of the character and result of these operations dispenses with the necessity for any review until the final reports are made. The preliminary reports of Major-General McClellan of the battles before Richmond and of the battles of Antietam and South Mountain, and the report of the General-in-Chief are submitted.* The communications between this Department and the respective commanders were prepared under a resolution of the Senate at the last session, and will be transmitted to Congress whenever you shall be pleased to give your sanction.

The report of General Halleck, the General-in-Chief, exhibits the operations in these departments since the 23d of July, the date at which, under your order, he assumed command of all the armies of the United States. If the campaigns of the armies in these departments have not equaled in their results the expectations of the Government and the public hope, still they have not been unproductive of good result. The valor of our troops has been displayed upon many occasions, and the skill and gallantry of their officers have been distinguished at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Chantilly, and other places enumerated in the reports herewith submitted. The invading army which recently threatened the capital and the borders of Maryland and Pennsylvania has been driven back beyond the Rappahannock; Norfolk, captured by Major-General Wool, is in our possession; Suffolk and Yorktown are held; a strong army corps, under its vigilant and efficient commander, Major-General Dix, at Fortress Monroe, threatens and harasses the enemy; and, what is especially gratifying, it has been proved that the loyalty of the State of Maryland cannot be shaken even by the presence of a rebel army.

The official reports received at this Department show that the military operations in the West during the past year have been both active and successful. The beginning of last winter found the rebel armies of Price and McCulloch in possession of all the northwestern portion of Missouri, while many of the counties north of the Missouri River were in a state of insurrection. Our forces were concentrated at Rolla and Sedalia. As soon as the rebels could be driven from the northern counties and our armies reorganized active operations were commenced, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season and the bad condition of the roads. On the 18th of December a considerable number of the enemy were cut off and captured at Milford while on their way to join Price on the Osage River. The forces at Rolla under General Curtis moved toward Springfield, which compelled Price to fall back into Arkansas, where he was joined by Van Dorn. A severe battle was fought at Pea Ridge, Ark., on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of March between the combined armies of the enemy and General Curtis' force, in which the latter gained a complete and decisive victory.

The gun-boats, under Flag Officer Foote, and the troops at Cairo, under General Grant, moved up the Tennessee River for the reduction of Forts Henry and Donelson. While Grant's troops were marching to surround the former place it was attacked by the gun-boats and

* For McClellan's reports, see Series I, Vol. XI, Part II, p. 19, and Vol. XIX, Part I, p. 24. Halleck's report is printed on p. 869, *ante*.

reduced on the 6th of February, after a short but severe engagement. General Grant then marched across the peninsula and attacked Fort Donelson. After several days' hard fighting that place also capitulated on the 16th with its armament and garrison, except the small force which crossed the Cumberland in the night and effected their escape. This victory caused the immediate evacuation of Bowling Green and Nashville, and, soon after, of Columbus and the greater part of Middle Tennessee.

While Grant and Buell were concentrating their armies on the Tennessee River, near the head of navigation and great lines of railroad communication, General Pope moved down the west bank of the Mississippi, captured New Madrid, and crossing the river below the enemy's batteries on and near Island No. 10, compelled the garrison to capitulate on the 7th and 8th of April.

General Grant had crossed the Tennessee and taken position at Pittsburg Landing in anticipation of the arrival of Buell. The enemy advanced from Corinth and attacked Grant on the morning of the 6th of April. A severe battle ensued, which continued till dark, the left of our line being driven back nearly to the river. A portion of Buell's forces arrived in the afternoon and during the night, and the battle was renewed at daylight on the morning of the 7th. The enemy was driven back at every point, and in the afternoon fled from the field, leaving their dead and many of their wounded in our hands.

Finding that the armies of Price and Van Dorn had been withdrawn from Arkansas to Corinth, and all the available troops of the Southwest concentrated at that place, orders were sent for General Pope and a part of General Curtis' troops to re-enforce our army on the Tennessee. The latter had long and difficult marches to make, and did not reach their destination till the latter part of May. As the enemy's position at Corinth was strongly fortified and very difficult of attack at that season of the year, on account of the deep marshes by which it was surrounded, General Halleck, while awaiting the arrival of re-enforcements from Missouri, approached the front by means of trenches, and movable forces were sent out to cut the railroads on the flanks. By the 29th of May three of the four railroads running from Corinth had been destroyed and heavy batteries established within breaching distance of the enemy's works, ready to open their fire next morning. The enemy evacuated the place in the night, destroying the bridges and breaking up the roads in his rear. As all the streams were bordered by deep and impassable marshes, the enemy could not be pursued without rebuilding the bridges and reopening the roads. The corps of Buell and Pope followed the enemy about fifty miles into the swamps of Mississippi, capturing a considerable number of stragglers and deserters, when the want of supplies compelled them to discontinue the pursuit. The reduction of Corinth caused the immediate evacuation of Forts Pillow and Randolph and the city of Memphis. The flotilla and ram fleet attacked and destroyed the enemy's gun-boats, opening the Mississippi River to Vicksburg.

Meanwhile General Curtis with the remainder of his army marched through the northeast part of Arkansas, and after several successful engagements reached Helena, where he established a depot of supplies for future operations.

General Buell had during the autumn of 1861 collected a large force at Louisville and in other parts of Kentucky. While his main army advanced toward Bowling Green, General Thomas' command

was pushed forward to the Upper Cumberland. On the 19th of January he encountered the forces of Zollicoffer, and after a severe battle at Mill Springs defeated and utterly routed them. On the evacuation of Bowling Green and Nashville, General Buell's army pursued the enemy to Murfreesborough and Columbia, and from the latter place the main body was marched to Savannah and Pittsburg Landing.

The great mass of the enemy's forces in the Southwest being at this time concentrated in the vicinity of Corinth, the division of General Mitchel advanced to Decatur, in Alabama, and afterward occupied most of the country in the direction of Chattanooga. The column of General G. W. Morgan, after several engagements with the enemy in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap, took possession of that important place. The later operations in the West are described in the report of the General-in-Chief.

Four military departments are now organized in the territory where these operations were carried on, viz, the Departments of the Ohio, of the Missouri, of the Tennessee, and of the Cumberland, and their present military condition will hereafter be noticed.

In the Department of North Carolina the successful expedition of Major-General Burnside, by the occupation of Roanoke Island, New Berne, and the reduction of Fort Macon, struck a heavy blow; and under a military governor, the Hon. Edward Stanly, the protection of the laws has been extended to the loyal inhabitants of that State, and facility afforded for organizing a civil government and casting off the rebel yoke.

In the Department of the South active operations have been for a time suspended by the presence of yellow fever and by the death of Major-General Mitchel, the late gallant commander of that department. A premature attack upon Charleston against the orders of the then commanding general resulted in the failure that was apprehended by him. The capture of Fort Pulaski by Major-General Hunter has effectually closed the port of Savannah, and the Government securely holds Hilton Head and Beaufort. The enemy was forced to abandon the siege of Fort Pickens, and other portions of Florida are in our occupation. A recent expedition along the coast was attended with success, detailed in the report of the General-in-Chief.

In the Department of the Gulf the operations of Major-General Butler have been distinguished by great energy and ability. The occupation of New Orleans and the control of the mouth of the Mississippi have been among the most brilliant and important results of the war. The period is believed to be not far distant when all the rebel forces will be driven from the banks of the Mississippi and the navigation of that river rendered secure.

The recent operations in the Department of the Missouri are detailed in the report of the General-in-Chief.* The State of Missouri is believed to be secure against any aggression by the enemy, and in the State of Arkansas the dispersion of the rebel forces will enable the military governor of that State to take proper measures for the restoration of the civil authority of the United States within its borders.

The Department of the Northwest, embracing the States of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the Territory of Dakota, was organized for the emergency occasioned by an Indian outbreak and placed

* See p. 869.

under command of Major-General John Pope. The Indian hostilities have been suppressed and further trouble from that source is not apprehended. Such force as may be deemed requisite by the military authorities will be held in readiness for any sudden necessity. The Indian hostilities in Minnesota, by whomsoever instigated, seem to have been accompanied with more than usual cruelty and outrage. Heavy losses in property are said to have been endured by the inhabitants, and application has been made to this Department for compensation. As it has no funds applicable to that purpose, nor authority to assess the damages, the subject will require Congressional action. Three hundred captured Indians have been tried by court-martial, and their sentence of death is now under your consideration.

The rebels under Sibley were driven from the Department of New Mexico by General Canby, and the force in that department, now under command of General Carleton, will be able to protect the inhabitants of that remote Territory.

The Department of the Pacific has been free from any of the calamities occasioned by the rebellion; but an earnest and deep sympathy has been manifested by the loyal citizens of the Pacific States in support of the Union cause. Volunteers have come forward to fill the ranks of the Army, and, with unparalleled liberality, large sums of money have been transmitted by humane and loyal citizens of California for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers. The patriotic loyalty of our brethren on the Pacific, thus humanely exhibited, evinces their estimate of the value of the Union and their willingness to share the burden of maintaining it from sea to sea.

In the Department of the Ohio the invasion of Kentucky by General Bragg, the terrible battle of Perryville, and the escape of Bragg's army were events that pressed heavily upon the Government, and moved deeply the hearts of the people, especially in the Western States. These events are about to undergo investigation, and when the causes to which they are attributable are judicially ascertained they will be laid before you for your action. Recent events prove that whatever hold the spirit of rebellion may once have had in Kentucky, it is now to be reckoned as a State loyal and steadfast to the Union.

The Department of the Tennessee is now under command of Major-General Grant. The principal operations in that department have already been alluded to and are detailed in the report of the General-in-Chief.* Their importance cannot be overestimated. The occupation of Memphis—next to New Orleans the principal mart on the Mississippi—and the wise and vigorous measures of Major-General Sherman, commanding there, have opened a market for cotton and other Southern products the beneficial effects of which are already felt in the reviving commerce of the country.

The Department of the Cumberland, embracing that portion of the State of Tennessee east of the Tennessee River and the Cumberland Gap, was placed, upon the removal of General Buell, in command of Major-General Rosecrans. Having a well-disciplined and gallant army under his command, a proper degree of diligence and activity cannot fail to exercise an important influence upon the speedy termination of the war.

From a survey of the whole field of operations, it is apparent that whatever disasters our arms may have suffered at particular points,

*See p. 869.

a great advance has nevertheless been made since the commencement of the war. When it began the enemy were in possession of Norfolk and every port of the Southern coast. They held the Mississippi from Cairo to New Orleans. Now the blockaded ports of Charleston and Mobile only remain to them on the sea-board, and New Orleans and Memphis have been wrested from them. Their possession of Vicksburg obstructs the Mississippi, but it is to them of no commercial use. Their strongholds on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers have been captured. General Andrew Johnson, as military governor of Tennessee, holds Nashville. The enemy have been driven from Kentucky, West Tennessee, Missouri, part of Arkansas; are fleeing before Grant in Mississippi, and all their hopes of Maryland are cut off. In commercial, political, and strategical points of view, more success has attended the Union cause than was ever witnessed upon so large a theater in the same brief period against so formidable an enemy.

The Union forces are now in the field under able commanders, stronger than ever, resolute, and eager to be led against the enemy, and to crush the rebellion by a vigorous winter campaign. The armies of the Potomac and of the West stand ready to vie with each other in quickest and heaviest blows against the enemy. Taught by experience the ruin of inaction and the hazard of delay, a spirit of earnest activity seems to pervade the forces of the United States beyond what has hitherto been exhibited. In the numerous battles and engagements that have occurred our armies in general displayed the courage and determination that should inspire officers and soldiers fighting in defense of their Government. Many gallant lives have been lost, and many brave and distinguished officers have fallen. For the dead deep sorrow is felt by the Government and people of the United States. A detailed report of those who have fallen in battle or have distinguished themselves in the field will be presented to you as soon as all the necessary official reports can be obtained. Some promotions in reward of gallant service have already been made from the ranks and to high command; others have been delayed for want of the reports of subordinate commanders, in order that promotion may be governed, not by partiality or prejudice, but upon due consideration of relative merit. By a resolution of Congress passed at the last session the President was authorized to distribute 2,000 medals to private soldiers of distinguished merit. From different specimens a selection has been made, and the medals are to be ready in January for distribution.

The reports of the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, Chief of Ordnance, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Topographical Engineers, Paymaster-General, and Surgeon-General, herewith submitted, show the operations of the respective bureaus of this Department during the past year.* Some of them contain details and information which, for obvious reasons, ought not to be placed, by publication at present, within the reach of the enemy. Whatever details relating to the public security, contained in these reports and not herein stated, which may be required for the information of Congress or Congressional committees, will be furnished under your direction.

The Adjutant-General's Office is charged, among other important duties, with the business relating to enlistments, recruiting, and drafting militia. Under your calls of July and August there are

*See pp. 746, 786, 738, 849, 762, 764, 748, 749, respectively.

already in the field over 420,000 new troops, of which 399,000 are volunteers, 332,000 of whom have volunteered for three years or during the war. It will be remembered that the call was made at one of those periods of despondency which occur in every national struggle. A chief hope of those who set the rebellion on foot was for aid and comfort from disloyal sympathizers in the Northern States, whose efforts were relied upon to divide and distract the people of the North, and prevent them from putting forth their whole strength to preserve the national existence. The call for volunteers and a draft of the militia afforded an occasion for disloyal persons to accomplish their evil purpose by discouraging enlistments and encouraging opposition to the war and the draft of soldiers to carry it on.

Anxiety was felt in some States at the probable success of these disloyal practices, and the Government was urged to adopt measures of protection by temporary restraint of those engaged in these hostile acts. To that end provost-marshals were appointed in some of the States, upon the nomination of their Governors, to act under the direction of the State Executive, and the writ of habeas corpus was suspended by your order. By the order of the Department arrests were forbidden unless authorized by the State Executive or by the judge-advocate. Some instances of unauthorized arrests have occurred, but when brought to the notice of the Department the parties have been immediately discharged. By a recent order all persons arrested for discouraging enlistments or for disloyal practices, in States where the quotas of volunteers and militia are filled up, have been released. Other persons, arrested by military commanders and sent from departments where their presence was deemed dangerous to the public safety, have been discharged upon parole to be of good behavior and do no act of hostility against the Government of the United States. While military arrests of disloyal persons form the subject of complaint in some States, the discharge of such persons is complained of in other States. It has been the aim of the Department to avoid any encroachment upon individual rights, as far as might be consistent with public safety and the preservation of the Government. But reflecting minds will perceive that no greater encouragement can be given to the enemy, no more dangerous act of hostility can be perpetrated in this war, than efforts to prevent recruiting and enlistments for the armies, upon whose strength national existence depends. The expectations of the rebel leaders and their sympathizers in loyal States that the call for volunteers would not be answered, and that the draft could not be enforced, have failed, and nothing is left but to clamor at the means by which their hopes were frustrated, and to strive to disarm the Government in future, if, in the chances of war, another occasion for increasing the military force should arise.

Beside aiding State authorities respecting the draft and enlistments, another important duty is assigned to the provost-marshals. The army returns and the report of the General-in-Chief show that a large number of officers and enlisted soldiers, who are drawing pay and rations, are improperly absent from their posts. The pursuit of such persons and their compulsory return to duty is a necessary function of a provost-marshal, and such number only as may be required for that purpose will be retained in the service. The pay and bounty allowed by act of Congress to recruits have afforded strong temptation to practice fraud upon the Government by false returns on muster-rolls and false charges for subsistence. Diligent efforts are being made for the detection of all such practices, and to bring the guilty

parties—some of whom have held respectable stations in society—before a proper civil or military tribunal as soon as the necessary preliminary investigations by the judge-advocate can be completed. The same course is being pursued in respect to fraudulent contractors and disbursing officers.

The expenditure for enlistments, recruiting, drilling, and subsistence of volunteers, regulars, and militia, amounts to the sum of $20,692,282.99.

In some States the whole quota of volunteers and militia called for was entirely filled up by volunteers without draft. In some the whole number of volunteers was raised and a part of the militia. Other States are deficient in volunteers and have not yet made their draft, but have taken measures for that purpose. Illinois and Iowa have furnished more volunteers than their quota under both calls. The general acquiescence of all the loyal States in the measures deemed necessary to strengthen the armies and prosecute the war, at every hazard, to final success, proves the fidelity of the people to their Government, and their determination to maintain its unity and uphold its authority over the whole territory of the United States. Wherever any forcible opposition to the draft has appeared it was confined to narrow limits, and was suppressed by the action of the State authorities, through the provost-marshal, without the intervention of any armed force of the General Government.

The advantage of filling up the old regiments is shown by many considerations. Various expedients have been adopted to accomplish that object. The official returns show that since the call for volunteers 49,990 recruits have been added to the old regiments. By the aid of some legislation it is hoped that this important object may be effectually attained.

The Adjutant-General's Office has also had charge of the exchange of prisoners. In the month of July a cartel of exchange was arranged by General John A. Dix, on the part of the United States, and General Hill, of the rebel army, under which large numbers of prisoners of war have been exchanged. There still remain some paroled prisoners belonging to the U. S. Army, whose exchange will be effected at the earliest opportunity.

Experience has shown that serious defects exist in the militia law, which should be promptly remedied, and that the laws in relation to volunteers also need amendment. The views of the Department on these subjects will be communicated to the appropriate committees of Congress. The patriotic zeal and efficient aid cordially rendered by the respective Governors of the loyal States in the laborious and complicated duties pertaining to raising the volunteers and making the draft are thankfully acknowledged by this Department.

One of the principal bureaus of this Department, in respect to the amount of expenditure and the magnitude of operations, as well as their influence upon military movements, is that of the Quartermaster-General. His able and elaborate report will be found worthy of your special observation.* It presents a general statement of the operations of the department under his charge during the fiscal year. The clothing and equipage of the Army; all that relates to its shelter in camp, in barracks, or on the march; the organization, equipment, and care of the baggage and supply trains; the purchase and charter of transports; the transportation of troops and supplies of all kinds;

*See p. 786.

the repair and reconstruction of bridges, railroads, and common roads; the supply of forage for the Army, of horses for the cavalry and artillery, of harness, except for the cavalry and artillery, of wagons, ambulances, hospital transport carts, and all the vehicles of the trains, except artillery carriages and caissons; the supply of labor other than that of troops; the payment of soldiers on extra duty; the erection of barracks, hospitals, and stables; the supply of tents; the care of refugees and prisoners; and generally all the expenses attending the operations and movements of an army not specifically assigned to some other department, fall within the duties of the Quartermaster's Department. The extent of the issues of some of the most important materials of war are set forth in tables attached to the report. A full statement of the expenditures of the fiscal year is given, and it will be seen that, while the Army is reported to have been successfully and promptly furnished with all the supplies which it is the duty of the Quartermaster's Department to provide, the department has not had at its command facilities for completing, as promptly as the interest of the Government and of the officer requires, the examination of the voluminous accounts of its disbursing agents.

The magnitude of the operations for the supply of the Army are set forth in the report, with remarks upon the means of reducing expenditures, and providing for a more speedy settlement of accounts, and a more strict accountability for public money and property.

It will be seen that the Quartermaster's Department, upon which, under the law of 17th of July, providing for the employment of colored persons, the charge of such persons is chiefly imposed, has not found itself burdened with their care, but that it has, on the contrary, derived valuable aid from their labor, and, in a considerable portion of its field of operations, has thus far suffered from a scant rather than from too great a supply of such labor. In Louisiana, where at one time there were apprehensions of embarrassment from the number of refugees, the reserve of a tract of rich land along the railroad to Berwick Bay opens up a territory in which many thousands can be profitably employed, if placed under proper regulation and control. At Port Royal such persons have been extensively employed in the work of the Quartermaster's Department, and in cultivating some thousands of acres of the sea islands of the coast, the products of which are used in the support of themselves and families. In the operations of the army on the James River and upon the Potomac, in the fortifications of Washington, and as laborers, teamsters, hostlers, in landing and shipping stores, they have been of great service, and the demand for their labor has exceeded the supply available.

The successful movement of the various expeditions by sea, the transportation of such large bodies of troops, and their regular supply at distant points of the coast, afford striking proofs of the greatness of the military resources of the nation. These movements have been upon a scale of great magnitude. The collection of the vast armies which have been raised, and their transport to the field of operations in so brief a period, would not have been possible but for the extent of our system of steam transport by railroad, river, and sea.

It has not been found necessary to exercise within the loyal States the power conferred upon the President by law, to take actual military possession of the railroads of the country. The various companies met in convention in this city, united in proposing a uniform tariff for Government transportation, which appears to be just and equitable, and they have performed all the services required of them by

the Department with a promptness, efficiency, and cheerfulness which do honor to the patriotism of their managers.

Upon the railroads within the sphere of active hostilities the war has borne with crushing severity. Some—as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and the Missouri railroads—have with great energy repaired their bridges, restored their tracks, and replaced their rolling-stock at their own expense. Others, abandoned by their disloyal owners and managers, have been taken possession of, and repaired, stocked, and managed by the Quartermaster's Department. These works have involved great expenditures; but they were indispensable to the supply of the Army, and less costly than the preparation, if that had been possible, of any other sufficient means of transportation.

The Quartermaster's Department constructed during the fiscal year a fleet of iron-clad gun-boats and of steam rams, which was officered and manned by the Navy Department and the War Department conjointly, and which has proved most efficient as an aid in the military operations which restored to the Government the control over the greater part of the Western rivers. Under the law of 16th of July last the gun-boat fleet has been entirely transferred to the Navy Department. The fleet of steam rams still remains in charge of this Department.

Your attention is invited to the increase of the force in the Engineer, Ordnance, and Quartermaster's Departments, proposed by a bill which passed the House of Representatives on the 9th of July last, and which is among the unfinished business of the last session. It is believed that if it becomes a law the efficiency and usefulness of these several important departments of the Army will be increased. The necessity of providing more room for the records and examining officers of the Quartermaster's Bureau, by the extension of Winder's Building, is also respectfully suggested to your attention.

The Commissary of Subsistence reports that the armies throughout our extensive territory have been supplied with good and wholesome subsistence—generally by advertisement for bids in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Louisville, Baltimore, Saint Louis, and San Francisco. Fresh beef has generally been supplied to our armies in the field on the hoof, and in larger proportion of the ration to marching columns, to lessen, as far as possible, the quantity of transportation required. The troops on the coast of the Carolinas and at the Gulf posts, including New Orleans, have received their fresh beef by shipment from New York. It is hoped that during the coming year it may be procured from Texas.

In addition to the troops, subsistence has been furnished to all political prisoners and prisoners of war, to a large number of contrabands, and to the suffering Union inhabitants found in the march of our armies in the Confederate States. In a late report of the General-in-Chief to this Department it is said that no armies of the world are so well supplied as the armies of the United States.

The Ordnance Bureau, as appears from the report of its chief,* has displayed a vigor and activity unsurpassed by any other Department. Notwithstanding the extraordinary demand occasioned by the new levies and enormous loss of arms by the casualties of war, and in some instances by the misconduct of officers and men, this Bureau has supplied every call, and has been able to arm over 400,000 new

* See p. 849.

troops suddenly called into the field. The first class of arms has been apportioned among the troops of the respective States, and just equality of distribution has been the rule of the Department. A great diversity of opinion prevails in respect to arms, and often with little reason. The Department has aimed, as far as possible, to gratify the choice of every one, and where that could not be done the troops have in general readily acquiesced in the necessity of the case, relying on the Department for exchange when it should be able to make one. You will perceive, by the report as to the production of our armories, that the time is not far distant when the Government will be able to place, from its own manufactories, the best arm in the hands of every soldier. The report also shows what provision has been made for supplies of gunpowder, saltpeter, materials, and munitions of war of every description.

Every means the country affords has been put forth to complete the armaments of our forts and fortifications for the defense of harbors and coasts, as is shown by the report of this Bureau. These details are, for obvious reasons, not now stated, and the legislation required by this branch of the service will, by your direction, be communicated to the appropriate committees.

In general terms, it may be stated that the issues by the Ordnance Department include 1,926 field and siege and 1,206 fortification cannon; 7,294 gun carriages, caissons, mortar beds, traveling forges, and battery wagons; 1,276,686 small-arms; 987,291 sets of equipments and accouterments, and 213,991,127 rounds of ammunition for artillery and small-arms—still leaving large supplies of ordnance stores at the arsenals and depots. The breaking out of the rebellion found us with insufficient supplies for the forces thereby rendered necessary, and without the means of their immediate procurement from our public arsenals and the private manufactories fitted and ready for such work. The policy of the Department to procure all such supplies of home manufacture could not be rigidly followed, and recourse was had to purchases and importations from abroad in order to meet pressing requirements. The vast demand suddenly springing up, without any immediate increase of the supply, led to speculations and exorbitant prices. On a report from the Ordnance Bureau in respect to outstanding contracts for arms, I appointed a commission to investigate these matters, and their report is herewith submitted.* The measures which have been adopted to procure such supplies, by increasing the capacity of our public arsenals and developing the private sources of home manufacture, will soon enable this Department to obtain supplies of this description independently of importations from abroad and at fair and reasonable rates.

The subject of arming the fortifications, particularly those defending the harbors of our principal Atlantic ports, has received special attention, and all the means at the disposal of the Department have been applied to that end, so far as was possible and consistent with meeting other imperative requirements. In consequence of the introduction into naval warfare of iron-clad vessels, comparatively safe from the effects of such batteries as had hitherto been sufficient to guard effectually against the passage of hostile vessels, it became necessary to provide heavier and more powerful ordnance. The whole system of such armament was carefully revised and amended by a board of the most experienced and competent officers, and measures have been taken to carry their recommendations into effect.

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*Omitted.

I desire to call special attention to the necessity of providing additional means for the storage and preservation of ordnance supplies, as recommended in the report of the Chief of Ordnance. When it is considered that we have now no more facilities for this purpose than when our military organization included an army of not over 18,000 men, the absolute necessity of a far more ample provision of such facilities will be manifest. The plan for this purpose, as stated in the report from the Ordnance Bureau, is believed to be the best that can be devised, and by no means too extensive in its provisions to meet our absolute wants, now and for the future; and I commend it for favorable consideration, and for such legislation as may be necessary. I concur also with the Chief of Ordnance in his remarks relative to the onerous duties, considering its present limited number of officers, which have devolved upon that branch of the service, and to the industry, zeal, and fidelity with which those duties have been discharged. They are deserving of the measures suggested for their recognition and reward.

An act of the last session of Congress provided for the establishment of armories at Columbus, Indianapolis, and Rock Island. By order of this Department, the selection of proper sites was intrusted to Brigadier-General Buckingham, whose report, approved by the Chief of Ordnance, is herewith submitted.* Measures to procure the needed State legislation and the approval of title will be promptly taken.

During the recess of Congress the necessities of the service required the old penitentiary of this District for the use of the arsenal, and, by your order, the convicts were removed to the State of New York, and the penitentiary buildings devoted to the purposes of the arsenal.

The attention of the Department has been earnestly directed to the forts and fortifications for coast and harbor defense. A personal inspection of these important works has been made by General Totten, the distinguished Chief of Engineers. The grants made by Congress for fortifications at its last session amounted to $5,535,000 for permanent works and $750,000 for temporary works. The Chief of Engineers reports that these sums admitted of very material progress being made at most of the important forts now in process of construction. This has been realized in a number of instances, and in all decided advancement has been effected. Great difficulties have been experienced in obtaining supplies of materials from the quarries, stone yards, &c., owing to the demands made by the war upon the classes usually employed in this kind of work. Similar trouble has been encountered in procuring transportation for materials.

Much has been done in advancing the state of readiness of our fortifications, in the principal commercial harbors, for service, in preparing for additional guns, in providing for the reception of armament of very large calibers in the existing batteries, and in placing all in effective condition for defense. Like measures have been observed with reference to naval stations and our frontiers generally.

A report by the Board of Visitors in respect to the condition of the Military Academy at West Point is submitted with the report of the Chief of Engineers.†

The officers of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, as appears by the report of its chief, have been almost exclusively on duty with armies in the field, engaged in surveys and reconnaissances connected

* Omitted. † Report of the Board of Visitors omitted.

with their movements; in the collection of topographical and statistical information, and in the construction of field-works, batteries, intrenchments, block-houses, bridges, and other like duties.

The survey of the northern and northwestern lakes has been continued during the year, principally in the vicinity of Green Bay and the Fox Islands. The estimate for continuing the survey is $106,879.48, differing but little in amount from the last estimate.

The lake-harbor works are thirty-four in number. For want of appropriations by Congress no work has been done at any of them during the present year, with the exception of the Saint Clair lighthouse and beacon, and at Oswego Harbor, N. Y.

The general estimate for the completion of each harbor work, founded upon previous inspections, will be found in Appendix No. 2 of the report of this Bureau.

Claims for arrearages for harbors, rivers, roads, &c., amounting to $15,000, are found on the records of the Bureau. The recommendation of the previous annual reports for an appropriation for their payment, on the approval of the War Department and adjustment by the Treasury, is renewed.

The bridging and repairs of the military and emigrant wagon road from Fort Walla Walla, on the Columbia River, to Fort Benton, on the Missouri, have been completed. The length of the road is 624 miles. The officer in charge of the work recommends that the sum of $70,000 be appropriated by Congress for the further improvement of the route.

It appears from the report of the Acting Paymaster-General that during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1862, the sum of $5,550,039.54 was paid to the regular troops; that $91,116,610.61 were paid to volunteers, and that $38,597,819.07 have been paid since the 30th of June, 1862. The report states that nearly all the regiments were paid to the 30th of June, many to the 31st of August; that some delay in payment has been occasioned by want of funds, but it is believed that all will soon be paid.

By the death of Colonel Larned a vacancy was occasioned in the office of chief of this Bureau, which, under the existing law, can only be filled by regular promotion from the corps. In my opinion, the good of the service requires a wider range of selection for this most important office. The vacancy has not yet been filled, in order that, by a change of the law, the volunteer and regular services may be open to selection of such person as you may deem most competent for the duty.

The Surgeon-General's report * affords information in respect to the sanitary condition of the Army. It also shows an expenditure of the whole appropriations of that department, amounting to $2,445,894.89. The number of general hospitals is 151; the number of patients in them, 58,175. The whole number under medical treatment is stated to be not short of 90,000.

The Surgeon-General represents that during the past year there have been no epidemics in the Army of any severity; that the diseases which affect men in camps have been kept at a low minimum; that scurvy has been almost entirely prevented, and that there have been but few victims of yellow fever.

This Bureau required enlargement and reorganization in many particulars, and some improvements have been made. Others are suggested which merit careful consideration.

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* See p. 719.

The operations of the surgical department have been aided by humane and benevolent associations. The horrors of battle have been assuaged by ministers of mercy, and it is worthy to be recorded of the medical profession that their services have been voluntarily and gratuitously offered on every occasion. Relief associations in every State have done much to comfort and assist the sick and wounded in camps and hospitals, and their vigilant superintendence has perhaps operated to check the negligence, abuse, and fraud that too often prevail, even in such institutions. Religious congregations and societies have also tendered to the Government their church buildings for hospitals, while their pastors have ministered to the patients. These matters are proper to be brought to your notice, because, while war stimulates every evil passion, the virtues developed in this great struggle to maintain our national existence should not pass unnoticed.

The report of Major Myer, of the Signal Corps, deserves your attention.* The services of this corps to armies in the field, and for many military and naval purposes, is highly estimated. At present it is without distinct organization, and is made up of officers detailed from other branches of service. A separate organization is recommended.

The acknowledgment of this Department is due to Colonel Stager, Major Eckert, and their assistants of the Telegraph Corps. In diligence, fidelity, and important aid they have been unsurpassed by any branch of the service.

With this presentation of the past operations and present condition of the War Department, the duty required of me by the act of Congress to make an annual report is, in a great measure, fulfilled. It is seen that a force has been placed, by the people of the United States, at the command of the Government, to maintain its authority, more mighty in all the elements of warlike power than was ever before arrayed under one banner. How shall that force be employed? To smite the enemy on every hand, to attack his armies and strongholds, to occupy his ports, clear the great rivers of the West from his obstructions, and pause not until he is subdued, is our plain duty. Above all, it is our duty to disdain no legitimate aid that may save the lives of our gallant soldiers, diminish their labors, provide for their wants, and lessen the burdens of our people. No aphorism is more universally received than that "the sole object of a just war is to make the enemy feel the evils of his injustice, and, by his sufferings, amend his ways; he must therefore be attacked in the most accessible quarter." The power of the rebels rests upon their peculiar system of labor, which keeps laborers on their plantations to support owners who are devoting their time and strength to destroy our armies and destroy our Government. Whenever that system is in hostility to the Government, it is, in my opinion, the duty of those conducting the war to strike down the system and turn against the rebels the productive power that upholds the insurrection. Rightly organized in the recovered territory, the laborers of the rebel States will not only aid in holding fortified positions, but their labor will, as in India, free the white soldier from the most unwholesome exposure of the South. They will cultivate the corn and forage which will feed our cavalry and artillery horses, and save the country a portion of the enormous burden now attending their purchase and transport from the North. This cultivation would have been of greater advan-

* See p. 754.

tage to us on the southeastern coast than even that of the great staple of the sea islands. Probably the people who remained upon these islands, within protection of our armies, could, under wise control, have supplied all the forage needed this year by the forces in the Department of the South. The full ration for a horse weighs twenty-six pounds; that of a soldier three pounds. An army well organized and equipped for active operations, with a due proportion of cavalry, artillery, and baggage trains, will have not less than one horse or mule to every four soldiers; so that the weight of food for the animals is more than double that of the rations of the men. How important an aid, how great an economy, in a long contest, therefore, would there be in raising, by this cheap labor, the greater part of the forage alone for the Southern department—thus, for a great portion of our wants, transferring the base of supplies, now at New York, to Hilton Head or New Orleans.

The Department has found it difficult to transfer this labor from one part of the seat of war to another. Local and family ties seem to be very strong with these people, and, with all their faith in the power and good will of our military commanders, it was found difficult to get volunteer laborers to leave Port Royal for other depots.

A population of 4,000,000, true to the interests of the Union, with slight assistance from the Army, will, under proper regulation and government, be of the greatest assistance in holding the territory, once recovered. The principal staples of the South are the product exclusively of their labor. If protected upon the lands they have heretofore cultivated, with some organization, and with support from small detachments of loyal troops, they would not only produce much of what is needed to feed our armies and their trains, but they would forever cut off from the rebellion the resources of a country thus occupied.

The rebel armies move with ease through portions of the border States, living upon the country in which our commanders find no supplies. The people bring forth their hoards and offer them to the rebels for sale or gift. Protect the laboring population, who are the majority in the greater part of the South, in the possession of the land and its products, and this great advantage will, for whatever portion of the country we occupy, be transferred to us. As soon as the coast is thoroughly occupied and the people organized trade will revive. Cotton, rice, sugar, and other products will be exchanged by the producer for what he needs. Their wants will be supplied direct from the Northern factories, and the cultivation of the great staples will enable them to pay for what they use. A perfectly free trade may thus again grow up between the North and the South, and, with greater or less rapidity, it will spread over the whole country as our forces succeed in meeting and dispersing the rebel armies.

The greater part of the whole country which formerly produced the sea-island cotton is now thoroughly restored to the Union. The laborers are there—the soil and climate. It needs only assurance of protection to revive the cultivation of the staple, as well as to produce vast quantities of corn and forage for our troops. Since this war must be conducted by marches and battles and sieges, why neglect the best means to make them successful and their results permanent? It is worthy of notice that thus far the portions of territory which, once recovered, we have most firmly held, are precisely those in which the greatest proportion of colored men are found.

By their assistance our armies will be able permanently to operate in and occupy the country; and in labor for the Army, in raising its and their own supplies, full occupation can be given them, and with this there will be neither occasion nor temptation to them to emigrate to a northern and less congenial climate. Judging by experience, no colored man will leave his home in the South if protected in that home. All possibility of competition from negro labor in the North is avoided in giving colored men protection and employment upon the soil which they have thus far cultivated, and the right to which has been vacated by the original proprietors deeply involved in the crimes of treason and rebellion. No great territory has been permanently reduced without depriving the leaders of its people of their lands and property. It is these that give power and influence. Few men have the commanding genius and talent to exercise dangerous influence over their fellow-men without the adventitious aid of money and of property. By striking down this system of compulsory labor, which enables the leaders of the rebellion to control the resources of the people, the rebellion would die of itself.

Under no circumstances has any disposition to servile insurrection been exhibited by the colored population in any Southern State, while a strong loyalty to the Federal Government has been displayed on every occasion and against every discouragement. By the means suggested the rebellion may be disarmed and subdued swiftly and effectually, and the lives of our own people saved from slaughter on the battle-field. By the occupation of all their ports on the Mississippi and the sea-coast, a market will be opened in every rebel State for the industry of our people to supply the wants of the Army, and also of a loyal population, in exchange for the valuable products of their labor. Another point of attack is by armed settlements upon the vacant Government lands in Florida and Texas. Thousands in the Northern and Western States are impatiently waiting the signal of military movement to plant their homes in the best territory of this continent and bring it back to the Union as loyal States. So far from the Southern States being invincible, no enemy was ever so vulnerable if the means at hand are employed against them. If your proposition for compensated emancipation and a voluntary return to loyalty be blindly rejected, still the proper application of the means at command of the Government cannot fail to accomplish the suppression of the rebellion and a restoration of those peaceful relations which were designed to be established forever on this continent by the Union of the States.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, *December 1, 1862.*
(Received 6.45 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Six transports detained to-day by storm will sail to-morrow morning. I sail Wednesday without fail.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 1, 1862.*

Major-General BANKS,
Astor House, New York:

The President has determined to send the Fort Monroe expedition forward without any further delay. It will be ordered to-morrow. Answer whether you will join it personally or not.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NEW YORK, *December 1, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch received 8.30. I have made arrangements to sail in North Star from this port Wednesday, but can go to Fort Monroe if necessary. Departure from this port I think most expeditious. Sailing orders were sent to General Emory from here yesterday.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding

NEW YORK, N. Y., *December 1, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The weather to-day has been most unfavorable for embarking troops. Most of the officers are inexperienced, and the consequent delays are most vexatious. Still, a large number of vessels are in the stream ready to sail, and if we have fair weather it will be inexcusable if the fleet does not leave on Wednesday.

JOHN TUCKER,
Assistant Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *December 1, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have received a letter from Assistant Secretary of War Wolcott announcing the decision to take no more ammunition from our arsenal. I am not surprised at this, as he acted on General Ripley's recommendation. Ripley decided the same way a year ago, but the service the arsenal has rendered since was an answer to his objections. Captain Jamison, military store-keeper, has reported here, but has specific instructions from Ripley not to receive any property not already the property of the United States. Under these instructions he declines to receive the ammunition, and defeats the purpose for which it was agreed he should be sent.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., December 1, 1862—5 p. m.

Governor MORTON, *Indianapolis:*

Your dispatch is just received. The action of the Ordnance Department on the subject referred to was without my knowledge, and I will immediately have it investigated.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 2, 1862.

The following regulations will govern the recruiting service of the Army (volunteer as well as regular) of the United States, and are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

*Regulations for the recruiting service.**

ARTICLE XL.

RECRUITING SERVICE.

911. The recruiting service will be conducted by the Adjutant-General, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

912. Field officers will be detailed to superintend the recruiting districts, and lieutenants to take charge of the recruiting parties. The Adjutant-General will detail the field officers, and announce in orders the number of captains and lieutenants to be selected and detailed for this duty from each regiment by the colonel.

913. A recruiting party will consist generally of one lieutenant, one non-commissioned officer, two privates, and a drummer, and fifer. The parties will be sent from the principal depots, and none but suitable men selected.

914. Officers on the general recruiting service are not to be ordered on any other duty, except from the Adjutant-General's Office.

DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

915. As soon as a recruiting station is designated the superintendent will furnish the officer to be placed in charge of it with recruiting funds, and instruct him to make such requisitions on the proper departments (through himself)for subsistence, funds, clothing, camp equipage, arms, and accouterments, &c., as may be necessary. Superintendents will forward their requisitions for funds and supplies through the Adjutant-General.

916. Supplies of funds, &c., for the stations in his district are procured by the superintendent on consolidated estimates; these are made monthly for funds, and every six or twelve months for clothing, equipage, arms, and accouterments.

917. Superintendents, general and regimental, will make such transfers of funds, clothing, equipage, arms, and accouterments to their officers as may be required. In all cases recruiting officers will send their requisitions direct to their superintendents.

918. For subsistence to recruiting stations, see paragraph 1204, &c. When army rations are issued for recruits, savings on the rations shall be applied for their benefit, as in companies.

919. The superintendents will transmit to the Adjutant-General consolidated monthly returns of the recruiting parties under their superintendence, according to directions on the prescribed forms, accompanied by one copy of the enlistment of each recruit enlisted within the month. Enlistments transmitted through superintendents, general and regimental, will by them be subjected to a rigid

* With some material modifications these regulations are based on the Revised Army Regulations of 1861.

scrutiny before being forwarded to the Adjutant-General. They will not be so forwarded, if faulty and defective, until after they shall have notified the recruiting officer of the fact, and obtained from him, if possible, all such essential information as may be necessary to amend and perfect them.

920. When recruits should be sent to regiments a superintendent will report to the Adjutant-General for instructions in reference thereto.

921. When recruits are sent from a depot or rendezvous to a regiment or post a muster and descriptive roll and an account of clothing of the detachment will be given to the officer assigned to the command of it. And a duplicate of the muster and descriptive roll will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General by the superintendent, who will note on it the names of all the officers on duty with the detachment and the day of its departure from the depot or rendezvous.

922. The superintendent will report all commissioned or non-commissioned officers who may be incapable or negligent in the discharge of their functions. Where a recruiting party fails to get recruits from any cause other than the fault of the officer, the superintendent will transfer the party to a more eligible station. Every change so made, with the reasons therefor, will be reported to the Adjutant-General on his depot tri-monthly report.

923. When a rendezvous is closed the superintendent will give the necessary instructions for the safe-keeping or disposal of the public property, so as not to involve any expense for storage.

924. Tours of inspection by superintendents will be made only on instructions from the Adjutant-General's Office; but superintendents may order officers to visit branch or auxiliary rendezvous under their charge not oftener than once a week. The branch rendezvous to be established only by orders from superintendents, and not to be more than fifteen miles distant from the main rendezvous.

DUTIES OF RECRUITING OFFICERS.

925. Success in obtaining recruits depends much on the activity and personal attention of recruiting officers, and they will not intrust to enlisted men the duties for which they themselves only are responsible. They will in no case absent themselves from their stations without authority from the superintendent.

926. They will not allow any man to be deceived or inveigled into the service by false representations, but will in person explain the nature of the service, the length of the term, the pay, clothing, rations, and other allowances to which a soldier is entitled by law, to every man before he signs the enlistment.

927. If minors present themselves they are to be treated with great candor. The names and residences of their parents, or guardians, if they have any, must be ascertained, and these will be informed of the minor's wish to enlist, that they may make their objections or give their consent.

928. With the sanction of superintendents recruiting officers may insert, in not exceeding two newspapers, brief notices directing attention to the rendezvous for further information; or, with the approval of superintendents, may dispense with the newspaper notice and expend an amount, not to exceed $5 per month, in procuring posters conformable to the form prescribed.

929. Any free white male person above the age of eighteen and under thirty-five years *a*, being at least five feet three inches high, effective, able-bodied, sober, free from disease, of good character and habits, and with a competent knowledge of the English language, may be enlisted. This regulation, so far as respects the height and age of the recruit, shall not extend to musicians or to soldiers who may "re-enlist," or have served honestly and faithfully a previous enlistment in the Army.

930. No man having a wife or child shall be enlisted in time of peace without special authority obtained from the Adjutant-General's Office, through the superintendent. This rule is not to apply to soldiers who "re-enlist."

931. No person under the age of eighteen years is to be enlisted or re-enlisted without the written consent of his parent, guardian, or master. Recruiting officers must be very particular in ascertaining the true age of the recruit.

932. After the nature of the service and terms of enlistment have been fairly explained to the recruit, the officer, before the enlistments are filled up, will read to him and offer for his signature the annexed declaration, to be appended to each copy of his enlistment:

I, ——— ———, desiring to enlist in the Army of the United States for the period of five years, do declare that I am —— years and —— months of age; that I have neither wife nor child; that I have never been discharged from the United States service on account of disability, or by sentence of a court-martial, or by order before the expiration of a term of enlistment; and I know of no impediment to my serving honestly and faithfully as a soldier for five years.

——— ———

Witness:

——— ———

933. If the recruit be a minor under eighteen *b* years of age, his parent, guardian, or master must sign a consent to his enlisting, which will be added to the preceding declaration, in the following form:

I, ——— ———, do certify that I am the (father, only surviving parent, legal master, or guardian, as the case may be) of ——— ———; that the said ——— ——— is —— years of age; and I do hereby freely give my consent to his enlisting as a soldier in the Army of the United States for the period of five *c* years.

——— ———

Witness:

——— ———

934. The forms of declaration, and of consent in case of a minor under eighteen *b* years of age, having been signed and witnessed, the recruit will then be duly examined by the recruiting officer and surgeon, if one be present, and, if accepted, the Twentieth and Eighty-seventh Articles of War will be read to him; after which he will be allowed time to consider the subject until his mind appears to be fully made up before the oath is administered to him.

935. As soon as practicable, and at least within six days after his enlistment, the following oath will be administered to the recruit:

I, A— B—, do solemnly swear, or affirm (as the case may be), that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whatsoever, and observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles for the government of the Armies of the United States. (See Tenth Article of War.)

a NOTE.—While the country is in a state of actual war this time will be extended to forty-five.

b Where the recruit appears or is supposed to be under twenty-one years of age, he will be required by the recruiting officer to make oath to the "declaration."

c Enlistments made in the years 1861 and 1862 are for three years.

936. Under the eleventh section of the act of 3d of August, 1861, chapter 38, the oath of enlistment and re-enlistment will, whenever practicable, be administered by any commissioned officer of the Army.

937. It is the duty of the recruiting officer to be present at the examination of the recruit by the medical officer.

938. Recruiting officers will not employ private physicians, without authority from the Adjutant-General's Office, for the special purpose of examining recruits prior to their enlisting.

939. If it be necessary, as in case of sickness, to employ a physician, the recruiting officer may engage his services by contract on reasonable terms, "by the visit," or by the month. If by the month, the examination of the recruits must be stated in the contract as part of his duty. In vouchers for medical attendance and medicines the name of each patient, date of, and charge for, each visit, and for medicine furnished, must be given, and the certificate of the physician added, that the rates charged are the usual rates of the place. The physician will be paid by the recruiting officer from recruiting funds.

940. Enlistments must in all cases be taken in triplicate. The recruiting officer will send one copy to the Second Auditor with his monthly accounts, a second to the superintendent with his monthly return, and a third to the depot at the time the recruits are sent there. In cases of soldiers re-enlisted in a regiment, or of regimental recruits, the third copy of the enlistment will be sent at its date to regimental headquarters for file. Enlistments must in no case be antedated, so as to entitle a soldier who applies after the period for "re-enlisting" has expired to any additional pay therefor.

941. When ordnance sergeants or hospital stewards re-enlist the recruiting officer will immediately send the second copy of the enlistment direct to the Adjutant-General, and the third copy to the station of the ordnance sergeant or hospital steward for file.

942. A premium of $2 will be paid to any citizen, non-commissioned officer, or soldier for each accepted recruit that he may bring to the rendezvous. If the recruit presents himself he may receive the premium.

943. The recruiting officer will see that the men under his command are neat in their personal appearance, and will require the permanent party to wear their military dress in a becoming manner, especially when permitted to go abroad.

944. Only such articles of clothing as are indispensable for immediate use will be issued to recruits at the rendezvous. Their equipment will not be made complete till after they have passed the inspection subsequent to their arrival at the depot.

945. The instruction of the recruits will commence at the rendezvous from the moment of enlistment. The general superintendent will see that all recruiting officers give particular attention to this subject.

946. Recruits will be sent from rendezvous to depots every ten days, or oftener if practicable, provided the number disposable exceeds three. The detachments of recruits will be sent from rendezvous to depots under charge of a non-commissioned officer.

947. Before recruits are sent from recruiting depots to regiments or companies the amounts due by them to the laundress and sutler, having been verified and audited, will be entered on a roll made for the purpose, and will be paid by the paymaster on his next visit at the post, the receipts of the laundress and sutler to the amounts paid being the voucher; provided the recruits have a clear amount of pay due them, over and above their dues to the Government, equal to the

claims of the laundress and sutler. The same amounts will be entered on the muster and descriptive roll of the recruits as "amount paid laundress, or sutler" (naming them), to be deducted from the pay of the soldiers at their first subsequent payment.

948. Every officer commanding a recruiting party will procure the necessary transportation, forage, fuel, straw, and stationery, taking the requisite vouchers.

949. The transportation of recruits to depots, and from one recruiting station to another, will be paid from the recruiting funds; transportation of officers and enlisted men on the recruiting service will be paid in the same manner, except when first proceeding to join that service or returning to their regiments after having been relieved. Officers are allowed the actual cost of transportation of their servants when changing stations, on recruiting service. Transportation of army supplies is paid by the Quartermaster's Department.

950. No expenses of transportation of officers will be admitted that do not arise under these regulations, or orders emanating from the Adjutant-General's Office; and in all cases only the actual cost of transportation, including porterage, will be refunded to officers traveling on recruiting service.

951. Whenever an officer is relieved or withdrawn from the recruiting service he will pay over the balance of any unexpended recruiting funds in his possession to the officer appointed to succeed him, or to the paymaster, if no officer be so designated; and if there be no paymaster or other proper officer convenient to receive such balance, the amount will be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, with the most convenient Assistant Treasurer, or other depositary of public moneys. In either case the officer will forward to the Second Auditor the evidence of the disposition he may make of the funds, and report the fact to the superintendent, or to the colonel if on regimental recruiting service.

RENDEZVOUS, QUARTERING, AND SUBSISTING RECRUITS.

952. Written agreements will be made by recruiting officers for the rent of a rendezvous upon the most reasonable terms possible, and two copies thereof forwarded immediately to the Adjutant-General for approval. The rent will be paid from recruiting funds.

1204. When subsistence cannot be issued by the commissariat to recruiting parties it will be procured by the officer in charge on written contracts, when practicable, for complete rations. If the ration cannot be procured thus, then a contract will be made for board and lodging.*a*

1205. The contractor will send, monthly or quarterly, as he may choose, his account for rations issued to the Commissary-General for payment, accompanied by the abstract of issues certified by the officer. In case the officer makes the payment himself he will retain this abstract to accompany his voucher therefor.

1206. When convenience and economy require that the contract shall be for board and lodging, the contract shall state the amount for each separately. The contractor will be paid for board as prescribed in paragraph 1205 for rations, and for lodging by the recruiting officer from recruiting funds.

a The aggregate cost of board and lodging should never exceed 40 cents; as a general thing, experience has indicated that it should be less.

1207. At temporary rendezvous advertising may be dispensed with and a contract made conditioned to be terminated at the pleasure of the officer or the Commissary-General.

1208. The recruiting officer will be required, when convenient, to receive and disburse the funds for the subsistence of his party, and to render his accounts to the Third Auditor and Commissary-General, according to the regulations of the Subsistence Department.

1209. When a contract cannot be made the recruiting officer may pay the necessary expenses of subsisting and boarding his party.

1210. The expenses of subsistence at branch rendezvous, and all expenses of advertising for proposals, will, if practicable, be paid by the contractor at the principal station and included in his accounts.

1211. Issues of provisions will be made on the usual provision returns, and board will be furnished on a return showing the number of the party, the days, and dates. A ration in kind may be allowed to one laundress at each principal rendezvous.

1212. Lodging will be furnished on a return showing the number of men, days, and date for each. From these returns the abstract is made up.

BLANKS.

954. Superintendents of recruiting service will make timely requisitions for printed blanks to supply the officers on recruiting service under their charge; and such officers will address their requisitions for all printed blanks to their respective superintendents, who are enjoined to keep on hand an ample supply to meet these requisitions. Superintendents will address their requisitions as follows:

1. *To the Adjutant-General.*—For enlistments; re-enlistments; forms for medical inspection of recruits; muster-rolls; muster and descriptive rolls; monthly returns; tri-monthly reports; recruiting accounts current; accounts of clothing issued.

2. *To the Quartermaster-General.*—For estimates of clothing, camp and garrison equipage; clothing receipt rolls; quarterly returns of clothing, camp and garrison equipage.

3. *To the Commissary-General of Subsistence.*—For provision returns, abstracts, and such other of the forms in the subsistence regulations as may be furnished by the Subsistence Department.

4. *To the Chief of Ordnance.*—For returns of ordnance stores, and such other blanks as may be furnished by the Ordnance Department.

955. Of the blanks above named, the printed forms furnished will be used. Other blanks, when required, must be ruled.

956. Blanks for the regimental recruiting service are furnished to the company commanders when not serving with the headquarters of their regiment.

FURNITURE AND STATIONERY.

957. The articles of furniture and police utensils which may be absolutely necessary at a recruiting station may be procured by the officer in charge of the rendezvous on the special authority of the superintendent.

958. Necessary stationery will be purchased monthly or quarterly, not to exceed, per quarter at each station, six quires of paper, twenty-four quills, or twenty-four steel pens and two holders, half an ounce of wafers, one paper of ink powder, one bottle of red ink, four ounces

of sealing wax, one quire of cartridge paper, or one hundred envelopes; one-fourth quire of blotting paper and one piece of tape. If necessary, an additional supply of one-fourth of these rates will be allowed to the recruiting officer having charge of one or more auxiliary rendezvous distant from his permanent station. At the principal depots the allowance must be fixed by the wants of the public service.

959. To each office table is allowed one inkstand, one wafer stamp, one wafer box, one paper folder, one ruler, and as many lead pencils as may be required, not exceeding four per annum.

960. Such blank books as may be necessary are allowed to the general superintendent and at permanent recruiting depots; also one descriptive book for the register of recruits at each permanent station. Blank books will be purchased by recruiting officers, under instructions from the superintendent.

961. When a recruiting officer is relieved the blanks, books, and unexpended stationery, with all the other public property at the station, will be transferred to his successor, who will receipt for the same.

ACCOUNTS, RETURNS, ETC.

962. The following are the accounts, returns, &c., to be rendered by officers on recruiting service:

TO THE SECOND AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY.

1. Recruiting accounts current, monthly, with abstract, vouchers, and one set of enlistments. An account will be rendered by every officer who may receive funds, whether he makes expenditures or not during the month.

TO THE THIRD AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY.

2. (When required to disburse quartermaster's or subsistence funds), such money accounts as may be required by the regulations of those departments respectively.

TO THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

3. Monthly estimates for funds by superintendents.

4. Recruiting account current, monthly, with an abstract of disbursements (no vouchers). An account will be rendered by every officer who may receive funds, whether he makes expenditures or not during the month.

5. A quarterly return of stationery, books, fuel, straw, and such other property as may have been purchased with the recruiting funds, with vouchers.

6. A monthly summary statement of money received, expended, and remaining on hand, to be transmitted on the last day of each month.

7. A muster-roll of all enlisted men at the rendezvous, including the names of all who may have joined, whether by enlistment or otherwise, died, deserted, been transferred or discharged, during the two months embraced in the muster-roll. (See section 11.)

8. Tri-monthly reports of the state of the recruiting service by recruiting officers, according to the prescribed form.

9. Depot tri-monthly reports of the state of recruiting service by superintendents, according to prescribed form.

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT.

10. A monthly return of recruits and of the recruiting party, accompanied with one copy of the enlistment of every recruit enlisted within the month.

11. Duplicate muster-rolls for pay of the permanent recruiting party, which may be sent direct to the nearest paymaster, when authorized by the superintendent. A triplicate of this roll will be retained at the station.

12. Muster and descriptive rolls and an account of clothing of every detachment of recruits ordered to the principal depot. If the recruits be ordered to proceed from the rendezvous direct, to join any regiment or post, these rolls and accounts of clothing will be delivered to the officer in command of the detachment, a duplicate

of each muster and descriptive roll only being then made and sent to the superintendent.

13. Monthly abstract of disbursements on account of contingencies of the recruiting service. Copy to be forwarded within three days after the expiration of each month.

14. Monthly estimates for funds.

15. Estimates for clothing, and camp and garrison equipage, and for arms and accouterments for six or twelve months, or for such times as may be directed by the superintendent.

16. Quarterly return of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and of all quartermaster's property in his possession, not including property purchased with recruiting funds. Copy to be sent to superintendent.

17. Tri-monthly report. Copy sent to the superintendent.

TO THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

18. (When required to disburse quartermaster's funds, or to receive property belonging to that department), such money and property accounts as may be required by the regulations of that department.

TO THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

19. (When required to disburse subsistence funds, or to receive property belonging to that department), such money and property accounts as may be required by the regulations of that department.

TO THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

20. A quarterly return of arms, accouterments, ammunition, and of all ordnance stores.

RULES FOR MAKING ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS.

963. The following rules must be observed in making out and forwarding accounts and papers:

1. Letters addressed to the Adjutant-General "on recruiting service" will be so indorsed on the envelopes, under the words "official business;" if on recruiting service for volunteers, they will be indorsed "on volunteer recruiting service" under those words *a*

2. The funds of one department must not be used to liquidate the debts of another.

3. If an officer's station is changed, or he be temporarily relieved from recruiting duties, his money accounts will not be closed; they will be kept open till the end of the quarter, so that all money received and disbursed in the quarter may be embraced in one account.

4. Officers, in signing accounts and papers, must give their rank and regiment or corps.

5. Each voucher must be separately entered on the abstract of contingent expenses, and only the gross amount of the abstract must be entered on the account current.

6. No expenditure must be charged without a proper voucher to support it.

7. The receipt to the voucher must be signed, when practicable, by a principal. When this is not practicable, the recruiting officer will add to his own certificate a statement that the agent is duly authorized to sign the receipt.

8. When an individual makes "his mark," instead of signing his name to the receipt, it must be witnessed by a third person.

9. Expenditures must be confined to items stated in the regulations. In an unforeseen emergency, requiring a deviation from this rule, a full explanation must be appended to the voucher for the expenditure; and if this be not satisfactory, the account will be charged in the Treasury against the recruiting officer.

10. In all vouchers the different items, with dates and cost of each, must be given. To vouchers for transportation of officers, a copy of the order under which the journey was performed must be appended.

11. In vouchers for medical attendance and medicines, the name of each patient, date of and charge for each visit, and for medicine furnished, must be given, and the certificate of the physician added, that the rates charged are the usual rates of the place.

12. To each voucher for notices inserted in newspapers or posters a copy of the notice or poster will be appended.

a NOTE.—All packages of mail matter addressed to the Adjutant-General should state the contents under the words "official business," as follows: "For Books and Blanks," "Vol. Rolls and Returns," "Regular Rolls and Returns," "Certificates of Disability," "Pension Papers," &c.

13. Monthly accounts current must exhibit the numbers of Treasury drafts and dates of their receipt; and when funds are transferred the names of officers from whom they are received, or to whom they are turned over, with the dates of transfer.

14. Fractions of cents are not to be taken up on accounts current. Enlistments must be filled up in a fair and legible hand. The real name of the recruit must be ascertained, correctly spelled, and written in the same way wherever it occurs; the Christian name must not be abbreviated. Numbers must be written and not expressed by figures. Each enlistment must be indorsed as indicated on the blanks furnished, the number in each month to correspond with the names alphabetically arranged.

15. Whenever a soldier re-enters the service the officer who enlisted him will indorse on the enlistment, next below his own name and regiment, "second (or third) enlistment," as the case may be, together with the name of the regiment and the letter of the company in which the soldier last served, and date of discharge from former enlistment. This information the recruiting officer must obtain, if possible, from the soldier's discharge, which he should in all cases be required to exhibit. (See Twenty-second Article of War.)

16. Re-enlistments must be forwarded with recruiting accounts, although any bounty due on them may not be paid. When the bounty is subsequently paid the soldier's receipt is to be taken on a voucher showing date and place of re-enlistment, company and regiment, and by whom re-enlisted.

17. The filling up of and indorsement on the enlistment will be in the handwriting of the recruiting officer, or done under his immediate inspection.

18. To facilitate the final settlement of accounts of discharged soldiers, the name of the State, as well as the town, where each recruit is enlisted will be recorded on all muster, pay, and descriptive rolls.

19. Rolls, returns, and accounts will be accompanied by a letter of transmittal, enumerating them, and referring to no other subject.

20. All copies of papers to accompany letters or accounts should be certified by an officer as "true copies."

21. Each voucher should be complete in itself, being accompanied by all orders and explanations necessary to make it fully understood.

DEPOTS FOR COLLECTING AND INSTRUCTING RECRUITS.

964. The depots for recruits are established by orders from the Adjutant-General's Office. In the case of regimental recruiting service the superintendent of that service will have his headquarters at the regimental depot, and will not send officers out of the State in which the depot may be without authority from the Adjutant-General.

965. To each depot there will be assigned a suitable number of officers to command and instruct the recruits; and, when necessary, such number of enlisted men as may be designated at the Adjutant-General's Office will be selected for the permanent party to do garrison duty and for drill-masters.

966. The number of recruits at depots to be assigned to each arm and regiment is directed from the Adjutant-General's Office.

967. The recruits are to be dressed in uniform according to their respective arms, and will be regularly mustered and inspected. They are to be well drilled in the infantry tactics, through the school of the soldier to that of the battalion, and in the exercise of field and garrison pieces. Duty is to be done according to the strict rules of service.

968. The general superintendent will cause such of the recruits as are found to possess a natural talent for music to be instructed (besides the drill of the soldier) on the fife, bugle, and drum, and other military instruments; and boys of twelve years of age and upward may, under his direction, be enlisted for this purpose. But as recruits under eighteen years of age and under size must be discharged if they are not capable of learning music, care should be taken to enlist those only who have a natural talent for music, and, if practicable, they should be taken on trial for some time before being enlisted.

969. Regiments will be furnished with field music on the requisitions of their commanders, made, from time to time, direct on the general superintendent; and when requested by regimental commanders the superintendents will endeavor to have suitable men selected from the recruits, or enlisted, for the regimental bands.

970. At every depot pains will be taken to form from the permanent party a body of competent cooks, some of whom will be sent with every large draft of recruits ordered to regiments.

971. To give encouragement to the recruits and hold out inducements to good conduct the commanding officer of the depot may promote such of them as exhibit the requisite qualifications to be lance corporals and lance sergeants, not exceeding the proper proportion to the number of recruits at the depot. These appointments will be announced in orders in the usual way, and will be continued in force until they join their regiments, unless sooner revoked. No allowance of pay or emoluments is to be assigned to these appointments; they are only to be considered as recommendations to the captains of companies and colonels of regiments for the places in which the recruits may have acted; but such non-commissioned officers are to be treated with all the respect and to have all the authority which may belong to the stations of sergeant and corporal.

972. Permanent parties at depots and recruiting parties and recruits will be mustered, inspected, and paid in the same manner as other soldiers.

973. When recruits are received at a garrisoned post the commanding officer will place them under the charge of a commissioned officer.

974. Recruits are not to be put to any labor or work which would interfere with their instruction, nor are they to be employed otherwise than as soldiers, in the regular duties of garrison and camp.

975. The Rules and Articles of War are to be read to the recruits every month, after the inspection; and so much thereof as relates to the duties of non-commissioned officers and soldiers will be read to them every week.

INSPECTION OF RECRUITS AT DEPOTS AND POSTS.

976. The superintendent or commanding officer will cause a minute and critical inspection to be made of every recruit received at a depot two days after his arrival; and should any recruit be found unfit for service, or to have been enlisted contrary to law or regulations, he shall assemble a board of inspectors to examine into the case. A board may also be assembled in a special case, when a concealed defect may become manifest in a recruit, at any time during his detention at the depot.

977. Every draft of recruits ordered from a depot to any regiment or post shall, immediately preceding its departure, be critically inspected by the superintendent, or commanding officer and surgeon, and, when necessary, a board of inspectors will be convened.

978. Recruits received at a military post or station shall be carefully inspected by the commanding officer and surgeon on the third day after their arrival; and if, on such inspection, any recruit, in their opinion, be unsound or otherwise defective in such degree as to disqualify him for the duties of a soldier, then a board of inspectors will be assembled to examine into and report on the case. (See paragraphs 979, 980, 981.)

979. Boards for the inspection of recruits will be composed of the commanding officer, the senior medical officer of the army present, and, if possible, the three senior regimental officers present on duty with the troops.

REJECTED RECRUITS.

980. In all cases of rejection the reasons therefor will be stated at large in a special report to be made by the Board, which will also show when, where, and by whom the recruit was enlisted. This report, together with the surgeon's certificate of disability for service, will be forwarded by the superintendent or commandant of the post direct to the Adjutant-General. In all such cases the commanding officer will cause the articles of clothing which may have been issued to the recruit, with the price of each article, to be indorsed on the certificates of disability. If the recommendation of the Board for the discharge of the recruit be approved, the authority therefor will be indorsed on the certificate, which will be sent back to be filled up and signed by the commanding officer, who will return the same to the Adjutant-General's Office. In all cases the superintendent or commander will cause an extract of the proceedings of the Board of Inspectors to be furnished the officer making the enlistment. Upon receipt of this extract the officer will promptly render a special report, in explanation, to the Adjutant-General.

981. The Board will state in the report whether the disability, or other cause of rejection, existed before his enlistment; and whether, with proper care and examination, it might not have been discovered.

DESERTERS.

155. If a soldier desert from, or a deserter be received at, any post other than the station of the company or detachment to which he belonged, he shall be promptly reported by the commanding officer of such post to the commander of his company or detachment. The time of desertion, apprehension, and delivery will be stated. If the man be a recruit, unattached, the required report will be made to the Adjutant-General. When a report is received of the apprehension or surrender of a deserter at any post other than the station of the company or detachment to which he belonged, the commander of such company or detachment shall immediately forward his description and account of clothing to the officer making the report.

156. A reward of $5 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter to an officer of the Army at the most convenient post or recruiting station. Rewards thus paid will be promptly reported by the disbursing officer to the officer commanding the company in which the deserter is mustered, and to the authority competent to order his trial. The reward of $5 will include the remuneration for all expenses incurred for apprehending, securing, and delivering a deserter.

157. When non-commissioned officers or soldiers are sent in pursuit of a deserter, the expenses necessarily incurred will be paid whether he be apprehended or not, and reported as in case of rewards paid.

158. Deserters shall make good the time lost by desertion, unless discharged by competent authority.

159. No deserter shall be restored to duty without trial, except by the authority competent to order the trial.

160. Rewards and expenses paid for apprehending a deserter will be set against his pay when adjudged by a court-martial, or when he is restored to duty without trial on such condition.

161. In reckoning the time of service and the pay and allowances of a deserter, he is to be considered as again in service when delivered up as a deserter to the proper authority.

162. An apprehended deserter, or one who surrenders himself, shall receive no pay while waiting trial, and only such clothing as may be actually necessary for him.

1065. The incidental expenses of the Army paid through the Quartermaster's Department include * * * the expenses of the pursuit and apprehension of deserters. * * *

RECRUITS SENT TO REGIMENTS.

982. An officer intrusted with the command of recruits ordered to regiments will, on arriving at the place of destination, forward the following papers:

1. To the Adjutant-General and the superintendent, each, a descriptive roll and an account of clothing of such men as may have deserted, died, or been left on the route from any cause whatever, with date and place; also, a special report of the date of his arrival at the post, the strength and condition of the party when turned over to the commanding officer, and all circumstances worthy of remark which may have occurred on the march.

2. To the commanding officer of the regiment or post the muster and descriptive roll furnished him at the time of setting out, properly signed and completed by recording the names of the recruits present, and by noting in the column for remarks, opposite the appropriate spaces, the time and place of death, desertion, apprehension, or other casualty that may have occurred on the route.

983. Should an officer be relieved in charge of a party of recruits en route before it reaches its destination, the date and place and name of the officer by whom he is relieved must be recorded on the roll of the party. Without the evidence of such record no charge for extra pay on account of clothing accountability of the party, where equal to a company, will be allowed.

984. The "original muster and descriptive roll" of every draft, with remarks showing the final disposition of each recruit, and the regiment and letter of the company to which he may be assigned, will be signed and forwarded to the Adjutant-General by the commanding officer who makes the assignment. If the recruits embraced in one roll happen to be assigned to different posts, the original roll is to continue with the last party to its destination, each commander completing it so far as concerns the recruits left at his post. When this is not practicable, extracts from the original roll are to be made by the authority which distributes the recruits, to accompany the several parties, and to be forwarded to the Adjutant-General as in case of the original roll.

REGIMENTAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

985. The regimental recruiting will be conducted in the manner prescribed for the general service.

986. Every commander of a regiment is the superintendent of the recruiting service for his regiment, and will endeavor to keep it up to its establishment; for which purpose he will obtain the necessary funds, clothing, &c., by requisition on the Adjutant-General.

987. At every station occupied by his regiment, or any part of it, the colonel will designate a suitable officer to attend to the recruiting duties; which selection will not relieve such officer from his company or other ordinary duties. The officer thus designated will be kept constantly furnished with funds, and when necessary with clothing and camp equipage.

988. The regimental recruiting officer will, with the approbation of the commanding officer of the station, enlist all suitable men. He will be governed, in rendering his accounts and returns, by the rules prescribed for the general service, and when leaving a post will turn over the funds in his hands to the senior company officer of his regiment present, unless some other be appointed to receive them.

(Extracts from General Regulations of the Army.)

ARTICLE XLI.

PUBLIC PROPERTY, MONEY, ACCOUNTS, AND CONTRACTS.

992. The Treasury Department having provided, by arrangement with the assistant treasurers at various points, secure depositories for funds in the hands of disbursing officers, all disbursing officers are required to avail themselves, as far as possible, of this arrangement by depositing with the assistant treasurers such funds as are not wanted for immediate use and drawing the same in convenient sums as wanted.

993. No public funds shall be exchanged except for gold or silver.[a] When the funds furnished are gold and silver, all payments shall be in gold and silver. When the funds furnished are drafts, they shall be presented at the place of payment, and paid according to law; and payments shall be made in the funds so received for the drafts, unless said funds or said drafts can be exchanged for gold and silver at par. If any disbursing officer shall violate any of these provisions he shall be suspended by the Secretary of War and reported to the President, and promptly removed from office or restored to his trust and duties, as to the President may seem just and proper. (Act August 6, 1846.)

994. No disbursing officer shall accept or receive, or transmit to the Treasury to be allowed in his favor, any receipt or voucher from a creditor of the United States without having paid to such creditor, in such funds as he received for disbursement, or such other funds as he is authorized by the preceding article to take in exchange, the full amount specified in such receipt or voucher; and every such act shall be deemed to be a conversion to his own use of the amount specified in such receipt or voucher. And no officer in the military service charged with the safe-keeping, transfer, or disbursement of public money shall convert to his own use, or invest in any kind of merchandise or property, or loan with or without interest, or deposit in any bank, or exchange for other funds, except as allowed in the preceding article, any public money intrusted to him; and every such act shall be deemed to be a felony and an embezzlement of so much money as may be so taken, converted, invested, used, loaned, deposited, or exchanged. (Act August 6, 1846.)

995. Any officer who shall directly or indirectly sell or dispose of, for a premium, any Treasury note, draft, warrant, or other public security in his hands for disbursement, or sell or dispose of the proceeds or avails thereof without making returns of such premium and accounting therefor by charging it in his accounts to the credit of the United States, will forthwith be dismissed by the President. (Act August 6, 1846.)

[a] NOTE.—United States Treasury notes are also to be used by disbursing officers, according to acts approved February 25 and July 11, 1862.

996. If any disbursing officer shall bet at cards or any game of hazard, his commanding officer shall suspend his functions and require him to turn over all the public funds in his keeping, and shall immediately report the case to the proper bureau of the War Department.

997. All officers are forbid to give or take any receipt in blank for public money or property; but in all cases the voucher shall be made out in full, and the true date, place, and exact amount of money, in words, shall be written out in the receipt before it is signed.

1000. No officer disbursing or directing the disbursement of money for the military service shall be concerned, directly or indirectly, in the purchase or sale, for commercial purposes, of any article intended for, making a part of, or appertaining to, the department of the public service in which he is engaged, nor shall take, receive, or apply to his own use any gain or emolument, under the guise of presents or otherwise, for negotiating or transacting any public business, other than what is or may be allowed by law.

1002. No officer or agent in the military service shall purchase from any other person in the military service, or make any contract with any such person to furnish supplies or services, or make any purchase or contract in which such person shall be admitted to any share or part, or to any benefit to arise therefrom.

1003. No person in the military service whose salary, pay, or emoluments is or are fixed by law or regulations, shall receive any additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation in any form whatever, for the disbursement of public money, or any other service or duty whatsoever, unless the same shall be authorized by law and explicitly set out in the appropriation.

1004. All accounts of expenditures shall set out a sufficient explanation of the object, necessity, and propriety of the expenditure.

1005. The facts on which an account depends must be stated and vouched by the certificate of an officer or other sufficient evidence.

1006. If any account paid on the certificate of an officer to the facts is afterward disallowed for error of fact in the certificate, it shall pass to the credit of the disbursing officer and be charged to the officer who gave the certificate.

1007. An officer shall have credit for an expenditure of money or property made in obedience to the order of his commanding officer. If the expenditure is disallowed it shall be charged to the officer who ordered it.

1009. When a disbursing officer is relieved he shall certify the outstanding debts to his successor, and transmit an account of the same to the head of the bureau, and turn over his public money and property appertaining to the service from which he is relieved to his successor, unless otherwise ordered.

1014. No officer has authority to insure public property or money.

1015. Disbursing officers are not authorized to settle with heirs, executors, or administrators, except by instructions from the proper bureau of the War Department upon accounts duly audited and certified by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury.

1017. No public property shall be used, nor labor hired for the public be employed, for any private use whatsoever not authorized by the regulations of the service.

1027. If any article of public property be lost or damaged by neglect or fault of any officer or soldier, he shall pay the value of such article, or amount of damage, or cost of repairs, at such rates as a board of survey, with the approval of the commanding officer, may assess,

according to the place and circumstances of the loss or damage. And he shall, moreover, be proceeded against as the Articles of War provide, if he demand a trial by court-martial, or the circumstances should require it.

1029. If any article of public property be embezzled, or by neglect lost or damaged, by any person hired in the public service the value or damage, as ascertained, if necessary, by a board of survey, shall be charged to him and set against any pay or money due him.

1030. Public property lost or destroyed in the military service must be accounted for by affidavit, or the certificate of a commissioned officer, or other satisfactory evidence.

1031. Affidavits or depositions may be taken before any officer in the list, as follows, when recourse cannot be had to any before named on said list, which fact shall be certified by the officer offering the evidence: First, a civil magistrate competent to administer oaths; second, a judge-advocate; third, the recorder of a garrison or regimental court-martial; fourth, the adjutant of a regiment; fifth, a commissioned officer.

1033. No officer making returns of property shall drop from his return any public property as worn out or unserviceable until it has been condemned, after proper inspection, and ordered to be so dropped.

1039.*a* Every officer of the United States who shall receive public money which he is not authorized to retain as salary, pay, or emolument, will render his accounts monthly; and such accounts, with the vouchers necessary to the correct and prompt settlement thereof, shall be rendered direct to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury, and be mailed or otherwise forwarded to its proper address within ten days after the expiration of each successive month. And in case of the non-receipt at the Treasury of any accounts within a reasonable and proper time thereafter, the officer whose accounts are in default will be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of having complied with this paragraph; and for any default on his part the delinquent officer shall be deemed a defaulter and be subject to all the penalties prescribed by law. (Act July 17, 1862.)

1049.*a* Contracts shall be made in quintuplicate; one to be kept by the officer, one by the contractor, two to be sent to the military bureau—one of which for the office of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury—and one copy to the Return Office of the Department of the Interior, within thirty days after the contract is made; together with all proposals, and a copy of any advertisement published by the officer making the contract touching the same, attached and verified in the manner required by the act approved June 2, 1862.

1053. It is the duty of every commanding officer to enforce a rigid economy in the public expenses.

LIST OF FORMS.*

No. 1.—Poster.
No. 2.—Form for examining recruits (regulars and volunteers).
No. 3.—Enlistments (regulars).
No. 4.—Enlistments and re-enlistments for volunteers.
No. 5.—Re-enlistments (regulars).
No. 6.—Tri-monthly report (regulars and volunteers).
No. 7.—Tri-monthly report for depot (regulars and volunteers).

a Revised.
* All forms omitted.

No. 8.—Return of regimental recruiting party, both regular and volunteer.
No. 9.—Return of regimental recruiting service (regulars and volunteers).
No. 10.—Return of recruiting party, general service (regulars).
No. 11.—Return of general recruiting service (regulars).
No. 12.—Consolidated return of volunteer recruiting service.
No. 13.—Descriptive list (regulars).
No. 14.—Account of clothing issued to recruits.
No. 15.—Muster and descriptive roll of recruits and muster-in roll for recruits for volunteer regiments.
No. 16.—Estimate of funds.
No. 17.—Summary statement.
No. 18.—Account current.
No. 19.—Abstract of disbursements.
No. 20.—Officers' transportation.
No. 21.—Transportation of recruits.
No. 22.—Purchases.
No. 23.—Commutation of quarters.
No. 24.—Postage.
No. 25.—Pay-roll of premiums.
No. 26.—General voucher.
No. 27.—Abstract of lodgings.
No. 28.—Contract for subsistence.
No. 29.—Voucher for purchase of rations.
No. 30.—Abstract of rations issued.
No. 31.—Property return.

APPENDIX.

1. The volunteer recruiting service will be conducted according to the Regulations of the Recruiting Service for the United States Army, as far as they are applicable, except where special directions have been given by the War Department. The existing directions are given in this appendix, and such others as may be necessary, from time to time, will be published in general orders from the Adjutant-General's Office.

2. The recruiting service in the various States for the volunteer forces already in service, and for those that may be received, is placed under charge of general superintendents for those States, respectively, with general depots for the collection and instruction of recruits.

3. Both the superintendents and the location of the depots are announced in orders from the Adjutant-General's Office.

4. The superintendents detailed will take charge of the recruiting service in the various States to which they are assigned; they will take posts at their general depots, which will be under their immediate command. Upon the requisition of the superintendents a suitable number of volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates will be detailed for duty in the staff departments and as drill-masters at the respective depots.

5. A disbursing officer of the fund for "collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers," will be assigned to each depot, and will be under the direction of the superintendent.

6. Commanding officers of volunteer regiments or independent companies will take measures to keep the strength of their commands up to the maximum standard of organization.

7. For this purpose two commissioned officers, with one non-commissioned officer or private from each company, will be detailed from time to time to report in person to the superintendents of the recruiting service for their respective States. The full number will not be detailed if a less number will suffice to fill up the regiment.

8. The officers and non-commissioned officers will be detailed for a tour of six months, and will be assigned as recruiting parties to rendezvous by the superintendents; if found inefficient or incompetent they will be relieved and replaced by others.

9. Nominations for these details will be made by the colonels and the order for detail given by commanders of departments or army corps.

10. Parties so detailed will recruit for their respective regiments, and not for the general volunteer service. They will, however, be under the direction of the general superintendent.

11. Immediately upon their arrival at their stations, or, if more convenient, upon their way thither, the commissioned officers thus detailed will report in person or by letter to the nearest U. S. mustering officer, who will give them instructions in the matters of recruiting, the expenses proper to be incurred therefor, and the rendition of their accounts with proper vouchers.

12. Mustering officers will muster into service and administer the oath of allegiance to such regiments or recruits brought to them as may present conclusive evidence of their acceptance by the War Department.

13. The superintendents will establish the rendezvous and so arrange for the rent, subsistence of recruits, and other expenses that the charges may be reasonable, and that the bills therefor may be certified to by the recruiting officers in charge and presented for payment to the disbursing officers at the general depots.

14. Enlistments of volunteers will be made upon printed forms, furnished for the purpose. They will in all cases be made in duplicate. Volunteer recruits must be examined and mustered into the service of the United States by a duly authorized mustering officer, commissary or assistant commissary of musters, as soon after enlistment as practicable. This officer will give such as are rejected (called rejected recruits) a regular discharge from service under this enlistment.

15. Recruits will be sent, as often as may be necessary, in small squads to the general depots, with a descriptive list and both copies of the enlistment of each man. The descriptive list will be examined, and if correct be filed with the records of the depot. One copy of each enlistment will be delivered to the disbursing officer to assist him in the examination and verification of accounts, and will be sent with those accounts at the end of each month to the Second Auditor, at Washington. The second copy will be sent by the superintendent to the Adjutant-General of the Army, with a consolidated return of the recruiting parties for the month, on the first day of the succeeding month, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

16. Recruiting officers will send to the superintendents a return of their recruiting parties for each month on the first day of the succeeding month. They will also make tri-monthly reports of the state of the recruiting service to the superintendent, and the superintendent will forward a consolidated tri-monthly report to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

17. Superintendents will keep their depots supplied with sufficient clothing for issues to recruits and with the arms necessary for their instruction.

18. Commanders of volunteer regiments, batteries, or independent companies requiring recruits will make requisitions, approved by the commanding officers of their brigades, divisions, and departments, or corps d'armée, direct on the superintendents of the recruiting service for their respective States, who will furnish the necessary men, forwarding a descriptive list with them. Certified copies of this descriptive list will be forwarded at the same time to the Adjutant-General of the Army and to the adjutant-general of the State.

19. To facilitate the raising of volunteer regiments, officers recruiting therefor are authorized to muster their men into service as enrolled. As soon as mustered these men will be sent, with descriptive lists, to the camps of rendezvous, at which places the oath of allegiance will be duly administered by a civil magistrate, or an officer of the Regular Army—preferably by the latter. The cost of transportation from place of muster-in to camps of rendezvous will be paid by the quartermaster at the latter station.

20. When the organization of regiments accepted to be raised within a specified time is not completed at the expiration of that period, the companies and detachments thereof, already mustered into service, will be assigned to other regiments, at the pleasure of the War Department.

21. U. S. mustering and disbursing officers are detailed as such by orders from the Adjutant-General's Office. They will disburse the fund "for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers." They will make requisitions for funds monthly upon the Adjutant-General U. S. Army. This fund is intended for the payment of all expenses that may be incurred therefor, as well as for the reimbursement to individuals of such amounts as have been already justly and actually expended by them in raising troops that have been, or may be, received into the service of the United States.

Reimbursements of expenses for organizations raised or attempted to be raised, but not actually mustered into the U. S. service, will not be made.

Claims of States for expenditures heretofore made by them in raising volunteers are provided for by separate and distinct appropriations, and will not be paid from the one now referred to.

22. Bills must set forth the place and time of expenditure, specifying each particular item and the amount; also the company and regiment for which the expense was incurred They must also be accompanied by the receipt of the party to whom payment was made, and the certificate of the officer or person incurring the expense that the amount charged is accurate and just, and that it was necessary for the public service, for troops raised for the United States.

23. Among expenses properly chargeable against the fund "for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers" may be enumerated:

First. Rent of rendezvous or office for recruiting.

Second. Commutation of fuel and quarters for officers already mustered into service, when detached on recruiting duty.

Third In organizing new regiments of volunteers the subsistence of the recruits prior to the completion of the organization will be chargeable against the appropriation "for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers." After the organization of the regiments is

completed and they have been inspected by the mustering officer for the State subsistence will be provided by the Subsistence Department. Whenever facilities for cooking can be furnished to the troops, whether in squads or larger bodies, subsistence will be issued in kind, as recognized in the regular service (or if other articles are substituted the cost of the whole must not exceed the regular supplies), and will be paid for at rates not exceeding the current prices at the place of purchase. If the rations cannot be contracted for at a reasonable rate, subsistence will be procured in bulk and issued to the volunteers. In no case should the cost of the ration, uncooked, exceed 19 cents, and at most of the points in the Western States it should not exceed 14 cents. When cooking facilities cannot be furnished, contracts for the rations, cooked, may be made at reasonable rates, and the necessity for the same must be clearly stated on the accounts. When board and lodging are necessary the prices for each should be stated, and the aggregate cost of both must not exceed 40 cents per day.

Fourth. Necessary transportation of volunteers prior to completion of company organization and muster into service as a company. After completion of such organization and muster transportation will be paid by the Quartermaster's Department. Transportation will be at the rate of 2 cents per mile for railroad travel and at the current rates for stage and steam-boat fare.

Fifth. Rent of grounds and buildings for camping purposes, cost of erection of quarters, of cooking-stoves when absolutely necessary, of clerk and office hire, when authorized by the Adjutant-General, and of all expenses incidental to camps of rendezvous.

Sixth. Knives, forks, tin cups, spoons, and tin plates for volunteers.

Seventh. Necessary medicines and medical attendance prior to organization of regiments or the mustering in of the regimental surgeons.

Eighth. Actual railroad, stage, or steam-boat fare necessarily incurred by authorized agents in raising or recruiting volunteers.

Ninth. Advertising. The officers recruiting will be authorized to advertise for recruits in not more than two English and, where necestary, two German daily papers, by short notices, for each rendezvous under their charge; and likewise to have, in cities, not more than 200 posters or handbills for each company, and one-fourth of that number for the country.

Tenth. Fuel and straw, previous to company organization, according to the allowance for the Regular Army.

Eleventh. All other expenses allowed for recruiting in the regular service not herein mentioned, and incurred for volunteers previous to their muster into the U. S. service.

24. Recruiting officers claiming reimbursement must specify in their bills the place and date of expenditure; the items and amount; the company and regiment for which the expense was incurred; the names of the recruits, accompanied by the receipt of the party to whom payment was made, and by a certificate of the officer or person incurring the expense that the amount charged is accurate and just, and that it was necessary for the public service, and that the recruits were actually mustered into the U. S. service after the expenditure was incurred.

25. All recruits for volunteer organizations will be mustered into the service of the United States on Form No. 15, which will also be

used for muster and descriptive rolls. These muster-in rolls will be made out in quadruplicate and disposed of as follows: Great care must be taken by the mustering officer to have one copy of the muster-in roll of every recruit filed in the Adjutant General's Office, one copy in the office of the Paymaster-General, and one in that of the adjutant-general of the State to which the regiment for which the soldier was enlisted belongs; the fourth copy goes with the soldier to his regiment and is disposed of as directed in the notes on the blank.

Addenda to a later edition.

The Provost-Marshal-General is charged with conducting the recruiting service of the Volunteer Army of the United States. Accounts should therefore be rendered to him and directions received from him. The rolls, enlistments, recruiting returns, and papers of that class will be rendered to the Adjutant-General as heretofore.

For paragraph 19, page 78 [931], read:

To facilitate the raising of volunteer regiments, officers recruiting therefor are authorized to enlist their men into service as enrolled. As soon as enlisted these men will be sent, with descriptive lists, to the camps of rendezvous, to be mustered into service. The cost of transportation from place of enlistment to camps of rendezvous will be paid from the fund for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 2, 1862.

Major-General BANKS,
Astor House, New York:

I had not seen yours of 6.45 last evening when directed by the President to order General Emory to move. As you have given him sailing orders, I shall not interfere. It is very important that you should go personally as early as possible. I leave you to imagine the reasons.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NEW YORK, N. Y., *December 2, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

A portion of the expedition sailed to-day, and the remainder, with the exception of a few unimportant transports, will leave to-morrow.

JOHN TUCKER,
Assistant Secretary of War.

BOSTON, *December 2, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

General Banks has asked me to recruit for him another three-years' artillery battery. Will you authorize it?

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., December 2, 1862.

Governor ANDREW,
Boston:

I would be glad to have another artillery battery, but to be disposed of either to Banks or elsewhere as the service might require.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., December 2, 1862.

His Excellency Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

Drafted men may volunteer for nine months into old regiments, but cannot have advance pay and bounty. The mustering officer has been directed to muster by companies, so that an officer can receipt for and distribute clothing to the men.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 198. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 3, 1862.

I. Mustering and disbursing officers are prohibited from paying any accounts for expenses incurred in collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers prior to July 1, 1862, unless such accounts shall have been audited and ordered to be paid by the War Department.

II. The intent of paragraph II, of General Orders, No. 162, current series, has, in some instances, been misunderstood. It is not intended to forbid the payment of bounty, premium, and advance pay to recruits for the old volunteer regiments, viz, those organized prior to July 1, 1862, or to forbid the payment of bounty, premium, or advance pay to a recruit, volunteer, or citizen who may enlist in the Regular Army, unless said recruit has received said payment before, the object being to avoid paying the same individual twice.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW YORK, *December 3, 1862.*
(Received 4.25 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

We are on board. Shall sail this afternoon. Shall touch at Fort Monroe.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

NEW YORK, N. Y., *December 4, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I shall leave this port about 11 this morning. Weather yesterday prevented. General Andrews stays in command of the remainder of the expedition and will report to you. He has a list of troops we take and leave. Emory was to sail to-day, weather permitting. Have sent sailing orders to Corcoran, at Newport News, and he will go in a few days—as soon as he can receive transportation, now being provided.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

MADISON, WIS., *December 4, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

It is almost four weeks since I advised you of the arrest of men who forcibly resisted draft in Ozaukee County. They were arrested under President's proclamation, to be tried by court-martial. They are in General Pope's custody, but should be tried at once. To release on parole or to keep them without trial would be unjust and very injurious. Has no conclusion been arrived at yet? Please answer.

E. SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

FRANKFORT, KY., *December 5, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I am raising two regiments of State militia to operate in conjunction with your forces in the mountains of Kentucky to extricate [extirpate] guerrillas and marauders. They will be paid and subsisted by the State, but we are unable to clothe them, and they are naked and unable to clothe themselves. There are many thousand suits of clothes and blankets in Louisville which have been condemned as unfit for issue. Is it possible for you to place 2,000 or 3,000 of each subject to my order? It will enable me to render efficient a noble body of mountain soldiers, and will save from suffering poor men who have sacrificed everything to their loyalty. Answer at once.

Yours,

J. F. ROBINSON.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 200. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, December 6, 1862.*

It is known that many officers are absent from their commands without authority, upon one pretext or another. It is the intention of the Department to dismiss without honor and without pay all such officers. They are hereby commanded to return without delay to duty upon pain of having their disgraceful discharge published in newspapers, as well as in general orders.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Washington City, December 6, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In obedience to your personally expressed wishes I now submit, as briefly as possible, a statement of the operations in my office since I have had the honor to hold it.

The great necessity that existed for aiding the Government in reducing the large number of desertions and thereby strengthening the army in the field is well expressed in the following extract from Order 92, dated July 31, 1862, which created a commissioner of the War Department, by order of the President:

> The absence of officers and privates from their duty under various pretexts, while receiving pay, at great expense and burden to the Government, makes it necessary that efficient measures be taken to enforce their return to duty, or that their places be filled by those who will not take pay while rendering no service. This evil, moreover, tends greatly to discourage the patriotic impulses of those who would contribute to support the families of faithful soldiers.

On the 31st of July my appointment, by order of the Secretary of War, was issued in the following words, Order No. 95, of the War Department.*

Immediately on receipt of this appointment I entered upon the duties assigned to me, and going first to the Eastern States, by your directions, made arrangements with the Governors of those States, the military officers stationed there, and other persons specially appointed by you for the arrest of all officers and soldiers found absent without leave.

On the 4th day of August the President's proclamation calling for 300,000 men appeared, and was soon followed by the announcement that an equal number in addition would be raised by drafting, if not furnished by volunteering. These announcements gave a new impulse to volunteering, for which arrangements were made on a scale of unprecedented magnitude. The system of paying bounties then inaugurated served as an inducement to thousands of men to enter the service who had no intention of remaining in it, and to numerous frauds upon both the Government and the soldiers.

Very soon after the organization into regiments of the new forces was commenced it became apparent that desertions were on the increase, and that vigorous and decided measures should be adopted to check the evil.

The difficulty experienced in the attempt to establish necessary discipline was not surprising in view of the fact that a large army was being raised from a population which, however imbued with military instincts, was unused to the habits of war, a people who for upward of half a century had lived in the enjoyment of profound peace (except during the brief interlude of the Mexican war), and who were entirely surprised by the sudden outburst of an infamous rebellion which plunged them at once into a civil war of the most terrible character.

The difficulties encountered in organizing these forces suggested to you, sir, the propriety of establishing an additional power, subordinate to and yet co-operating with both the regular and volunteer military systems, to aid in perfecting and maintaining the discipline of the Army.

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* See paragraph II, p. 294.

On the 24th of September, 1862, by order of the War Department No. 140, the office of Provost-Marshal-General was created in the following words:

WASHINGTON, *September 24, 1862.*

ORDER RESPECTING SPECIAL PROVOST-MARSHALS AND DEFINING THEIR DUTIES.

First. There shall be a Provost-Marshal-General of the War Department, whose headquarters will be at Washington, and who will have the immediate supervision, control, and management of the corps.

On the 1st of October, by Order No. 148, I was honored with the appointment to that office under the provisions of General Orders, No. 140.

At the time I received your commission there had been previously appointed by you twenty-two special provost-marshals in different parts of the country, as follows: James L. McPhail, Baltimore, Md.; Gardner Bailey, Dorchester County, Md.; Maj. Joseph Darr, jr., Wheeling, Va.; Charles F. Blake, Boston, Mass.; Charles N. Emerson, Pittsfield, Mass.; George B. Raymond, Bordentown, N. J.; Benj. Van Riper, Hudson County, N. J.; John S. Newberry, Detroit, Mich.; Nathaniel B. Smithers, Dover, Del.; Henry C. Maull, Lewes, Sussex County, Del.; James H. Bull, Chester County, Pa.; I. L. Weatherly, Cleveland, Ohio; H. C. Noble, Columbus, Ohio; Wells A. Hutchins, Portsmouth, Ohio; Charles F. Wilstach, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. G. Mitchell, Piqua, Ohio; Charles T. Sherman, Mansfield, Ohio; W. P. Chamberlin, Hartford, Conn.; Levi Melting, Saint Paul, Minn.; Lafayette C. Baker, Washington, War Department; William E. Hamlen, Providence, R. I.; Daniel Elliott, Brunswick, Me.

It was contemplated by the Order No. 140 to appoint one or more special provost-marshals in each State, but that purpose has not yet been fully carried into effect.

Since my appointment as Provost-Marshal-General the following gentlemen have received from you commissions as special provost-marshals:

David G. Rose, Indiana; Mortimer Moulden, for Montgomery County, Md.; David T. Corbin, Vermont; James R. Loffland, for Delaware (in place of Nathaniel B. Smithers, resigned); James Woodruff, for Quincy, Ill., and the district to which it belongs; Walter D. McIndoe, Wisconsin; Jacob H. Ela, New Hampshire.

At the day of my appointment J. L. McPhail, esq., provost-marshal for the State of Maryland, had appointed twenty-one assistant provost-marshals, one for each of the different counties of the State, which number was subsequently, on the 10th of October, reduced to eight and approved by you on the same day.

Since the issuing of Order No. 140 there have been seventeen assistant provost-marshals appointed by you, whose acceptances of their offices have been received by me.

No appointments, to my knowledge, have yet been made in the States of New York, Pennsylvania (except one for Berks County and one for Chester County), and only one each in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and none in Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the other States in revolt.

The special provost-marshals appointed by you for the State of Ohio have appointed deputies for each of the counties in the State. I am informed they made these appointments under the advice of the Governor of the State. They have inquired of me whether such appointments were authorized by the War Department. I have

referred these inquiries to you, but have not yet received answers to them.

Since my appointment as Provost-Marshal-General I have also acted as provost-marshal for the State of New York, which, on account of the city of New York being the focal point of troops arriving and departing and returning from the field both of that State and of all New England, has required my constant care and attention. I have also made several visits to this city to confer with you and attend in person to the duties of my office here, and by your order proceeded to Portland, Me., and investigated the cases of two persons arrested upon charges of disloyal practices. I have made no arrests of any kind whatever other than of deserters except by your order or that of the assistant judge-advocate, and excepting one case hereinafter referred to.

I have caused investigations to be instituted which I hope will lead to the conviction and punishment of parties who have committed frauds in connection with the payment of bounties.

I caused the arrest of one person in the city of New York who was accused of stealing bounties, and after investigation turned him over to the civil authorities. He has been indicted and will shortly be tried.

I have received from all parts of the country numerous applications for appointments, but in no single instance have I made any appointments except of those names furnished by the War Department; and so far as I can gather from a brief experience the persons who have received those appointments from you are attentive, intelligent, loyal, and worthy of your confidence.

It is proper that I should explain in this connection that Mr. Lafayette C. Baker, the provost-marshal appointed by you for this city, has not reported to me or been to any extent under my direction. In reply to an inquiry addressed to him with regard to some business done by him, I received the following communication from the Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 18, 1862.

Hon. SIMEON DRAPER,
Provost-Marshal-General:

SIR: L. C. Baker, provost-marshal of the War Department, in accordance with his general instructions, has brought to this Department your letter of yesterday, asking him for information in relation to certain blankets seized at Alexandria. When Mr. Baker was appointed to his present office he was informed that he would receive instructions from the Secretary of War, to whom he was directed to report. Mr. Baker's acts do not come within the scope of your supervision. If you want information for a proper object in relation to Mr. Baker's official acts you may apply to this Department and I shall take pleasure in furnishing it, but Mr. Baker is not at liberty to do so. If you are in possession of information important for Mr. Baker to know, you will please communicate the same to this Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

The compensation of these special provost-marshals has not been fixed and nothing has been paid to them. For the payment of expenses no other provision has been made than that mentioned in Order No. 92, allowing a reward of $5 for each deserter captured and the expenses of his arrest.

Payments under this order have generally been made by the disbursing officers of the Army, but latterly in New York and at some other points they have ceased to make them, and the officers making arrests find it impracticable to obtain even reimbursement of the money expended.

On the 22d of November I addressed from my office in New York the following circular to all the assistant provost-marshals. I have received reports in answer from eighteen of them, which I think is a good evidence of their attention to the duties of their office:

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 22, 1862.

PROVOST-MARSHAL IN ———:

SIR: You will please send me, as soon as possible after receipt of this, information as follows: First, state the date of your appointment and of its receipt by you; second, the number of deserters arrested by you; third, the number of persons arrested by you for other causes than desertion, if any; fourth, the disposition made of persons arrested; fifth, the amount of expenses incurred by you since your appointment.

From reports furnished to me by colonels of regiments and commandants of military posts and other officers I learn that a very large proportion, probably exceeding 10 per cent. in all the States and as high as 25 [per] cent. in some of them, of the new levies have deserted, and that upward of 100,000 men are absent without leave and subject to be treated as deserters. Nearly all of these men have received bounties; many of them have received bounties, deserted, re-enlisted, and deserted several times. Frauds to an enormous amount have been committed upon the Federal and State Governments and upon individuals in connection with the bounty system.

It has not been practicable for me, in the absence of any adequate provision for assistance in men and of any means to defray expenses, to accomplish as much toward the correction of these evils as I desired.

I will proceed to state briefly what has been accomplished.

Upward of 3,000 deserters have been arrested and returned to their regiments in the Eastern States. The number arrested in the Western States I am not able to state, as it has not been fully reported to me as yet; it is probably as large as in the East.

About 200 persons have been arrested by the special provost-marshals appointed by you upon other charges, viz, aiding soldiers to desert, stealing and buying stolen Government property, resisting drafting officers, rioting, &c.

Upward of fifty cases involving legal questions have been investigated in my office.

A system of investigation into frauds upon the Government has been instituted. A number of persons have been arrested for frauds upon soldiers.

In all my operations I have carefully avoided anything that might tend to provoke a conflict with the civil authorities or to excite in the minds of the public any apprehensions with respect to an infringement of the personal rights of the citizen.

It is natural and right for a free people to be jealous on this subject, and their sensibilities should be regarded, not only because it is just to do so, but because to disregard them tends to weaken the sympathies which should exist between the people and their governmental agents.

Under your orders I caused to be seized on the Northern frontier upward of 14,000 muskets which were being sent from New York to Quebec.

Unless immediate measures are taken to secure the return to the Army of the large number of deserters I have referred to, the necessity of which is fully stated in your late report to the President, the deplorable fact will have an injurious effect upon the public mind no

less than upon the soldiers in the field. It is believed that the large number of deserters now absent, without reference to bounties, &c., have cost the Government $10,000,000.

The ease with which so many have escaped, the fact that no adequate measures have been adopted for their reclamation, and the omission to punish those who have been arrested, have combined to produce considerable demoralization among the newly-raised troops, and desertions are constantly on the increase.

In connection with enlistments, frauds stupendous in amount and of almost varied forms have been committed. The governments of the United States and of the loyal States, private associations, and the soldiers have been swindled in almost every conceivable manner. It is difficult to arrange under the various definitions of the civil law all these offenses, and some of them are so ingeniously designed as to evade all the penalties of municipal law.

I have mentioned these facts for the purpose of presenting fairly the amount of work assigned to my office and enabling you to form an estimate of the means necessary for its accomplishment.

Up to the present time no sufficient provision has been made for the performance of the really enormous task. To return to the Army the immense number of deserters; to discover, check, and punish the frauds known to be committed daily, imperatively requires a comprehensive system of operations and means commensurate with the object to be attained.

The nature and extent of my duties is now sufficiently revealed to demonstrate the necessity of having competent and reliable assistants.

Within the short time that the office has been established upward of 600 written communications have been received, personal interviews have been had with an equal or larger number of persons, and, as stated above, fifty cases involving questions of law have been considered and disposed of.

The completion of the organization will increase almost infinitely the amount of labor in my office, and it can hardly be necessary to urge the propriety of having an assistant to supervise its details. The position requires of its incumbent skill, activity, devotion to duty, and legal and military knowledge.

Some subordinate clerical assistance will probably be needed to keep the numerous accounts, &c.

With regard to the amount of expenses incurred by me, I beg leave to say that by the reports made by the special provost-marshals in answer to my circular of November 22 it appears that the total amount of expenses incurred by them is $9,999.81. The amount, it should be observed, does not include any compensation to the marshals, and in some cases does not include amounts paid for arresting deserters, such amounts having been paid by the State governments or by disbursing officers of the U. S. Army and not reported to me. The amount of expenses incurred by me for office rent, hire of necessary clerks and officers, traveling, stationery, and other incidentals from July 31 to December 1 is $2,894.14 = $12,893.95.

The amount of expenses upon seizure of guns referred to is not yet ascertained; it will probably be about $2,500. This includes large bills for freight, &c., for which the Government may or may not be responsible.

Before closing this report I beg leave to say that my observations and experience since my appointment enable me to state with confidence that, although the Army is weakened to a great extent by the

immense number of desertions and the public interest suffers terribly in consequence, it is quite practicable to remedy the evil in a great measure if adequate means are provided. Under the system I am about organizing it will be all but impossible for a deserter to remain in the country and escape arrest.

I have been repeatedly and earnestly applied to by the assistant provost-marshals appointed by you for specific instructions to enable them to secure the deserters in greater numbers. These have been uniformly referred to the War Department, but on account of the pressure of other important public business this subject has been necessarily deferred.

If early provision had been possible for this exigency I am of opinion that full 30,000 deserters could have been regained by this date to strengthen the Army in the field.

I respectfully request your attention to the following points:

First. To filling by appointment the vacant districts, in order that the service may not be neglected in any part of the country.

Second. To limit and define the local jurisdictions of the several provost-marshals, or authorize me to do so.

Third. To determine the number of deputies to be allowed and the manner of appointing them.

Fourth. To fix the amount of compensation and expenses and the mode of payment.

Fifth. It appears to me expedient and desirable that a permanent office and headquarters should be established at the city of New York for the Eastern States, and one at Cincinnati for the West, to both of which I can give personal attention, and to which, respectively, correspondence from the Eastern and Western States shall be addressed.

In conclusion, I beg leave to say that my whole course since I entered upon the duties of this office, kindly tendered to me by you, has been governed by the sense of duty to country, overpowering all other considerations, which since the first traitorous assault upon our flag has impelled me to devote my time, energies, and efforts to the public service without regard to personal interests. If I have anything to regret, it is only that it has not been in my power to render more efficient service.

I have the honor, sir, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. DRAPER,
Provost-Marshal-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *December 6, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Four of the batteries authorized by your dispatch of August 23, three-years' service, are fully organized and mustered. Two others are organizing. These men were raised upon the statement of their recruiting officers that they would receive advance pay and bounty. I myself thought it was so agreed by your Department, but Colonel Carrington and Paymaster McClure declined to pay without special authority. I earnestly recommend it may be given, as almost utter demoralization of the batteries will ensue, involving great trouble, if refused.

O. P. MORTON.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 201. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, December 8, 1862.*

In making out accounts for expenditures connected with the drafting and organization of the militia in the several States, under the act of Congress approved July 17, 1862, the following rules will be observed:

1. The accounts and vouchers must be in duplicate and receipted, and must be transmitted to the Adjutant-General of the Army, through the Governors of States, with such remarks as they may see fit to make upon them.

2. Each claimant will state distinctly in his account (see form*) the items of charge for services or for supplies and all necessary expenditures made by him, for which vouchers must accompany the account.

3. Enrolling officers, appointed by the Governors of States. Their accounts must state the number of days they were actually employed, and between what dates; the district; the number of names enrolled by them, and the gross amount of compensation.

These accounts must be certified by the Governor as reasonable and just and forwarded by him. Under ordinary circumstances the compensation may be $3 per diem.

4. Commissioners to superintend drafting, "compensation $4 per diem for each day actually employed." Their accounts must state the number of days actually employed, and between what dates; the number of names on the rolls transmitted to them; the number of men drafted; the number of men delivered at the camp of rendezvous; the location of the camp, and its distance from the county seat where the draft was made. These accounts to be approved and forwarded by the Governor.

5. Examining surgeons, one for each commissioner. Compensation at the rate of $4 per day if not commissioned in the U. S. service. Their accounts must show the number of days they were actually employed, and between what dates; the number of persons examined; and must be certified by the commissioner for drafting as to the number of those who, on the report of the surgeon, have been exempted, and be approved and forwarded by the Governor. The surgeon must also add his affidavit that he has received no fees or other consideration from or on behalf of any person examined by him.

6. Surgeons who examine drafted men for disability. Their accounts will state the time and date of actual service; the number of men examined; the number and names of men discharged; the reasons therefor; the compensation per diem; and will be approved and forwarded by the Governor, and be sworn to by the surgeons, as in the case of "examining surgeons."

7. Commandants of camps. If already in the service of the United States, they will receive the pay of their grade in the service. If not in the U. S. service, their compensation will be at the rate of $5 per day. Their accounts must state the number of days, and between what dates, they were actually employed, the location of their camp, and its distance from their residence, and must be approved and forwarded by the Governor.

8. Subsistence of drafted men before going into camps of rendezvous. These accounts will be made by the parties furnishing subsistence, and will state the number of men subsisted each day, the date,

* Omitted.

the number supplied with cooked rations on leaving the county seat, and the number of days' supply; also, the price of each ration. These accounts will be certified by the commissioner and be approved and forwarded by the Governor.

9. Transportation accounts will state the date, number of men transported to camps of rendezvous, and distance traveled, and will be certified by the commissioner in charge of the men and be approved and forwarded by the Governor.

10. Persons discharged for disability or illegal draft will be transported from camps of rendezvous to the county seat whence they came on passes given by the commandant of the camp, stating name, date, cause of discharge, and distance traveled. These passes will form vouchers for transportation accounts, which must be certified as just and proper by the persons making the accounts, and be approved and forwarded by the Governor.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., December 8, 1862.

His Excellency Governor MORTON,
Indiana:

The batteries authorized by this Department August 23 will receive advance pay and bounty the same as infantry and cavalry volunteers.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 8, 1862.

His Excellency Governor SALOMON,
Madison, Wis.:

The report of Commissioner Pors has been referred to Major-General Pope with full instructions concerning the prisoners.

By order of Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. C. S. TROOPS ON SHENANDOAH MOUNTAIN, VA.,
December 9, 1862.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

SIR: Day before yesterday Mr. Job Parsons, a citizen of Tucker County, in this State, personally well known to me as a man of the highest respectability, came to this camp to enlist under my command. He was pursued by eight of the enemy's cavalry for many miles, but his superior knowledge of the mountains enabled him to elude his pursuers and escape. He handed to me the inclosed original papers, which had been served upon him by the military authorities at Saint George. A similar assessment was made upon Mr. Parsons' father for

$300, and on another relative for $700, and payment coerced under the same diabolical threats.

The pretext of "robberies of Union men by bands of guerrillas" is a falsehood. The fact is that Union men have conspired to run off each other's horses to Pennsylvania, where they are secretly sold, the owners afterward setting up a claim for reparation on the false ground that guerrillas have robbed them.

I inclose this evidence of the atrocity of General Milroy for such action as Your Excellency may deem expedient in retaliation, either as a restraint upon this savage or a punishment, should his horrible threat ever be carried into execution.

This is only one of a thousand barbarities practiced here in these distant mountains of which I have almost daily heard for the last four months. Oh, for a day of retribution!

With the highest respect, your obedient servant,

JNO. D. IMBODEN,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Refer to Secretary of War, with copy of letter to General R. E. Lee,* demanding satisfactory response from commanding general U. S. Army.

J. D.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SAINT GEORGE, TUCKER COUNTY, VA.,
November 27, 1862.

Mr. JOB PARSONS (son of Abraham):

You are hereby ordered to report in person or by your representative at my headquarters in Saint George Court-House on the 28th of November, 1862, to attend to business of vital importance to yourself, and in case of your failure to comply with the above order you must suffer the penalty.

By order of Brig. Gen. R. H. Milroy:

HORACE KELLOGG,
Captain and Post Commandant.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SAINT GEORGE, TUCKER COUNTY, VA.,
November 28, 1862.

Mr. JOB PARSONS (son of Abraham Parsons):

SIR: In consequence of certain robberies which have been perpetrated upon Union citizens of Tucker County, Va., by bands of guerrillas, you are hereby assessed to the amount of $14.25 to make good their losses, and upon your failure to comply with the above assessment by paying the money over to me by the 1st day of December, 1862, the following order will be executed, viz:

If they fail to pay at the end of the time you have named, their houses will be burned and themselves shot and their property all seized; and be sure that you carry out this threat rigidly and show them that you are not trifling or to be trifled with.

You will inform the inhabitants for ten or fifteen miles around your camp, on all the roads approaching the town upon which the enemy may approach, that they must dash in and give you notice, and that upon failure of any one to do so their houses will be burned and the men shot.

By order of Brig. Gen. R. H. Milroy:

HORACE KELLOGG,
Commanding Post.

* See Vol. III, this series, p. 8.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 388.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 10, 1862.

* * * * * * *

8. The signal officer of the Army is hereby instructed to organize a reserve camp of instruction near Washington, D. C., to which officers designated as requiring instruction will be ordered to report from time to time in small detachments. They will be then brought before a board and rigidly examined as to their qualifications for duty. Those approved will then be carefully instructed in the branches pertaining to military telegraphy. When deemed prepared for duty as signal officers they will be again examined before being ordered to the field, and, passing this examination, they will be held subject to orders.

The signal officer will cause reports to be made to him upon which he will base recommendations as to the relief from signal duty, to rejoin their regiments, or for the discharge from service of those found incompetent or worthless.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *December 12, 1862.*

Brigadier-General BUCKINGHAM:

I recommend that all camps of rendezvous in this State, save those of Cleveland, Chase, and Dennison, be broken up; that the drafted men ordered to rendezvous at Mansfield and Zanesville be sent to Camp Chase; that those ordered to Marietta and Portsmouth be sent to Camp Dennison. I further recommend that all the provost-marshals of this State, save Weatherly, Noble, and Jones, be discharged from further service. Immediate attention to this will save expense.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., December 12, 1862.

His Excellency Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

The Secretary of War desires all the drafted men to be sent into the field as soon as possible, instead of concentrating them in fewer camps. I have not the name of Jones as provost-marshal.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *December 12, 1862.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The drafted men have been sent to the field, save the sick and stragglers. Camps must be maintained for these. I was mistaken in supposing that Jones was marshal; I should have said Wilstach. I renew the recommendation of this morning.

DAVID TOD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., December 13, 1862.

His Excellency Governor TOD:

The Secretary of War desires to know how many drafted men have been sent to the field from Ohio.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *December 13, 1862.*

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

In round numbers we drafted 12,000, of which 2,900 were discharged for various causes, 4,800 enlisted by themselves or by substitutes in the three-years' service, 2,400 were sent to the field as drafted men; the balance, 1,900, are either sick or failed to respond, of which I expect to get about one-half. I desire that all the camps of rendezvous, save Cleveland, Chase, and Dennison, be discontinued, and that all the provost-marshals, except Weatherly, Noble, and Wilstach, be discharged.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

HARRISBURG, PA., *December 13, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

All the organized drafted men have left this State. I saw the last regiment leave Chambersburg yesterday, and this regiment, I think, will prove to be the most efficient. It is commanded by Colonel McKibbin, an officer of the Regular Army, who has already distinguished himself. He is a fine soldier, untiring in his efforts, and I would like to see his regiment placed in the field. The two companies for Cockeysville are here, being armed and equipped, and will be placed in position on Monday morning. General Wool desires a regiment for provost duty; this can soon be organized from the drafted men now coming in. All the drafted men will be sent to Camp Curtin for organization, except those arriving at Philadelphia to be organized there for the regiment desired by General Wool. I have called for reports, to show the number of drafted men made available. This accomplished, I might close my duties here. To collect the balance of the drafted men the appointment of provost-marshal will be necessary, and with a provost guard many stragglers can be arrested and sent to their regiments.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., December 15, 1862.

Governor ROBINSON,
Frankfort:

Your application for clothing for the State militia was received and approved by this Department. The order has been delayed in order to get returns from the Quartermaster's Department of the quantity

on hand of the description mentioned by you and the places where deposited. By report I learn to-day that some portion is at Louisville, but quantity is not stated. As soon as that information can be had I will arrange for issues to be made on your requisition.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 397. } *Washington, December 16, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

2. Special Orders, No. 159, from headquarters of the Western Department (Saint Louis, September 10, 1861), by authority of Major-General Frémont, establishing a sanitary commission (Western), is hereby approved and continued, with the privilege to said commission of extending its labors to the camps and hospitals of any of the Western armies, under the direction of the assistant surgeon-general, Col. R. C. Wood, or the senior medical officer of the Medical Department.

The commission will consist of the original members appointed—James E. Yeatman, C. S. Greeley, J. B. Johnson, George Partridge, and W. G. Eliot—until otherwise ordered.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 16, 1862.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding at New Orleans:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War has received your letter of the 4th instant submitting the proposition of the banks of New Orleans to send their specie at present within the lines of the Southern Confederacy on board of some war vessel to England or France, to be kept there safely and returned at the termination of the war, and asking instructions as to the course to be pursued in the matter.* In reply, I am instructed to inform you that the Department, after due consideration of the arrangement thus proposed by the banks of New Orleans, feels compelled to withhold its sanction therefrom.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. P. WOLCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 16, 1862.

The Secretary of State has the honor to communicate to the Secretary of War a dispatch from the U. S. consul at London, with a letter which is undoubtedly genuine.

The Secretary of State begs leave to suggest that the general in command in New Orleans, through the aid of Colonel Hamilton, of Texas, may soon be able, if properly instructed, to break up the disloyal wagon traffic described in the letter.

[Inclosure.]

U. S. CONSULATE,
London, November 28, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: I herewith inclose a document in relation to the manner of carrying on the contraband trade with the Confederates, which appears to me to be of much importance.

It shows one way adopted by British merchants of sending out supplies by British steamers under the English flag to be sold in rebel ports at a stipulated value above costs and charges. It also shows the facilities they have and are preparing to carry on trade through Matamoras and Texas.

I think it quite clear that much the largest proportion of the supplies sent from this country are owned and forwarded by rich houses like Begbie's, of London; Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, and others, and by a sort of joint-stock concern like or similar to that pointed out in the letter herewith forwarded.

I may here remark that I know that letter to be genuine, and the copy to be a faithful transcript of the original, which I have seen. I know the person to whom it was addressed, but am obliged to withhold his name. I let the name of the firm writing it stand, but with the understanding that it is not to be made public, as it would compromise friends here and do far more harm than good.

Your obedient servant,

F. H. MORSE,
Consul.

[Sub-inclosure.]

No. 77 CORNHILL, F. O.,
London, November 24, 1862.

——— ———, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: We may state for the guidance of any friends who may be desirous of shipping to America that arrangements have been made for the dispatch of a vessel by us to the Rio Grande about first week of December; that cost of freight and insurance on goods can be paid at the port of delivery. The services of the highly respectable firm of Messrs. Brown, Fleming & Co., at Matamoras, have been secured; also those of Mr. Redgate, Lloyd's agent, an expert in cotton, and who has been resident nearly forty years in Texas and Mexico. That gentleman's services will be of great value to shippers in respect to his local knowledge and influence, as also regards agency of the inland transit and landing and shipping of goods and cotton.

Mr. Harding, of the firm of Messrs. Harding, Pullin & Co., of this city, has been named and consented to act as factor for the receiving of the proceeds in cotton and the equal distribution of same to the shippers according to value of respective shipments, and who will effect the necessary insurance. Further, a Mr. Bisbie, of the Confederate States of America, holds a contract from that Government whereby he is to receive 100 per cent. on invoice cost, payable in cotton at specie value, clear of all charges of freight, &c., for any goods he may deliver into the Confederate States. Said contract has been authenticated by Mr. Mason and others. He is willing to share same—say to the extent of 50 per cent.—with any houses who may feel inclined to ship. Moreover, said parties are at liberty to send out their own

supercargoes, and if the goods can meet with a better market shippers by our vessel may avail themselves of the said contract or not; but in the latter case there will be no certainty of getting cotton back, as the wagon traffic cannot be properly carried out without the aid of Government support in shape of teamsters to attend to cattle, and which the Confederate Government will supply from the army to facilitate the inland transportation of goods and bringing back of cotton for the contract. In the event of peace or cessation of hostilities the Confederate Government, by the contract, binds itself to receive goods that are shipped but not delivered, and for any orders not shipped, but in course of same, at 10 per cent. profit upon invoice cost and charges.

Any further information you may require we shall be happy to give our best efforts to obtain from the respective parties interested.

We remain, dear sir, yours, truly,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 16, 1862.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a dispatch, dated 29th of October last, from M. M. Kimmey, U. S. vice-consul at Monterey, Mexico, giving such information in regard to the magnitude of the trade now carried on between Mexico and Texas as strongly illustrates the importance of occupying the line of the Rio Grande and of cutting off the large supplies which the rebels are receiving from that quarter.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure.]

U. S. CONSULATE AT MONTEREY,
October 29, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

The quarterly returns for this office, ending the first of this present month, will be forwarded to you by C. B. H. Blood, consul for this place, who is now in the United States.

The Government cannot, from not having made an attempt to stop the trade between this country and Texas, be aware of the great amounts of goods sent from here across the Rio Grande. For more than one year a few goods and ammunition have been constantly sent in small quantities from this State to Texas, but within the past three or four months the trade has grown to be of great magnitude, and as it is increasing every day it is difficult to say to what extent it may be carried or what proportions it may assume if the Government does not interfere in the most prompt and energetic manner.

Enormous quantities of cotton, belonging to the Confederate Government and in charge of agents, are constantly arriving here and finds a ready cash market for all that is or can be brought. In return for the cotton goods suitable for the Army are sent back, and from the great amounts it would seem that enough goods go from and through this place to supply the whole rebel army.

An order came here a few days ago for 600,000 blankets suitable for soldiers; they will be sent in a short time if no force is sent on the line of the Rio Grande River to stop them.

Agents are scattered through this country contracting for all the flour and corn that can be had. They have secured in advance, by buying all the wheat, the flour made on this frontier and as far in the interior as San Luis Potosi.

There is no lack of means at the control of the Confederate agents here to buy whatever can be needed. They have still in Texas any quantity of cotton, which, when sent here, is bought up with such eagerness that the price in the last month has advanced from 15 to 35 cents per pound.

Large trains are daily leaving for the different points on the Rio Grande, though most of them go to Eagle Pass, loaded with blankets, shoes, leather, cloth, cotton goods of all kinds, coffee, rice, sugar, powder, saltpeter, sulphur, medicines, and, in fact, almost everything needed to supply the wants of the rebels.

I copy a few lines from an article in a Texas paper, headed "High prices," in which, after speaking of the enormous prices asked for goods there, and asking why this should be, they add:

> Nor does the Yankee blockade, which excludes foreign merchandise from many ports of the Confederacy, explain it, because our supplies are procured from Mexico, to which country, by a special provision of our Congress, the people of Texas are permitted to take their cotton.

More goods go into Texas from Mexico than could possibly go in were the ports on the whole coast of Texas thrown open to them.

At this time agents are here, with over $200,000 at their disposal, buying quartermaster's supplies and a large train of wagons for a new brigade that is being got up by John R. Baylor (formerly U. S. Indian agent) for another invasion of New Mexico and Arizona. The intention of Baylor is not to enter the Territory by El Paso, as General Sibley did, but to go from Austin, where his headquarters now are, to Fort Mason and from there to take the Fort Riley road as far north as the Red River, taking from there a northwest course, until he strikes the Santa Fé road, at which point he will wait to intercept the trains carrying the spring supplies to the New Mexican army. By doing this he expects to starve General Canby into a surrender and take the whole of the country occupied by him. Baylor's command numbers about 3,000 men.

According to the suggestions contained in the letter to this office from the Assistant Secretary of State, dated July 17, I have sent to Matamoras about sixty refugees, whom I learn from the consul at that place have all been sent to New Orleans as recruits in the U. S. Army.

There are at this time scattered about this frontier over 1,000 men ready to join the first U. S. forces sent to the Rio Grande. A few are occasionally leaving for New Orleans to join the army there; but most of them prefer to go back into Texas and revenge themselves for the barbarous acts of the rebels on the Union men there. I have recently been called upon by Capt. Peter Basterdes in regard to raising in Texas, along the line of the Rio Grande, a regiment of soldiers to operate in that State in connection with the forces which may be sent from the North. He thinks that there would be no difficulty in quickly filling up a regiment from the refugees now in Mexico and Union men in Texas. As I understand him he only wishes to have a commission sent to him as colonel and that he will undertake to raise the regiment without expense to the Government. Captain Basterdes

was in the Mexican war as captain of Company B, in the First Louisiana Regiment, under Colonel De Russy (infantry). He has since acted as lieutenant-colonel in the Mexican army.

I gave him no encouragement that his application would be favorably received, but at his urgent request I promised to mention it in my next dispatches.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. M. KIMMEY,
Vice-Consul.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 399. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, December 17, 1862.*

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5. Francis Lieber, L.L. D.; Maj. Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, U. S. Volunteers; Maj. Gen. G. Cadwalader, U. S. Volunteers; Maj. Gen. George L. Hartsuff, U. S. Volunteers, and Brig. Gen. J. H. Martindale, U. S. Volunteers, will constitute a board to propose amendments or changes in the Rules and Articles of War, and a code of regulations for the government of armies in the field, as authorized by the laws and usages of war.

The Board will meet in the city of Washington at such times as the members may agree upon.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION
OF U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS,
Washington, D. C., December 19, 1862.

To Agents and other Employés of the U. S. Military Railroad Department:

Complaints have been made that employés of the U. S. military railroads do not treat officers with respect; that they are uncivil, offensive in their language, and unaccommodating.

While I appreciate the difficult position in which officers of the military railroad department are placed during a period of active operations, their incessant labors night and day, the innumerable sources of difficulty and annoyance from which ordinary railroads are exempt, I wish it to be distinctly understood that no profanity, incivility, or indisposition to accommodate will be permitted; but if complaints are made by officers which, on investigation shall prove to be well founded, the offender will be removed as soon as a properly qualified substitute can be found to perform his duties.

While conscious of no disposition to shield the employés or agents of the military railroads from any censure or punishment that is really merited, justice to them requires me to state that so far examination has shown that complaints against them have been generally without proper foundation, and when demands were not promptly complied with the cause has been inability, arising from want of proper notice, and not indisposition. Officers at posts intrusted with the performance of certain local duties, and anxious, as they generally are, to discharge them efficiently are not always

able or disposed to labor beyond their own particular sphere. They expect demands on railway agents to be promptly complied with, without considering that similar demands at the same time, in addition to the regular train service and routine duties, may come from quartermasters, commissaries, medical directors, surgeons, ordnance officers, the commanding general, the War Department, and last, but most important of all, paymasters. The military railroads have utterly failed to furnish transportation to even one-fifth of their capacity when managed without a strict conformity to schedule and established rules. Punctuality and discipline are even more important to the operation of a railroad than to the movements of an army, and they are vital in both.

If all cars on their arrival at a depot are immediately loaded or unloaded and returned, and trains are run to schedule, a single-track road, in good order and properly equipped, may supply an army of 200,000 men, when, if these conditions are not complied with, the same road would not support 30,000.

Let it be understood that requisitions for cars should always be made with sufficient notice through the quartermaster, and to the superintendent or his representatives, the agents at stations.

In time of action with an enemy it is sometimes necessary to suspend the use of the road for supply trains and hold it for the exclusive use of ammunition. Orders to this effect must come from the chief quartermaster of the army, or the commanding general, to the superintendent. No other orders will be respected by him which will conflict with the regular operation of the road.

Attention is directed to the following orders of Major-General Halleck, addressed to myself:

> No military officers will give any orders to your subordinates except through you, nor will any of them attempt to interfere with the removing of the trains. In case of an attack upon the road you will consult with the commander of the nearest forces. The railroad is entirely under your control; no military officer has any right to interfere with it. Your orders are supreme.

While no officer has any right to interfere with or interrupt the regular business of the road by detaining trains or otherwise, employés will be expected to comply with every reasonable request of officers when not incompatible with prescribed duty, and answer questions with civility. To avoid unnecessary interruption, to answer questions in regard to the time of starting trains, a clock should be conspicuously placed at each station and several notices posted giving the necessary information.

The aides of the commanding general and the train-dispatcher can be admitted to telegraph offices. All others must be excluded. As messages are read by sound no loud conversation can be permitted. Officers and soldiers crowding into telegraph offices have been a source of serious annoyance. In all such cases operators will seek the protection of the provost-marshal and ask for a guard.

H. HAUPT,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Construction and Transportation,
U. S. Military Railroads.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *December 20, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I telegraphed a week ago asking if I could be allowed to enlist men from the convalescents of the hospitals—men who cannot endure the

marching and yet are good soldiers for moderate labor. Great labor might thus be done and the brigade soon got ready. Recruiting is very slow. I also want some one appointed to pay the advance and bounty to my recruits. Who is to do it? I am greatly embarrassed from not being able to meet these difficulties. Please inform me immediately.

A. W. ELLET,
Brigadier-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *December 21, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

It is rumored by telegraph that you are about to resign your position in the Cabinet. If you have formed such a determination I trust you will reconsider it at once. I believe that your duty to your country and the best interests of the nation require you to retain your position, and I earnestly hope you will do so.

O. P. MORTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. A. W. ELLET,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The Secretary of War authorizes you to recruit from convalescents in hospital. General Curtis will muster out such as enlist in your brigade. An officer will be sent immediately to pay bounty, &c.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 212. } *Washington, December 23, 1862.*

I. Hereafter the chiefs of the respective bureaus in the War Department will designate the officers to be assigned as adjutant-general, quartermaster, commissary of subsistence, and inspector-general for each army corps, in accordance with section 10 of the act approved July 17, 1862. These officers will, when once assigned, remain permanently attached to their respective corps without regard to the movements of corps commanders, unless otherwise assigned by the President.

II. The aides-de-camp authorized for corps commanders by the act quoted above will be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the recommendation of the corps commanders. They may accompany the general for whom they were appointed in his change of duties or station; but when he is assigned to a command inferior to an army corps, their appointments as aides-de-camp for a corps commander will be revoked, and they will fall back upon the commission previously held.

III. The assistant adjutants-general of divisions and brigades will hereafter remain permanently attached to the commands to which once assigned, and will not be considered as part of the personal staff of the general on whose recommendation they were appointed.

All assistant adjutants-general of volunteers now off duty, or not on their appropriate duty with some corps, division, or brigade of volunteers, will immediately report their names and address to this office that they may be assigned to duty.

IV. Hereafter all applications by general officers for the appointment either of assistant adjutants-general, or officers of the Quartermaster's or Commissary Departments, will be transmitted through the headquarters of the army to which they are attached, and will not thence be forwarded to this office unless there are no disposable staff officers of the description asked for who can be assigned by the commander of the Army to the general officer making application for them. No general officer will, therefore, be permitted to make such application while detached from, or, if newly appointed, until he shall have joined, the army with which he is to serve.

V. The only members of their staff whom general officers are authorized to take with them in future when detached from or otherwise leaving their commands are their ordinary aides-de-camp—those selected in accordance with the acts of July 22 and 29, 1861, sections 3 and 4, respectively, and of July 17, 1862, section 10.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., December 23, 1862.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis:

Please accept my thanks for your kind telegram. I shall never desert my post. Of this you may be sure.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 24, 1862.

His Excellency RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois, Chicago, Ill.:

SIR: Most of the States undertook the supervision of organizing, equipping, and sending into the field the volunteers and militia which they contributed under the several calls of the President, but all failed to make such returns as would enable this Department to ascertain the number of men and the number and kind of arms and equipments belonging to the respective regiments. Many difficulties having arisen for want of such returns, circulars were sent in October last to the Governors of the several States requesting them, respectively, to make a report giving the following among other information, viz: A list of the different regiments of infantry; a list of the different independent companies of infantry; a list of the different regiments of cavalry; a list of the different battalions of cavalry; a list of the different regiments of artillery, and a list of the different batteries of artillery now in the service of the United States from the several States, and the terms for which they enlisted, respectively; also a list of all that have been in the service of the United States from said States since May, 1861, designating each organization by its proper number or name, and stating whether it is State militia or volunteers and the term for which it enlisted, the number of privates, non-commissioned and commissioned officers of which it was composed, and the

number and kind of arms with which it was furnished, specifying also under which call the several organizations were furnished, viz: First, under the call of April, 1861, for 75,000 men; second, under act of Congress, for 500,000 men; third, under call of July, 1862, for 300,000 men; fourth, under the draft.

Returns in response to the circulars were promptly made by all the States except three, of which your own is one.

This Department is greatly embarrassed for want of this information, and you are therefore respectfully urged to cause the proper officers to make the returns called for without delay.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

(Same to Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and Governor Morgan, of New York.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 25, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. L. ANDREWS,
194 Broadway, New York:

All remaining troops designed for Banks' expedition will rendezvous at Fort Monroe, and report by telegram to these headquarters for orders.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 216. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 26, 1862.

Hereafter, as soon as the muster into service of any force is completed the mustering officers will report the fact to the commanding general of the department in which they are serving. They will, at the same time, transmit a return of the troops, and state when they will be equipped and ready to march.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 417. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 28, 1862.

By direction of the President it is ordered that His Excellency Governor Gamble may, in his discretion, remove from office all officers of the peculiar military force organized by him in Missouri (except the major-general, in regard to whom special provision is already made), and he may accept resignations tendered by such officers, he notifying this Department of each such acceptance, when his action thereon will be confirmed. And his previous action in similar cases is hereby confirmed.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 418. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, December 29, 1862.*

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30. In accordance with instructions from the War Department of April 22, 1862, the organization known as the Birge's Sharpshooters (claimed both as an Illinois and Missouri regiment) will be considered as an Illinois regiment, and the officers will be commissioned by the Governor of that State. This order will not be to the prejudice of any officer now in the organization who holds a commission from the Governor of Missouri.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *December 29, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Four hundred men of the Seventy-first Indiana, guarding trestle-work at Muldraugh's Hill, were yesterday surrounded and taken by Morgan's force and the trestle-work destroyed. It is of the first importance that it be rebuilt at once, and I have telegraphed General Wright at Cincinnati, urging him to gather up all the bridge-builders at Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and other cities for that purpose. The preservation of Rosecrans' army may depend on it. I am informed that the enemy are supplied with artillery to destroy our steam-boats on the Cumberland. Morgan's force is simply mounted infantry. Very few of his men have sabers, and they fight on foot. Their horses are used only for rapid marching. They must be met by the same kind of force. I recommend that a number of regiments of infantry be mounted as soon as it can be done. I should be glad to have authority to mount ten Indiana regiments. I could give them neither sabers nor carbines, but let them keep their rifles and bayonets. Unless this is done speedily this roving, predatory warfare will instantly destroy our communications and wear out our armies. I came here this evening, and find the city full of rumors. The enemy are said to be within twenty-five miles, but whether advancing or not is not known. I recommend that efforts be made at once to send Rosecrans' supplies by the way of the Cumberland and by Green River and Bowling Green. I do not believe he has three weeks' supplies, and with all diligence the railroad cannot be repaired in that time.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

Consolidated abstract from returns of the U. S. Army on or about December 31, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Date of return.
	Officers.	Men.			
Department of the Cumberland *a* (Rosecrans)	3,342	61,621	74,555	119,175	Dec. 31, 1862
Department of the East (Wool)	127	2,548	3,473	4,019	Jan. 31, 1863
Department of the Gulf (Banks)	1,471	29,782	36,508	42,074	Dec. 31, 1862
Middle Department (Schenck)	528	11,656	13,332	15,391	Do.
Department of the Missouri (Curtis)	2,264	43,602	59,162	75,082	Do.
Department of New Mexico (Carleton)	111	2,275	3,011	3,638	Do.
Department of North Carolina (Foster)	821	17,642	21,917	27,385	Do.
Department of the Northwest (Pope)	241	5,286	6,182	8,934	Do.
Department of the Ohio (H. G. Wright)	2,784	57,045	70,183	86,652	Do.
Department of the Pacific (George Wright)	239	4,138	5,721	6,082	Do.
Department (or Army) of the Potomac (Burnside).	7,984	148,787	185,386	267,379	Do.
Department of the South (Brannan)	447	10,428	13,370	14,464	Do.
Department of the Tennessee (Grant)	2,330	44,262	53,540	67,479	Do.
Department of Virginia (Dix)	945	18,759	22,787	25,898	Do.
Defenses of Washington (Heintzelman)	2,153	46,911	66,603	71,865	Do.
District of West Virginia *b* (Cox)	1,061	24,368	28,433	33,074	Do.
Total	26,848	529,110	664,163	868,591	

a Less post forces at Bowling Green, Ky., also reported in the Department of the Ohio. These troops had 111 officers and 1,721 men for duty; 2,170 aggregate present, and 4,227 aggregate present and absent.

b Ewing's brigade (about 2,600 strong) left this district December 28, 1862, en route to the Department of the Tennessee (Grant). It is not borne on any returns for December, 1862.

Principal officials of the War Department and its bureaus from April 1 to December 31, 1862.

[Compiled from official records.]

SECRETARY OF WAR.

Edwin M. Stanton.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

Thomas A. Scott.*
Peter H. Watson.
John Tucker.
Christopher P. Wolcott, June 12, 1862.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Brig. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

Col. Joseph Holt, September 3, 1862.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL (SENIOR).

Col. Randolph B. Marcy.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Brig. Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

Col. Joseph P. Taylor.

SURGEON-GENERAL.

Col. Clement A. Finley, retired April 14, 1862.
Brig. Gen. William A. Hammond.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

Col. Benjamin F. Larned, died September 6, 1862.
Maj. Cary H. Fry (acting July 15 to December 10, 1862).
Col. Timothy P. Andrews, December 11, 1862.

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

Col. Joseph G. Totten.

CHIEF OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

Col. Stephen H. Long.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

Brig. Gen. James W. Ripley.

SIGNAL OFFICER.

Maj. Albert J. Myer.

* The date this official retired from office is not found of record in the War Department.

APPENDIX.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 16, 1862.

M. LA RUE HARRISON, Esq., *Springfield, Mo.:*

SIR: The Secretary of War hereby authorizes you to raise a regiment of cavalry from the loyal men of Arkansas, to be completed by the 20th of July, and to be mustered into service, clothed, mounted, and armed at Springfield, Mo., by the United States Government. The regiment will be mustered into service for three years or the war, and will be organized as prescribed by act of Congress approved July 29, 1861, entitled "An act to increase the present military establishment of the United States," as follows: The regiment will consist of not more than three battalions of not more than two squadrons each, and each squadron will consist of two companies, each company to be organized as follows.* Lieutenant-Colonel Mills, of the Twenty-fourth Missouri Volunteers, commanding at Springfield, Mo., or other officer who may be placed in command at that place, will act as mustering officer, and will make the necessary requisitions for arms, accouterments, horses, subsistence, medical stores, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and all other supplies that may be required for the regiment, on the proper staff officers at St. Louis, Mo., or other more convenient place in the Department of the Mississippi.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 30, 1862.

Col. W. JAMES MORGAN, *Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: The Secretary of War directs you to proceed to the State of Arkansas to raise a regiment of cavalry, of which you are to have the command. The regiment will be mustered into service for three years or the war, and will be organized as prescribed by act of Congress approved July 29, 1861, entitled "An act to increase the present military establishment of the United States," as follows.* You will at once report to Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, commanding in Arkansas, who will make the necessary detail for the muster of this regiment, and requisitions for arms, accouterments, horses, subsistence, medical stores, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and all other supplies that may be required for the regiment, on the proper staff officers in the Department of the Mississippi.†

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1862.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN, *Springfield, Mo.:*

SIR: The Secretary of War hereby gives authority for the raising and organizing of a brigade of volunteer infantry, to serve for three

* Details omitted.

† Authority revoked November 18, 1862.

years or during the war, the regiments of which are to be recruited in the State of Arkansas. In consequence, and until other arrangements can be made, you will please designate a suitable officer, in the service of the United States, to act for the time being as mustering officer, and whose additional duty it will be to organize the said force, as recruited, into companies. Each regiment will be organized as prescribed by act of Congress.* After instructions will be given as to the appointment of the regimental and company officers, who are to be approved by the War Department. The enlisted men will be mustered into service as enrolled, but no officer of any class will be mustered until further instructions from this Department. After such instructions issue, the following rules concerning the said officers will govern.* Supplies of clothing, arms, and equipments will be furnished by the respective departments concerned, on the requisitions of the mustering officer.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 22, 1862.

Hon. JAMES H. LANE, *Kansas:*

SIR: You are hereby notified that you have been appointed by the Secretary of War commissioner for recruiting in the Department of Kansas. You are requested to proceed forthwith to raise and organize one or more brigades of volunteer infantry, to be mustered into the service of the United States for three years or during the war. For this purpose full authority is hereby conferred upon you to establish camps and provide for the maintenance of discipline and the supply of the troops with the munitions of war. On your requisition the commanding general of the department will issue supplies of arms and accouterments, clothing, camp equipage, and subsistence. Transportation for recruits and recruiting officers will be furnished on your requisition or refunded on vouchers in the usual form, accompanied by your order directing the movement. It is recommended that the provisions of General Orders, No. 75, current series, be followed as far as possible in organizing companies, to the end that muster-rolls may be uniform and authentic. This is necessary in order to secure justice to the soldier and prevent confusion in accounts and loss to the Government. In performing these duties you are authorized to visit such places within the Department of Kansas as may be necessary, for which purpose transportation will be furnished you by the commanding general on your requisition, or the cost of the same will be reimbursed by the Secretary of War from the Army contingent fund. You will be expected to report frequently to this Department the progress and prospects of the work, and to make any suggestion that may occur to you from time to time as useful in facilitating its accomplishment. This appointment may be revoked at the pleasure of the Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Details omitted.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Missouri, Springfield, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your indorsement of the 25th ultimo, asking for additional instructions concerning the brigade of Arkansas troops authorized by authority of this Department dated July 14, past. In reply I am directed to inform you that the regimental and company officers will be appointed by the military governor of Arkansas. After appointment and muster their names will be forwarded for the approval of the Secretary of War. The organization for infantry given in General Orders, No. 126, current series, from this office, will take the place of that given in the written authority of July 14, and not more than one regiment will be in process of recruitment at one time. The adjutant, quartermaster, and medical officers may be mustered in at any time during the recruitment of the regiment they are intended for, when, in the opinion of the military governor, the public interests will be promoted thereby. The commanding general of the district will direct his adjutant-general to act as mustering officer for the regiment. Printed instructions for his guidance are inclosed herewith.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, October 20, 1862.*

It is hereby ordered that all persons who may have actually been drafted into the military service of the United States and who may claim exemption on account of alienage, will make application therefor directly to the Department of State or through their respective ministers or consuls.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 20, 1862.

Pursuant to the above order the proper officers are directed to report to the Department of State the cases to which the order refers.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Sent to Governors of loyal States by the Secretary of State.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
October 21, 1862.

GOVERNOR OF OHIO, *Columbus, Ohio:*

Your telegram received.* If aliens apply to be exempt from draft you have authority from the Secretary of War to grant the requests. Also to discharge persons of this class who have been drafted.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

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* See Tod to Stanton, October 20, p. 674.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.

Alternate designation in black-faced type, the official designation, reference, or State to which organization belongs follows in *italics*.

Allen's (W. H.) **Inf.**, *145th N. Y.*
Anderson Cav., *15th Pa.*
Anderson Troop Cav., *Pennsylvania.*
Biddle's (C.) **Inf.**, *121st Pa.*
Birge's (J. W.) **S. S.**, *66th Ill.*
Bowen's (W. D.) **Cav.**, *Missouri.*
Byam's (E. C.) **Inf.**, *24th Iowa.*
Chicago Board of Trade Battery. See *Stokes (J. H.) Art.*
Collis' (C. H. T.) **Inf.**, *114th Pa.*
Elimaker's (P. C.) **Inf.**, *119th Pa.*
Empire Brigade, 2d Inf., *152d N. Y.*
Fort Warren Battln., Inf., *1st Mass. Battln.*
Heenan's (D.) **Inf.**, *116th Pa.*
Hundley's (R. M.) **Inf.**, *128th Ill.*
Indiana Legion, *Indiana (Mil.).*
Jackson's (A.) **Cav.**, *12th Mo. State Militia.*
Meigs Batty., *16th Ind.*
Metropolitan Guard, 2d Inf., *133d N. Y.*
Metropolitan Guard, 3d Inf., *162d N. Y.*
Minnesota, 1st Co. S. S., *2d U. S. Vols.*
O'Connor's Inf., *Iowa.*
Prevost's (C. M.) **Inf.**, *118th Pa.*
Purnell Legion, Inf., *Maryland.*
Roberts' (J.) **Art.**, *3d Pa.*
Stanton Legion, *145th N. Y.*
Stewart's (W.) **Cav.**, *Illinois.*
Stokes (J. H.) **Art.**, *Illinois.*
Temperance Regt., *24th Iowa.*
Thielemann's (C.) **Cav.**, *Illinois.*
Tippin's (A. H.) **Inf.**, *68th Pa.*
Van Valkenburg's (R. B.) **Inf.**, *107th N. Y.*
Weer's (W.) **Inf.**, *4th Kans.*
Wilson's (D. S.) **Cav.**, *6th Iowa.*
Wister's (L.) **Inf.**, *150th Pa.*

INDEX.

Brigades, Divisions, Corps, Armies, and improvised organizations are "Mentioned" under name of commanding officer; State and other organizations under their official designation.

Abadie, Eugene H., 749.
Abandoned Lands.
South, Department of the, 27, 28, 152, 153.
Abandoned or Captured Property.
Regulations, 143, 388.
Abat & Cushman.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Abdul-Aziz (Turkish Sultan), 885.
Absentees.
Muster, August, 1862, 286.
Officers, 39, 112, 286, 287, 294, 346, 347, 935.
Remarks, H. W. Halleck, 878.
Return to duty, 109, 146, 222, 247, 248, 286, 287, 294.
Aby & Catching.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Adams, J. B., 481.
Adams, Robert L., & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Adjutant-General's Department, U. S. A
Organization, etc., 280.
Thomas, L., Adjutant-General, 957.
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.
Correspondence:
Alexander, F. W., 268.
Army Headquarters, 741, 743, 760.
Blunt, J. G., 49.
Bowman, C. S., 411.
Brown, E. B., 958.
Brown, J. G., 232.
Buell, D. C., 336.
Butler, B. F., 39, 149.
Canby, E. R. S., 4.
Connecticut, Governor of, 44, 61, 69, 114, 163.
Delaware, Governor of, 44, 114, 163, 359.
Dix, J. A., 336, 434.
Dodge, R. I., 82, 563, 574, 589.
Furnas, R. W., 2.
Gardiner, J. W. T., 451.
Gillmore, Q. A., 345.
Grant, U. S., 336.
Harrison, M. L. R., 958.
Hendershott, H. B., 863.

Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.—Continued.
Correspondence:
Hill, B. H., 508.
Illinois, Adjutant-General of, 44.
Illinois, Governor of, 44, 61, 69, 163, 434, 665.
Indiana, Adjutant-General of, 881.
Indiana, Gov. of, 44, 46, 61, 69, 83, 114, 163, 410.
Iowa, Governor of, 44, 47, 61, 65, 69, 114, 163.
Judd, H. B., 656.
Kansas, Governor of, 163, 411.
Kentucky, Adjutant-General of, 451.
Kentucky, Governor of, 114, 163.
Ketchum, W. S., 345.
Larned, F. S., 434.
McClellan, G. B., 173, 336.
Maine, Gov. of, 44, 47, 61, 63, 69, 77, 85, 114, 163.
Maryland, Governor of, 114, 163.
Massachusetts, Governor of, 44, 45, 114, 147, 163, 383, 695.
Michigan, Adjutant-General of, 45.
Michigan, Governor of, 44, 61, 69, 101, 114, 163.
Minnesota, Governor of, 44, 61, 69, 114, 163, 249.
Missouri, Governor of, 114, 163, 168.
Mix, S. H., 691.
Morgan, W. J., 958.
Morrison, P., 435.
New Hampshire, Governor of, 44, 47, 61, 69, 114, 163, 168.
New Jersey, Governor of, 44, 45, 61, 64, 69, 114, 163, 245.
New York, Adjutant-General of, 18.
New York, Governor of, 18, 44, 62, 69, 114, 163, 169, 222, 695.
Ohio, Gov. of, 44, 46, 61, 63, 69, 95, 163, 695, 960.
Orleans, L. P. d', 172.
Orleans, R. d', 173.
Peirpoint, F. H., 44, 46, 114, 163, 250, 253, 293.
Pennsylvania, Adjutant-General of, 46.
Pennsylvania, Governor of, 18, 44, 61, 69, 80, 88, 89, 114, 163, 229, 342, 670, 695.
Pope, J., 336, 434.
Q. M. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 49, 589, 649.
Rhode Island, Governor of, 44, 47, 61, 63, 69, 114, 163, 648.
Schofield, J. M., 206, 960.
Seawell, W., 445.
Sherman, W. T., 350.
Smith, R. S., 143.

Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.—Continued.
Correspondence:
Vermont, Governor of, 44, 47, 63, 69, 80, 81, 114, 163, 169.
Wadsworth, J. S., 402.
War Department, U. S., 115, 173, 246, 423, 430, 480, 486, 487, 493, 497, 527, 714, 716, 735, 737–740, 743–746, 760, 761, 764, 785, 861, 864, 866, 946.
Weightman, R. C., 91.
Wisconsin, Governor of, 44, 46, 48, 61, 64, 69, 81, 90, 96, 114, 163, 673.
Wool, J. E., 336, 434.
Wright, H. G., 345, 786.
Young, B., 27.
Official correspondence, 315.
Operations, 1862, 746–748.
Orders, series 1862: **July 28**, 269.
Orders, Circulars, series 1862: **April 3**, 3; **Aug. 22**, 434; **Aug. 24**, 451.
Orders, General, series 1861: **No. 51**, 841.
Orders, General, series 1862: **No. 33**, 2; **No. 36**, 9; **Nos. 37, 38**, 12; **No. 40**, 17; **No. 41**, 19, 841; **Nos. 42, 43**, 22; **No. 45**, 24; **No. 46**, 25; **Nos. 47, 48**, 26; **No. 49**, 28; **No. 51**, 30; **No. 52**, 39; **Nos. 53, 54**, 40; **No. 55**, 67; **No. 56**, 96; **No. 58**, 106; **No. 59**, 108; **No. 60**, 109; **No. 61**, 112; **No. 64**, 143; **No. 65**, 145; **No. 68**, 162; **No. 69**, 164; **No. 70**, 169; **No. 74**, 206; **No. 75**, 210; **No. 77**, 214; **No. 78**, 221; **No. 79**, 223; **No. 80**, 227; **No. 82**, 234; **No. 83**, 241; **No. 85**, 246; **No. 86**, 247; **No. 88**, 250; **No. 91**, 270, 649; **No. 92**, 286, 936; **No. 94**, 291; **No. 95**, 294; **No. 97**, 315; **No. 99**, 333, 359; **No. 100**, 346; **No. 102**, 348; **No. 104**, 348, 370, 521; **No. 105**, 380; **No. 107**, 388; **Nos. 108, 109**, 397; **No. 111**, 401; **No. 113**, 414; **No. 114**, 423; **No. 119**, 482; **No. 121**, 482, 668; **No. 124**, 509; **No. 126**, 518; **No. 130**, 544; **No. 132**, 550; **No. 139**, 583, 584, 890; **No. 140**, 586, 937; **No. 141**, 587; **No. 145**, 593; **No. 146**, 622; **No. 148**, 625; **No. 149**, 643; **No. 150**, 644; **No. 151**, 649; **No. 152**, 651; **No. 154**, 654; **No. 160**, 655, 671; **No. 162**, 676; **No. 166**, 679; **No. 167**, 685; **No. 169**, 687; **Nos. 177, 179**, 705; **No. 190**, 843; **No. 192**, 844; **No. 193**, 861; **No. 194**, 864; **No. 198**, 934; **No. 200**, 935; **No. 201**, 942; **No. 212**, 953; **No. 216**, 955.
Orders, Special, series 1862: **No. 80**, 16; **No. 84**, 21; **No. 334**, 745; **No. 388**, 945; **No. 397**, 947; **No. 399**, 951; **No. 417**, 955; **No. 418**, 956.
Statements of volunteers in service:
June 30, 1862, 183, 184.
Aug. 6, 1862, 314.
Admiral P. Tordenskiold, Bark, 885.
Agnew, C. R.
Correspondence. See *Sanitary Commission, U.S.*
Agriculture, Department of.
Organization, etc., 889, 890.
Ainslie, Mr., 415.
Alabama, C. S. S., 525.
Alabama.
Direct tax, 185, 186.
Orgn., equip., etc., of U. S. Vols., 233, 235.
Seizure, etc., of private property, 397.
Statements, volunteers in U. S. service, 1862, 860.
Alexander, Mr., 770.
Alexander, Barton S., 763.
Alexander, F. W.
Authority to raise troops, 268.
Correspondence, Adjt. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 268.
Alfred Robb, U. S. Gun-boat, 833.
Aliens. See *Foreigners.*
Allen, Robert, 484, 803, 835.
Allen, T. H. & J. M., & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Allen, Thomas S., 395.
Allen, W. H., 98.
Allen, W. L., 729, 730.
Allen, William H., 98, 593.
Alley, John B.
Correspondence:
Massachusetts, Adjutant-General of, 42.
War Department, U. S., 85.
Mentioned, 64.
Altoona, Pa.
Meeting of Governors, Sept. 24, 1862, 543, 544, 580, 582–584.
Ames, Edward R., 375.
Ames, James T., 493.
Anderson, John B., 795.
Anderson, Larz, 285, 523.
Anderson, Robert, 464.
Anderson Cavalry (15th Pa.).
Organization as a regiment, 232, 235, 241, 669, 677.
Andrew, John A.
Correspondence. See *Massachusetts, Gov. of.*
Mentioned, 14, 42, 85, 115, 187, 198, 341, 595, 642, 643, 705, 712, 866.
Andrews, George L.
Correspondence, Army Headquarters, 955.
Mentioned, 935.
Andrews, John W., 320.
Andrews, Timothy P.
Mentioned, 957.
Paymaster-General, U. S. A., 957.
Annapolis, Md.
Camp of instruction, etc., 108.
Invalid and wounded officers, 112.
Antietam, Md.
Battle, Sept. 16–17, 1862, 873.
Archimedes, 704, 737.
Arkansas.
Direct tax, 185, 186.
Operations in, April 10–Nov. 20, 1862, 876.
Orgn., equip., etc., of U. S. Vols., 70, 71, 429, 958–960.
Phelps, J. S., Military Governor, 233.
Seizure, etc., of private property, 397.
Statements, vols. in U. S. service, 1862, 859, 860.
Armories, U. S.
Exemption from draft of employés, 334.
Precautions against fire, 566.
Arms, Ammunition, etc. See *Munitions of War.*
Army Corps, 1st (Virginia).
Organization, etc., of additional troops, 235.
Army Headquarters.
Correspondence:
Adjt. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 741, 743, 760.
Andrews, G. L., 955.

Army Headquarters—Continued.
Correspondence:
Banks, N. P., 712, 736, 741, 742, 784–786, 862, 863, 912, 913, 933–935.
Boyle, J. T., 390.
Buell, D. C., 453.
Butler, B. F., 534, 664, 674.
Curtis, S. R., 453.
Ellet, A. W., 440, 761, 952, 953.
Gillmore, Q. A., 406.
Grant, U. S., 350, 453, 487, 496.
Harris, I., 686.
Haupt, H., 548, 952.
Illinois, Adjt. Gen. of, 678, 682, 742, 746.
Illinois, Governor of, 692, 742.
Indiana, Governor of, 292, 706.
Iowa, Adjt. Gen. of, 287–289, 291.
Judah, H. M., 371, 441.
Kentucky, Governor of, 505, 509.
Ketchum, W. S., 356, 367, 368, 379, 380, 386, 407.
Lieber, F., 301.
Lincoln, Abraham, 624.
McClellan, G. B., 705.
Michigan, Governor of, 880.
Minnesota, Governor of, 446, 645, 665.
Missouri, Governor of, 392, 432, 579, 591, 646, 658, 703, 735.
New York, Governor of, 392, 540, 576, 663.
New York City, Mayor of, 562, 576.
Ohio, Governor of, 288, 691, 694, 704.
Pennsylvania, Governor of, 669, 677.
Phelps, J. S., 429.
Rhode Island, Governor of, 460.
Sanitary Commission, U. S., 564.
Scott, T. A., 310, 576.
Sherman, W. T., 382, 402, 454.
Smith, A. J., 370.
Terry, H. D., 474.
Tyler, D., 403, 454.
War Dept., U. S., 312, 373, 551, 625, 664, 869.
Wisconsin, Governor of, 461.
Wool, J. E., 370, 394, 407, 422.
Wright, H. G., 384, 398.
Orders, Circulars, series 1862: **Sept. 29**, 594.
Orders, Memorandums, series 1862: **Oct. 8**, 653.
Army of the United States.
Appropriations for support, 214–217.
Articles of War, 951.
Corps organization authorized, 281.
Halleck, H. W., assigned to command, 217.
Instructions for government in the field, 951.
Men for old regiments, Aug. 15–Nov. 21, 1862, 861.
Muster of, Aug. 18, 1862, 286.
New regiments sent to the field, 1862, 565.
Observance of Sabbath day, 783.
Operations, July 23–Nov. 25, 1862, 869–878.
Organization, strength, etc.:
June 30, 1862, 185.
Dec. 31, 1862, 957.
Statements of volunteer force in service, 1862, 183, 184, 314, 859, 860.
Strength, as compiled Nov. 24, 1862, 868.
System of infantry tactics, 346.
See also *Orgn., Equip., etc., of Army.*
Army Transportation. See *Transportation, etc.*
Arnold, Isaac N.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 253.
Arsenals, U. S.
Exemption from draft of employés, 334
Precautions against fire, 566.
Articles of War.
Amendments or changes, 951.
Artificers, etc.
Public arsenals or armories exempt from draft, etc., 334.
Aspinwall, William H.
Contribution to United States, 228.
Mentioned, 228.
Assessments, etc.
Confederates and sympathizers, 720–732.
Virginia (Milroy's orders), 943, 944.
Atlantic, Steamer (Transport), 52.
Attorney-General, U. S.
Enforcement of provisions of act of July 17, 1862, 765, 766.
Opinions, appointment, removal, etc., of volunteer officers, 149–152, 163, 164, 169, 170.
Attorney-General's Office, U. S.
Correspondence:
Lincoln, Abraham, 882.
War Department, U. S., 149, 163, 169.
Atwood, George M., 713.
Austrian Consuls. See *Consuls.*
Avendano Brothers, 533, 536, 537, 556, 559, 688, 689
Babbitt, Edwin B., 835.
Babcock, Orville E., 763.
Bach, John M., 729.
Bache, Hartman, 764.
Bailey, Gardner, 937.
Bailhache, William H., 803, 836.
Baker, Lafayette C.
Appointed special provost-marshal, 539.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 539.
Mentioned, 937, 938.
Baker, Nathaniel B.
Correspondence. See *Iowa. Adjt. Gen. of.*
Baltimore, Md.
Jurisdiction of J. A. Dix, 9.
Union Relief Association, 683, 684.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
Military protection, 75.
Settlement of transportation accounts, 841–843.
Baltimore (Md.) Union Relief Association.
Correspondence, Abraham Lincoln, 683.
Bamberg, Ship, 220, 221.
Bands, Military.
Composition, pay, etc., of brigade, 278, 336.
Muster out of regimental, 278, 336.
Bankhead, James.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Bank of Louisiana.
Moneys deposited by clerk of U. S. circuit court, 162.
Banks, Nathaniel P.
Correspondence:
Army Headquarters, 712, 736, 741, 742, 784–786, 862, 863, 912, 913, 933–935.
Lincoln, Abraham, 862, 865.
War Dept., U. S., 705, 713, 715, 783, 865, 880.
Expeditionary force, 691, 692, 694, 703, 705–707, 712, 713, 715, 733, 734, 736, 737, 741, 742, 765, 784–786, 862, 863, 865, 879, 880, 883, 912, 913, 933–935, 955.

Banks, Nathaniel P.—Continued.
Mentioned, 70, 72, 73, 77, 85, 88, 164, 363, 391, 392, 691, 694, 703, 706, 707, 733, 756, 763, 765, 782, 870, 871, 879-881, 883, 933, 934, 955, 957.
Baring Bros. & Co., 118, 119, 140.
Barker, Jacob, 166.
Barnard, John G., 762, 763.
Barney, William C.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 178.
Barnum, Henry A., 593.
Barriere Brothers, 710-712.
Bartley, Johnson & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Barton, William B., 877.
Basterdes, Peter, 950.
Batchelder, N. Walter, 391.
Bates, Edward.
Correspondence. See *Atty. Gen.'s Office, U. S.*
Mentioned, 163, 765, 792.
Bates, Joshua H., 285.
Baton Rouge, La.
Engagement, Aug. 5, 1862, 877.
Battle-Ground Cemeteries.
Establishment, etc., 2.
Battle, Noble & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Baylor, John R., 950.
Beardslee, G. W., 759.
Beaufort, N. C.
Port of, opened to trade, 31, 32.
Beauregard, G. T., 116, 126, 128, 158, 723, 730.
Beebe, H., 729, 730.
Beggs, James, 729, 730.
Belger, James, 835.
Belgian Consuls. See *Consuls.*
Belknap, S. E.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Bell, William M., 221.
Bell & Bouligny.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Bellocq, Noblom & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Bellows, Henry W.
Correspondence. See *Sanitary Commission, U. S.*
Belly, Mortimer.
Correspondence, J. B. D. De Bow, 770.
Mentioned, 768, 772-774.
Benachi, N. M.
Correspondence, B. F. Butler, 121, 122, 154, 157, 159, 160.
Mentioned, 157, 179.
Benedict, Lewis, 580, 663.
Benham, Henry W.
Correspondence:
Chatfield, J. L., 31.
De La Croix, J., 29.
Hunter, D., 31.
Benham, Henry W.—Continued.
Correspondence:
Rosa, R., 31.
Stevens, I. I., 31.
Williams, R., 31.
Wright, H. G., 31.
Mentioned, 31, 52.
Benit, Jules, 729, 730.
Benjamin, Judah P., 39, 690, 725.
Benner, Henry L., 748.
Benton, U. S. Gun-boat, 832.
Benton, Jessie, Tug, 833.
Berdan, Hiram, 20.
Berret, Mr., 578.
Berret, James G., 578.
Berry, Nathaniel S.
Correspondence. See *New Hampshire, Gov. of.*
Mentioned, 187, 326, 341, 705, 712.
Biggs, Herman, 836.
Bingham, Judson D., 835.
Bisbie, D. T., 948.
Blackstone, William, 156.
Blaine, James G., 362, 363.
Blair, Austin.
Correspondence. See *Michigan, Governor of.*
Mentioned, 45, 187, 205, 378, 412, 420.
Blair, Frank P., jr., 228.
Blair, Montgomery, 313.
Blake, Charles F., 937.
Blasco de Garay, H. C. M. Steamer, 529, 530, 692, 717, 719, 720, 768-770.
Blatchford, Richard M., 74.
Bliss, Zenas R., 270.
Blockade.
Proclamations of Abraham Lincoln, 31, 32.
Remarks, Abraham Lincoln, 884, 885.
Blodgett, Gardner S., 836.
Blood, C. B. H., 949.
Blunt, James G.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 49.
Kansas, Governor of, 84.
Moonlight, T., 84.
War Department, U. S., 83, 163, 464.
Mentioned, 185, 294.
Boards of Examination.
Medical officers, 224, 225.
Medical store-keepers, 67.
Boards of Officers.
Code of regulations for government of armies in the field, 951.
Examination, 67, 224, 225.
Rules and Articles of War, 951.
See also *Commissioners.*
Bogart, Wilhelmus, 729.
Bonaparte, Charles L. N. See *Napoleon III.*
Bonaparte, Jerome, 304.
Bonaparte, Napoleon. See *Napoleon I.*
Bonds.
Medical purveyors and store-keepers, 282, 550.
Bonford, P. E., 729.
Bonzano, M. F., 174.
Bounty.
Advance to volunteers, 182, 186, 187, 189, 206, 207, 216, 219, 380-382, 397, 451, 550, 651, 653, 656, 670, 693, 694, 704, 707, 708, 934.
Appropriation for payment, 223, 224.

Bounty—Continued.
Officers and men Western Dept., 40, 228, 282.
State and private, 253, 266, 269.
Volunteers, nine and twelve months, 280.
Volunteers enlisting in Regular Army, 676.
Bowditch, Henry I.
Correspondence, Q. M. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 697.
Bowman, Charles S.
Correspondence, Adjt. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 411.
Detailed to act as mustering officer, 2.
Mentioned, 2, 66.
Bowman, Henry, 401.
Boyd, Augustus, 835.
Boyle, Jeremiah T.
Correspondence:
Army Headquarters, 390.
War Department, U. S., 431, 445.
Mentioned, 283, 411, 417, 464.
Bradford, Augustus W.
Correspondence. See *Maryland, Governor of.*
Mentioned, 187, 268, 507, 509.
Bradley, Joseph H.
Correspondence, G. C. Thomas, 91.
Mentioned, 90, 91.
Bradley, Wilson & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Bragg, General, U. S. Gun-boat, 832.
Bragg, Braxton, 874, 901.
Brander, Chambliss & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Brannan, John M., 877, 957.
Brazilian Consuls. See *Consuls.*
Breckinridge, John C., 877.
Bremen Consuls. See *Consuls.*
Breslin, Patrick H., 355.
Brickell, D. W., 638, 729.
Bridesburg (Pa.) Gun Factory.
Exemption of employés from draft, etc., 331, 346.
Brigade Bands. See *Bands.*
British Consuls. See *Consuls.*
Broad, Samuel B., 54.
Broadwell & Haynes.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Brooks, Horace, 10, 676, 677.
Brooks, James.
Correspondence, Q. M. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 835.
Mentioned, 24.
Brown, E. B.
Correspondence, Adjt. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 958.
Brown, Harvey.
Assignments, 108.
Mentioned, 10, 108, 540.
Brown, John G.
Correspondence, Adjt. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 232.
Mentioned, 245, 246.
Brown, L. C., 643, 648.
Brown, Philip P., jr., 593.
Brown, W. H., Transport, 833.
Brown, Fleming & Co., 948.
Bruch, Samuel.
Correspondence, T. T. Eckert, 766.
Brunswick Consuls. See *Consuls.*
Buckingham, Catharinus P.
Assignments, 40.
Cleveland (Ohio) conference, 198–200, 203, 205.
Correspondence:
Dennison, W., 104.
War Department, U. S., 188, 199, 205, 283, 696.
See also *War Department, U. S.*
Mentioned, 40, 200, 205, 209, 246, 257, 270, 327, 330, 409, 549, 673, 879, 908.
Buckingham, William A.
Correspondence. See *Connecticut, Governor of.*
Mentioned, 187, 435, 542, 705, 712, 866.
Buckner, Richard A.
Correspondence, Abraham Lincoln, 252.
Mentioned, 285.
Buell, Clarence, 593.
Buell, Don Carlos.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 336.
Army Headquarters, 453.
War Department, U. S., 232, 233, 235.
Mentioned, 241, 289, 655, 677, 874, 875, 899–901.
Buisson, B., 729.
Bull, James H., 937.
Bull Run, Va.
Battle, Aug. 30, 1862, 871.
Buno Corrinna, Brig, 637.
Burbank, Sidney, 241, 365, 379.
Burbridge, J. W., Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Burguero, José Ramon, 555, 558–560.
Burials.
Battle-ground cemeteries, 2.
Burke, James C., 580.
Burnett, Alexander S.
Correspondence. See *New Albany, Mayor of.*
Mentioned, 13.
Burnside, Ambrose E.
Assignments, 873, 874.
Mentioned, 42, 185, 419, 756, 763, 796, 869–871, 873, 900, 957.
Burris, John T., 49, 83.
Burroughs, George, 763.
Burrowes, J. J., 124–126, 128.
Burt, William L., 642.
Burton, William.
Correspondence. See *Delaware, Governor of.*
Mentioned, 21, 205.
Butler, Benjamin F.
Action toward Mexican Consulate, New Orleans, La., 143–145, 172.
Administration of, indorsed by Chase, 173, 174.
Authorized to organize 5,000 men, 149, 170.
Cases submitted to R. Johnson for advice, etc., 230, 231, 242–245, 249, 257–265, 284.
Complications with foreign consuls, 109, 115–142, 153–162, 178, 179, 183, 209, 210, 213, 226, 229, 230, 240, 263, 264, 266, 267, 423–429, 434, 435, 471, 488–491, 497–505, 511, 512, 515, 528–537, 540, 545, 551–561, 566–569, 580–582, 622, 623, 625–640, 664, 674, 687–690, 692, 710–712, 716–732, 735, 739, 766–779, 862.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 39, 149.

Butler, Benjamin F.—Continued.
Correspondence:
Army Headquarters, 534, 664, 674.
Benachi, N. M., 121, 122, 154, 157, 159, 160.
Callejon, J., 121, 122, 154, 157, 427, 428, 554, 632–634, 636.
Commanding Officer Forts Jackson and Saint Philip, La., 632.
Coppell, G., 121, 122, 124, 126–129, 154, 159, 160, 209.
Conturie, A., 119, 122–124.
Da Silva, A. J., 121, 122.
Denegre, J. D., 166, 167.
Deynoodt, J., 121, 122, 154, 157.
Eimer, J. H., 121, 122.
Forstall, E. J., 117.
Frellsen, H., 121, 122.
Freudenthal, F. W., 121, 122.
Herrera, J. M. D. de, 632–634, 637.
Iken, R., 121, 122.
Johnson, R., 213, 226, 229, 230, 239, 240, 242, 243, 249, 257, 263, 264, 284.
Klumpp, H., 121, 122.
Kock, C., 121, 122.
Kruttschnitt, J., 121, 122, 580, 581.
Lanata, J., 154, 157.
Lapeyre, J. M., 129, 130.
McCormick, C., 638.
McLaurin, A., 220.
Mejan, E., 121, 122, 154, 157, 159, 160, 183, 424, 425, 710, 711, 739, 778, 779.
Mercer, W. N., 129, 130.
Murphy, R., 121, 122.
Piaget, A., 121, 122, 154, 157.
Pressprich, O., 121, 122.
State Department, U. S., 143, 219, 571, 780.
Teryaghi, B., 121, 122, 154, 157.
Treasury Department, U. S., 162, 165, 173.
Valls, A. F., 121, 122.
War Department, U. S., 116, 140, 153, 163, 170, 200, 496, 497, 534, 535, 545, 566, 569, 625, 677, 687, 692, 710, 716, 719, 720, 735, 766, 781, 947.
Mentioned, 115, 119, 120, 131–139, 141, 142, 154, 165, 166, 172, 178, 179, 185, 220, 233, 244, 263, 264, 266, 267, 382, 415, 423, 424, 426, 428, 437, 438, 489–491, 498–505, 511, 515, 528–531, 533, 534, 536, 551–553, 556–561, 566–568, 623, 631, 632, 638, 639, 678, 716, 719, 720, 735, 772–776, 778, 779, 796, 808, 862, 877, 900, 947.

Butler, Joseph C.
Correspondence. See *Cincinnati Board of Trade.*
Mentioned, 1, 3, 4, 14, 15.

Butler, William.
Correspondence. See *Illinois, Treasurer of.*

Buyac, M. J., 729.

Byam, E. C., 325.

Bynkershoeck, Cornelis van, 306.

Cabeyas, Edwardo, 717, 718.

Cadwalader, George, 951.

Cairo, U. S. Gun-boat, 832.

California.
Orgn., equip., etc., of vols., 1, 680.
Statements, volunteers in service, 1862, 184, 314, 859, 860.

California, Governor of.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 680.

Callejon, Juan.
Correspondence:
Butler, B. F., 121, 122, 154, 157, 427, 428, 554, 632–634, 636.
Martin, F. de F., 427, 428.
Mentioned, 424, 426, 428, 489, 529, 530, 534, 551–555, 557, 559, 626, 629, 630, 635, 638, 688, 717, 718.

Callender, Franklin D., 496.

Calls for Troops.
July 2, 1862, for 300,000 men, 179–183, 186–188, 196, 198–201.
Aug. 4, 1862, 300,000 militia, 291, 292.
Special, May and June, 1862, 41, 44, 61–63, 68, 70, 86, 88, 98, 99, 149, 163, 170.

Cameron, Daniel, 171, 175.

Cameron, Simon.
Censure by Congress, 73–75.
Mentioned, 74, 197, 198.

Campbell, Duncan.
Correspondence. See *New York, Adjt. Gen. of.*

Campbell, G. W., 729.

Campbell, William B., 423.

Campbell & Strong.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.

Canby, Edward R. S.
Correspondence, Adjt. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 4.
Mentioned, 185, 740, 741, 743, 901, 950.

Capital Punishment.
Execution of death sentences, 280.

Cardenas, Steamer, 529, 530, 551–561, 569, 626, 628–630, 632–636, 639, 689, 776.

Carleton, James H., 901, 957.

Carondelet, U. S. Gun-boat, 832.

Carow, J., 221.

Carrington, Henry B., 410, 941.

Carroll, Hoy & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.

Casey, Silas.
Mentioned, 346.
System of infantry tactics, 346.

Cashman, James, 53.

Cass, George W.
Correspondence:
Sanford, E. S., 310.
War Department, U. S., 310, 336.

Cassard, Jules, 729.

Caston's Plantation, S. C.
Engagement, Oct. 22, 1862, 877.

Casualties.
Returns to be promptly transmitted, 687.

Cavanagh & Miller, 220.

Cavaroe, Charles, 729.

Cayya, M., 717, 719.

Cedar Mountain, Va.
Battle, Aug. 9, 1862, 870.

Cemeteries.
Battle-ground, 2.
National, 279.

Certificates of Disability.
Instructions, etc., 40, 145, 162.

Chamberlin, W. P., 937.

Champion, No. 3, Steamer, 3, 4, 9.
Champlin, J. W., & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Chandler, Charles L., 392.
Chapin, Edward P., 522.
Chaplains.
Appointment, etc., 67, 278, 519, 651.
Hospital, 67, 222.
Leaves of absence, 651.
Muster into service, 519.
Post, 651.
Chaplin, Marion, 60.
Charleston and Savannah Railroad.
Expedition against, Oct. 22–23, 1862, 877.
Charleston (S.C.) Mercury, 176.
Chase, Salmon P.
Correspondence. See *Treasury Dept., U. S.*
Indorses Butler's administration, 173, 174.
Mentioned, 5, 31, 51, 55, 74, 165, 228, 230, 482, 748, 887.
Remarks, Hunter's proclamation, 174.
Views on slavery, 174.
Chase, Camp, Ohio.
Additional troops for guard duty, 648.
Appointment of surgeon, 643, 647, 648.
Invalid and wounded officers, 112.
Organization of prison guard, 95.
Chatfield, John L.
Correspondence, H. W. Benham, 31.
Chicago (Ill.) Board of Trade.
Battery raised by, accepted, 253.
Chicago (Ill.) Times, 176, 316.
Chiefs of Police.
Arrest and return to duty of absentees, 286, 287, 294.
Charged with arrest of persons discouraging enlistments, 321.
Enforcement of orders for draft, 525, 526.
Persons evading military duty, 322, 348, 349, 370.
Cincinnati, U. S. Gun-boat, 832.
Cincinnati (Ohio) Board of Trade.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 1, 3, 4, 15.
Resolutions, purchase of vessels, 3.
Cincinnati (Ohio) Enquirer, 176.
Citizens.
Women and children sent through lines, 784.
Claassen, Peter J., 580, 593, 595.
Claiborne, W. C. C., 729.
Clapp, Channing, 734.
Clara Dolson, Steamboat, 833.
Clarke, H. C.
Correspondence. See *Benjamin F. Butler.*
Mentioned, 778.
Clary, Robert E., 835.
Clemence, William H., 778.
Clement, William H., 323.
Clergymen. See *Ministers of the Gospel.*
Cleveland, Ohio.
Conference of Governors, 198–200, 203, 205.
Close, James M.
Authority to raise troops, 293.
Mentioned, 293.
Clothing and Equipage.
Accounts of soldiers, 247, 315.
Drafted men, 483, 882.
Extra clothing for certain soldiers, 246.
Clothing and Equipage– Continued.
Measures to provide supplies, 371–373, 389, 397, 398, 662, 663, 732, 733.
Remarks, M. C. Meigs, 802–805.
Statements of purchases and issues, 810–814.
Supplies available July 28, 1862, 371–373.
Troops under special May and June, 1862, calls, 49, 50.
Unlawfully disposed of by soldiers, 679, 680.
Cobb, Amasa, 369.
Coke, Edward, 263.
Colby, Anthony.
Correspondence. See *N. H., Adjt. Gen. of.*
Collins, Joseph B., 765.
Colorado Territory.
Orgn., equip., etc., of vols., 680.
Statements, volunteers in service, 1862, 184, 314, 859, 860.
Colorado Territory, Governor of.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 680.
Colt Firearms Manufacturing Company.
Exemptions of employés from draft, etc., 348.
Commanding Officers.
Cavalry inspection, 844.
Post commanders, 9–11, 30.
Commissioners.
Absentee officers and enlisted men, 286, 294.
Pay, etc., officers and men Western Dept., 282.
See also *Boards of Officers.*
Commissioners, Draft of 1862.
Appointment, duties, etc., 333–335, 482, 483, 667, 942.
Commissions.
Claims for ordnance, etc., 188–195.
Commutation Money.
Non-combatants, 587–590, 650, 662, 693, 704.
Comstock, Cyrus B., 763.
Conestoga, U. S. Gun-boat, 832.
Confiscation of Property.
Enforcement of provisions of act of July 17, 1862, 765, 766.
Used for insurrectionary purposes, 275–277.
Warning to persons in rebellion, 274.
Congress, U. S.
Abolition of slavery by States, 43.
Adjutant-General's Department, 280.
Aides-de-camp, 279.
Aliens enlisting in U. S. service, 280.
Allowance, use and risk of horses, 278.
Arms imported by States, 1.
Army corps authorized, 281.
Assignments of officers to command, 12.
Bands, military, 278.
Bounty appropriation, 223, 224.
Cavalry reorganization, 281.
Censure of S. Cameron, 73–75.
Chaplains, 67, 278, 519.
Confinement of military prisoners, 274.
Confiscation of property, 275–277.
Contracts, 106, 107, 273, 279, 283.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 5, 19, 32, 106, 147, 196.
Disbursing officers' accounts, 277.
Discharge of enlisted men, 40.
Engineer volunteers, 279, 280.
Exemption of members and officers from draft, etc., 334.
Extra clothing for certain soldiers, 246.

Congress, U. S.—Continued.
Field officers court, 281.
Grade of line officers, Navy, 273.
Judge-Advocate-General, 280.
Judge-Advocates, 281.
Medals of Honor, 270.
Medical Department of the Army, 22, 23.
Medical officers, volunteer service, 224.
Medical purveyors and store-keepers, 67, 282.
Members procuring contracts, office or place, 273.
Messages of the President, 73–75, 883–897.
Military Governors of North Carolina and Tennessee, 106.
Militia, enrollment and draft, 280.
Missouri troops, expenses of arming, etc., 282.
National cemeteries, 279.
Negroes, 276, 281.
Oaths of office, 227.
Officers, Army, 277–279, 281.
Officers, Marine Corps, 279.
Officers, Navy, 279.
Pay, etc., 40.
Payments to volunteer officers, 169.
Penitentiary, District of Columbia, 274.
Pensions, 270–273.
Premiums and advance pay to vols., 206, 207.
Ram fleet, Western rivers, 227.
Relative rank Army and Navy officers, 274.
Retirement of officers, 279.
Support of the Army, 214–217.
Treason and rebellion, 275–277.
Volunteers, nine and twelve months, 280.
Western Department, 40, 228, 282.

Connecticut, Steamer, 628, 632.

Connecticut.
Enrollment and draft of 1862, 440, 451, 462, 471, 546.
Krupp gun, 82.
Men for old regiments, Aug. 15–Nov. 21, 1862, 861.
Men required to fill old regiments, Aug. 13, 1862, 402.
New regiments of volunteers, 208, 408, 409.
Orgn., equip., etc., of vols., 44, 61, 69, 75, 98, 99, 115, 163, 201, 208, 211, 221, 229, 250, 251, 265, 374, 399, 403, 409, 435, 446, 454, 461, 472, 512, 545, 546, 569, 570, 680, 691, 692, 705, 712, 713.
Quotas and credits, 188, 291, 337, 462, 542.
Regiments sent to the field, 1862, 565.
Results of recruiting and draft, 1862, 865, 866.
Return, under War Dept. Circular of April 14, 1862, of troops, 16, 20.
Statements, volunteers in service, 1862, 183, 184, 314, 859, 860.
Substitutes, 593, 594, 623.

Connecticut, Adjutant-General of.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 866.

Connecticut, Governor of.
Correspondence:
Adjt. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 44, 61, 69, 114, 163.
Lincoln, Abraham, 180, 181, 187, 201, 213, 265, 542.
War Department, U. S., 20, 75, 82, 99, 171, 208, 211, 218, 221, 250, 251, 337, 374, 402, 409, 440, 446, 451, 461, 462, 471, 472, 512, 545, 546, 569, 570, 593, 594, 623, 680, 692, 865.

Connecticut Troops.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **2d,** 454, 545.

Connecticut Troops—Continued.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **13th,** 627; **14th, 15th, 16th, 17th,** 403, 435, 454; **18th,** 403, 409, 435; **19th,* 20th, 21st,** 454, 545.

Connelly, Geo., & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.

Consuls, Austrian.
New Orleans, La. See *Jacob H. Eimer.*

Consuls, Belgian.
New Orleans, La. See *Joseph Degnoodt.*

Consuls, Brazilian.
New Orleans, La. See *Andre F. Valls.*

Consuls, Bremen.
New Orleans, La. See *R. Iken.*

Consuls, British.
New Orleans, La. See *George Coppell.*

Consuls, Brunswick.
New Orleans, La. See *Fred. W. Freudenthal.*

Consuls, Danish.
New Orleans, La. See *Henry Frellsen.*

Consuls, French.
Mobile, Ala. See *Nicolas Gaspard Portz.*
New Orleans, La. See *E. Mejan.*
Richmond, Va. See *Alfred Paul.*

Consuls, Grecian.
New Orleans, La. See *N. M. Benachi.*

Consuls, Hamburg.
New Orleans, La. See *Charles Koch.*

Consuls, Italian.
New Orleans, La. See *Joseph Lanata* and *B. Teryaghi.*

Consuls, Mexican.
Action of Butler toward, 143–145, 172.

Consuls, Nassau.
New Orleans, La. See *Fred. W. Freudenthal.*

Consuls, Netherlands.
New Orleans, La. See *Amedee Couturie.*

Consuls, Portuguese.
New Orleans, La. See *Antonio J. Da Silva.*

Consuls, Prussian.
New Orleans, La.† See *J. Kruttschnitt.*

Consuls, Russian.
New Orleans, La. See *Otto Pressprich.*

Consuls, Spanish.
New Orleans, La. See *Juan Callejon.*

Consuls, Sweden and Norway.
New Orleans, La. See *Rd. Murphy.*

Consuls, Swiss.
New Orleans, La. See *Alexander Piaget.*

Consuls, United States.
London, England. See *Freeman H. Morse.*
Manchester, England. See *Henry W. Lord.*
Matamoras, Mexico. See *Leonard Pierce, jr.*
Monterey, Mexico. See *C. B. H. Blood* and *M. M. Kimmey.*
Rome, Italy. See *W. J. Stillman.*

Consuls, Wurtemburg.
New Orleans, La. See *H. Klumpp.*

Consuls General, United States.
Havana, Cuba. See *Robert Shufeldt.*

Contracts.
Acts of Congress:
June 2, 1862, 106, 107.
July 17, 1862, 283.

*Afterward called 2d Heavy Artillery.

†Augustus Reichard was the accredited consul.

Contracts—Continued.
Fraud or neglect of contractors, 279.
Members of Congress or other officials, 273.
Order of War Department, U. S., 164, 165.
Reports to Congress, 279.
Contract Surgeons.
Employment, compensation, etc., 145.
Conway, Robert, 729.
Cook, John, 338.
Cooke, Erastus, 713.
Coolidge, Richard H., 699.
Cooper, M. D., & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Cooper, Peter, 678.
Cooper, Hewitt & Co.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 532.
Manufacture of American gun-barrel iron, 532, 533.
Mentioned, 533.
Coppell, George.
Correspondence, B. F. Butler, 121, 122, 124, 126–129, 154, 159, 160, 209.
Mentioned, 118, 131, 153, 154, 172, 178, 179, 498, 623, 627.
Corbin, David T., 937.
Corcoran, Michael, 515, 569, 570, 580, 646, 705, 713, 784, 935.
Corinth, Miss.
Battle, Oct. 3–4, 1862, 875, 876.
Corning, Erastus, 838.
Cornmuny, John, 729.
Correspondence.
Publication of official, 649.
Regulations governing official, 315.
Corwin, Thomas, 175, 209.
Cotton.
Protection to purchasers, 460.
Regulations governing shipment, 482.
Seizure ordered of all purchased by officers or men in U. S. military service, 453, 454.
Shipments from New Orleans, 239.
Shipments to foreign ports from Mobile, Ala., 264, 265, 284.
Shipments to New Orleans, 720–732.
Trade in, through Memphis, Tenn., 349, 350, 382, 402, 454.
Cotton, J. D., 749.
Courts-Martial.
Field officers, 281.
Proceedings, 22.
Couturie, Amedee.
Correspondence, B. F. Butler, 119, 122–124.
Mentioned, 115–122, 124, 132–140, 213, 226, 240, 264, 267, 434, 435, 488–491, 503–505, 511, 515, 531, 540, 545, 622, 623.
Covas, Stamatz, 153, 159–161.
Covas & Negroponte, 159.
Cowles, David S., 521.
Cox, Jacob D., 105, 691, 870, 957.
Cox, Walter, 728, 729.
Cox, W., & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Craig, James.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 449, 453.
Craig, William, 835.
Crispin, Silas, 341, 438, 531, 675.
Cromwell, J. & G.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Crosman, George H., 422, 484, 733, 803, 835.
Cross, Charles E., 763.
Crothers, H. W.
Correspondence. See *Francis H. Peirpoint.*
Cuba, Captain-General of.
Correspondence, J. M. Morales, 558.
Cullum, George W.
Correspondence. See *Army Headquarters.*
Mentioned, 763.
Cumberland, Department of the.
Organization, strength, etc., of troops, Dec. 31, 1862, 957.
Cumberland Gap, Tenn.
Evacuation, etc., Sept. 17–Oct. 3, 1862, 875.
Cummings, Alexander, 74.
Cummings, R. C., 729.
Cummings, R. C., & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Curtin, Andrew G.
Correspondence. See *Pennsylvania, Governor of.*
Mentioned, 46, 82, 181, 187, 196, 232, 235, 252, 253, 255, 269, 331, 345, 367, 368, 370, 380, 407, 469, 486, 487, 509, 523, 543, 563, 565, 570, 574, 576, 578, 589, 696, 704, 714–716, 740, 743–745, 760, 785.
Curtis, Samuel R.
Correspondence, Army Headquarters, 453.
Mentioned, 670, 681, 756, 874, 876, 898, 899, 953, 957, 958.
Customs Officers.
Exempted from draft, etc., 334.
Cutrer & Harrison.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Dakota Territory.
Orgn., equip., etc., of vols., 96, 680.
Dakota Territory, Governor of.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 96, 680.
Dameron, William H., 772.
Dana, James J., 836.
Dana, Samuel, 363, 574.
Danforth, Colonel, 593, 595.
Danish Consuls. See *Consuls.*
Darr, Joseph, jr., 937.
Da Silva, Antonio J.
Correspondence, B. F. Butler, 121, 122.
Dauntless, Tug, 833.
David, T. B. A.
Correspondence, T. T. Eckert, 766.
Davidson, John W., 579.
Davies, Thomas A., 876.
Davis, Mr. (La.), 773.
Davis, Mr. (Pa.), 481.
Davis, Charles H., 793.
Davis, Garrett.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 523, 541.

Davis, James, 729, 730.
Davis, Jefferson.
Correspondence:
Imboden, J. D., 943.
War Department, C. S., 944.
Mentioned, 700, 701, 846.
Davis, Phineas S., 327, 353.
Davis, R. M., 729, 767, 772, 773.
Davis, Robert S.
Correspondence. See *Benjamin F. Butler.*
Davis, Jenkins & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Dayton (Ohio) Empire, 176.
Dean, A. S.
Correspondence. See *William K. Strong.*
De Bow, J. B. D.
Correspondence, M. Belly, 770.
Mentioned, 767, 771–773, 777.
Deferiet, Gabriel, 729.
Delabarre, S. P., 729.
De La Croix, Jules.
Correspondence, H. W. Benham, 29.
Delafield, Richard, 700, 701.
Delassus, A., 729.
Delaware.
Enrollment and draft of 1862, 317, 318, 359, 360, 440, 462, 471, 472, 658.
Men for old regiments, Aug. 15–Nov. 21, 1862, 861.
Men required to fill old regiments, Aug. 13, 1862, 403.
New regiments of volunteers, 208.
Order for draft of 1862 revoked, 658.
Orgn., equip., etc., of vols., 44, 98, 99, 115, 163, 205, 208, 290, 374, 375, 512, 656, 680.
Quotas and credits, 188, 291, 337, 462.
Regiments sent to the field, 1862, 565.
Return, under War Dept. Circular of April 14, 1862, of troops, 16, 21.
Statements, volunteers in service, 1862, 183, 184, 314, 859, 860.
Delaware, Fort, Del.
Artillery for garrison, 229, 342.
Delaware, Governor of.
Correspondence:
Adjt. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 44, 114, 163, 359.
Lincoln, Abraham, 290.
Pennsylvania, Governor of, 205.
War Department, U. S., 99, 171, 208, 218, 318, 337, 360, 374, 375, 403, 440, 462, 471, 472, 512, 658, 680.
Delaware, State Department of.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 21.
Delaware Troops.
Infantry—*Regiments:* 4th, 290.
Denegre, James D.
Correspondence, B. F. Butler, 166, 167.
Mentioned, 117.
Denison, George S., 174.
Dennison, William.
Correspondence, C. P. Buckingham, 104.
Mentioned, 285, 386, 888.
Suggestions for border defense, 104, 105.
Department Commanders.
Post commanders, 9–11, 30.
Resignation or discharge of officers, 17.
De Russy, Lewis G., 951.
Deserters.
Absentees, Aug. 18, 1862, considered, 286.
Apprehension, delivery, etc., 924, 925.
Enlisted men absent without authority, 146.
Return and unconditional surrender, 527.
Des Martines, Jules, 776.
De Soto, Transport, 833.
Devbigny, Chas., 729.
Devereux, J. H., 710.
De Witt, David P., 663.
Deynoodt, Joseph.
Correspondence, B. F. Butler, 121, 122, 154, 157.
Mentioned, 229, 230.
D'Hemecourt, J. A., 729.
Dickerson, John H., 79, 484, 733, 803, 835.
Dick Fulton, Steamboat, 834, 835.
Dikman, Captain, 556.
Dill, Daniel J., 395.
Dimick, Justin, 64, 71.
Direct Tax.
Expenses of Missouri State Troops, 282.
Proclamation of the President, 185, 186.
Disbursing Officers.
Expenses of recruiting, 934.
Settlement of accounts, 277, 790–792.
Discharged Soldiers.
Re-enlistment, 562, 563.
Discharge of Enlisted Men.
Absent from companies, 162.
Commissioned in volunteer regiments, 388.
Disability, 9–11, 40, 145.
Minors, 162.
Paroled prisoners, 146.
Discharge of Officers.
Powers of department commanders, 17.
District of Columbia.
Home guard for defense, 90–92.
Orgn., equip., etc., of vols., 350, 351, 402.
Quotas and credits, 188, 291.
Statements, volunteers in service, 1862, 183, 184, 314, 859, 860.
District of Columbia Penitentiary.
Military prisoners, 274.
Dix, John A.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 336, 434.
Lincoln, Abraham, 687.
War Department, U. S., 75, 687, 696.
Jurisdiction at Baltimore, 9.
Mentioned, 9, 74, 185, 898, 904, 957.
Doblado, Manuel.
Correspondence, F. Ruiz, 144.
Dod, A. B., 355, 379, 468.
Dodge, Richard I.
Correspondence:
Adjt. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 82, 563, 574, 589.
Palmer, W. J., 677.
War Department, U. S., 400.
Mentioned, 69, 79, 80, 255, 269.
Dole, William P., 889.
Dolson, Clara, Steamboat, 833.
Donaldson, James L., 835.
Donnelly, Ignatius.
Correspondence. See *Minnesota, Governor of.*
Drafted Men.
Acceptance as volunteers, 643, 647, 648.

Drafted Men—Continued.
Assignment and organization, 326, 335, 483, 695, 707, 713–716, 738–740, 743–746, 760, 761, 764, 861, 945, 946.
Clothing, 483, 882.
Enlistment in new regiments, 669, 670.
Enlistment in organized regiments, 650, 653, 662, 670, 880, 881, 934.
Expenses of subsistence, etc., 693, 714.
Substitutes, 784, 864, 880, 881.
Supplies, 482, 483, 679, 942, 943.
Transportation, 708, 943.
Draft of 1862.
Act of July 17, 1862, 280.
Arrests, etc., of persons violating orders enforcing 348, 349, 357, 358, 525, 526, 587, 861, 867, 868.
Enforcement in District of West Tennessee, 399.
Evasion of military duty, 322, 329, 345, 370, 520, 521.
Exemptions, 257, 294, 309–311, 315, 319, 322–324, 331, 334, 336, 337, 346, 348, 358, 392, 395, 396, 398, 458, 459, 464, 512, 516, 587–590, 650, 662, 668, 669, 693.
Expenditures connected with, 942, 943.
Officials employed in enforcement, 510, 514, 667.
Ordered for 300,000 militia, 291, 292, 295, 296.
Paroles exacted by Confederates respected, 734.
Permits of travel, 349, 357, 358, 520, 521.
Postponement, 430, 436, 442, 446, 450, 451, 453, 462, 465–467, 470, 471, 474, 493, 497, 547, 548, 640–643.
Quotas, 291.
Regulations for enrollment and draft of 300,000 militia, 333–335.
Remarks, Governor of Ohio, 320, 329, 355, 366.
Resistance to enrollment, etc., 506, 507, 509, 679, 687, 694, 696, 697, 761, 765, 786, 843, 861, 867, 935, 943.
Special, to fill old regiments, 381, 397.
Time fixed for Sept. 3, 1862, 381, 389, 397.
See also respective States.
Drake, Jeremiah C., 522.
Draper, Simeon.
Appointed Provost-Marshal-General, 625.
Commissioner absentee officers and men, 294.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 313, 325, 326, 341, 527.
See also *Prov. Mar. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A.*
Mentioned, 294, 625.
Report, operations Provost-Marshal-General's Office, U. S. A., 936.
Duane, James C., 763.
Dubois, J. K.
Correspondence. See *Illinois, Auditor of.*
Dumesnil, Martin & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Dunham, Josiah, 578.
Dunlap, G. L.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 315.
Dupasseur, Edouard.
Correspondence, R. Johnson, 500.
Mentioned, 499, 500.
Dupasseur, Edouard, & Co.
Correspondence, E. Mejan, 499.
Mentioned, 230, 499, 502.
Dupasseur, Lecoq Freres & Co., 500.
Du Pont, Henry.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 398.
Du Pont, Samuel F., 73, 807.
Du Pont Powder Mills.
Employés exempted from draft, etc., 398.
Du Prasieu, Mr., 773.
Duran, J. M., 144, 145.
Durrive, Fred., 729.
Dutton, Arthur H., 763.
Dwight, Charles C., 713.
Dyer, Alexander B.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 532.
Eads, James B.
Contract, gun-boats, Western rivers, 816–832.
Mentioned, 816.
East, Department of the.
Organization, strength, etc., of troops, Dec. 31, 1862, 957.
Easton, Langdon C., 835.
Eastport, U. S. Gun-boat, 832.
Eckert, Thomas T.
Correspondence:
Bruch, S., 766.
David, T. B. A., 766.
Smith, G. H., 766.
Stager, A., 766.
Wade, R. P., 766
Mentioned, 910.
Edson, Theodore, 430, 484, 492, 496, 542.
Eimer, Jacob H.
Correspondence, B. F. Butler, 121, 122.
Ekin, James A., 76, 82, 484, 803, 836.
Ela, Jacob H., 937.
Eldridge, Thomas B., 479.
Eliot, Thomas D., 542.
Eliot, W. G., 947.
Ellet, Alfred W.
Correspondence:
Army Headquarters, 440, 761, 952, 953.
War Department, U. S., 674.
Mentioned, 834, 835.
Mississippi Marine Brigade, 761, 762, 953, 954.
Ellet, Charles, jr.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 4, 9, 12–16, 23–26, 28.
Mentioned, 1–3, 11, 13, 15, 23, 793.
Elliott, Daniel, 937.
Elliott, E. B., 238.
Elliott, Samuel, 749.
Ellis, A. Van Horne, 522.
Eloisque, F., 719.
Elwell, John J., 836.
Ely, A. B.
Correspondence. See *Henry W. Benham.*
Emancipation of Slaves.
Compensated, 891–897.
Proclamations, 584–588, 687, 890.
Emerson, Charles N., 937.
Emory, William H., 786, 913, 933, 935.
Empecinado, 302.
Engineer Department, U. S. A.
Condition of forts, 32–38.
Correspondence:
Lenthall, J., 814.
War Department, U. S., 32, 762, 764.
Long, S. H., Chief Topographical Engineers, 957.

Engineer Department, U. S. A.—Continued.
Operations, 1862, 762–764.
Totten, J. G., Chief of Engineers, 957.
Engineers.
Exemption of steamboat and steamship, from draft, etc., 334.
Engineers, Volunteer.
Pay, emoluments, etc., 279, 280.
Regimental and company organization, 705.
Enlisted Men.
Clothing, etc., lost or unlawfully disposed of, 679, 680.
Descriptive lists, pay accounts, etc., 247, 315.
Detailed as orderlies, clerks, etc., 593, 594.
Discharge, 40, 145, 162, 388.
Furloughs, 146, 221, 222, 286, 348.
Medals of Honor, 270.
Payments, 247.
Return to duty of absentees, 109, 247, 248, 286, 287, 294.
Substitutes, 593, 594, 623.
Enlistment Papers.
Preparation and disposition, 210.
Enrolling Officers, Draft of 1862.
Appointment, duties, etc., 333–335, 942.
Erebus, Tug, 833.
Ernest, F. B.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Essex, Ship, 581, 582.
Essex, U. S. Gun-boat, 832.
Estlin, R. W., & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Estrella, Steamer, 637.
Evarts, William M.
Correspondence, State Department, U. S., 139.
Mentioned, 74.
Ewell, Richard S., 870, 871.
Ewing, Hugh, 957.
Exemptions, Draft of 1862.
Artificers, etc., public arsenals or armories, 334.
Bridesburg (Pa.) Gun Factory employés, 331, 346.
Colt Firearms Company employés, 348.
Customs officers, 334.
Du Pont Powder Mills employés, 398.
Ferrymen, pilots, engineers, and seamen, 334.
Firemen, 395, 396.
Members and employés of Congress, 334.
Ministers of the Gospel, 392, 512, 650, 668.
Non-combatants, 319, 587–590, 650, 662, 668, 693.
Physical disability, 516.
Physicians, 392.
Postmasters, etc., 334.
Railroad employés, 294, 309, 310, 315, 322–324, 334, 336, 337, 358.
Sharps Rifle Company employés, 348.
State and county officers, 458, 459, 650, 668.
Surgeons, private, 392.
Telegraph operators, 257, 294, 309–311, 334.
United States judicial and executive officers, 334.
United States teamsters, 464.
Vice-President of the United States, 334.
Fairman, Henry.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 657.
Fair Play, U. S. Gun-boat, 833.
Farewell, Major, Schooner, 718.
Farley, Jurey & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Farragut, David G., 127, 632, 633.
Farwell & Co., 258.
Fellowes & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Felton, Samuel M., 838.
Fenner, E. D., 638.
Ferran & Dupierris, 769, 770, 777.
Ferry, Orris S., 185.
Ferrymen.
Exempted from draft, etc., 334.
Feuille, ——, 769, 770.
Field Officers Court.
Authorized, jurisdiction, etc., 281.
Finley, Clement A.
Mentioned, 9, 957.
Surgeon-General, U. S. A., 957.
Finnell, John W.
Correspondence. See *Kentucky, Adjt. Gen. of.*
Mentioned, 464.
Fire Fly, Tug, 833.
Firemen.
Exempted from draft, etc., 395, 396.
Fisher, J. A. G.
Correspondence, C. McCormick, 636.
Mentioned, 636.
Fisk, Clinton B., 524.
Fisk, James F.
Correspondence, Abraham Lincoln, 252.
Florida.
Direct tax, 185, 186.
Seizure of private property, 397.
Floyd, John B., 690.
Fogo, C. McDougall, 571, 572.
Foley, Avery & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Foote, Andrew H., 793, 898.
Forbes, John M., 52.
Forbes, William H., 734.
Foreign Consuls, New Orleans, La.
Complications with B. F. Butler, 109, 115–142, 153–162, 178, 179, 183, 209, 210, 213, 226, 229, 230, 240, 263, 264, 266, 267, 423–429, 434, 435, 471, 488–491, 497–505, 511, 512, 515, 528–537, 540, 545, 551–561, 566–569, 580–582, 622, 623, 625–640, 664, 674, 687–690, 692, 710–712, 716–732, 735, 739, 766–779, 862.
Foreigners.
Arrested and held as prisoners, 128, 129, 131, 423–425, 534, 535.
Enlistment for U. S. service in foreign countries, 550, 551, 588, 657, 658.
Immigration encouraged, 358, 359.
Liability to military duty, 369, 672–674, 960.

Foreigners—Continued.
Oaths of allegiance, 153–159, 172, 234, 235, 415.
Service in Army entitles to citizenship, 280.
Forstall, Edmund J.
Correspondence:
Butler, B. F., 117.
Hope & Co., 118.
Mentioned, 117, 118, 123, 124, 226, 240, 264, 503, 504, 572.
Forstall, Felix, 729.
Forstall, L. E., 729.
Fortifications.
Condition of forts, 32–38.
Foster, John G., 42, 595, 623, 756, 763, 957.
Fould, B., & Co., 500.
Fox, Steamer, 243, 258, 259, 688, 689.
Fox, Gustavus V., 5, 525.
Frampton's Plantation, S. C.
Engagement, Oct. 22, 1862, 877.
France.
Laws of, on slavery, 780, 781.
Francis II, 305.
Frank, Royal T., 391.
Franklin, William B., 872.
Fraser, Trenholm & Co., 948.
Frellsen, Henry.
Correspondence, B. F. Butler, 121, 122.
Frémont, John C., 79, 103, 514, 792, 947.
French, E. B.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 228.
French, Jonas H., 710, 719.
French Consuls. See *Consuls.*
Freret, James P., 729.
Freret, William, 729.
Freudenthal, Fred. W.,
Correspondence, B. F. Butler, 121, 122.
Friedlander & Gerson.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Frierson, Conway & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Fry, Cary H.
Acting Paymaster-General, U. S. A., 957.
Correspondence. See *P. M. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A.*
Mentioned, 864, 902, 909, 957.
Report, operations Pay Dept., U. S. A., 748.
Fuente (Mexican).
Correspondence, I. P. de Oropesa, 144.
Fuller, Allen C.
Correspondence. See *Illinois, Adjt. Gen. of.*
Mentioned, 206, 472, 682.
Fullerton, William S., 522.
Fulton, Dick, Steamboat, 834, 835.
Furloughs.
Paroled prisoners, 146.
Regulations, 146.
Revoked, to take effect Aug. 11, 1862, 286, 348.
Sick and wounded soldiers, 221, 222.
Furnas, Robert W.
Correspondence, Adjt. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 2.
Gaines, Augustus W., 748.
Gaither, Nat., jr.
Correspondence. See *Kentucky, State Dept. of.*
Gallagher & Dyer.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Gamble, Hamilton R.
Correspondence. See *Missouri, Governor of.*
Mentioned, 187, 579, 592, 647, 882, 883, 955, 956.
Gardere, Fergus, 729.
Gardere, R., 729.
Gardiner, John W. T.
Correspondence, Adjt. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 451.
Mentioned, 326, 418, 595, 646, 691, 694.
Garrard, Kenner, 663.
Gautherin, Edward, 766, 767, 769, 770, 773, 776, 777.
Gautherin, Ed., & Co.
Correspondence, J. B. M. Smith, 774.
Mentioned, 678, 766–773, 775–777.
General Bragg, U. S. S., 832.
General Officers.
Aides-de-camp, 279.
Appointment, etc., 401, 402.
Army corps general and staff, 281, 953, 954.
Orderlies, clerks, etc., at headquarters, 593, 594.
General Pillow, U. S. S., 833.
General Sterling Price, U. S. S., 833.
Generes, L. F., 729.
Georgia.
Direct tax, 185, 186.
Seizure of private property, 397.
Geroli, Fr. von, 581, 688, 722, 724.
Gibbons, Charles.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 296.
Gibbs, Wolcott.
Correspondence. See *Sanitary Commission, U. S.*
Giffen, Smedes & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Gilbert, Charles C., 755.
Gillespie, George L., 763.
Gillis, John P., 73.
Gillis & Ferguson.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Gillmore, Quincy A.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 345.
Army Headquarters, 406.
Mentioned, 380, 526, 763.
Gilpin, William.
Correspondence. See *Colorado Ter., Gov. of.*
Gladden & Seixas.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Golden Gate, Steamer, 748.
Gomez, W. J., & Co., 221.
Goodhue, John M., 209, 479.
Goodman, Mr., 220, 221.
Goodrich, John, 729.
Gordon, George H., 77.
Gordon, Martin, 729.
Gordon, William A., 817.
Governors of States.
Address to Abraham Lincoln, 582–584.

Governors of States—Continued.
Appointment, removal, etc., of volunteer officers, 16, 49, 65, 66, 83, 84, 149–152, 163, 164, 169, 170.
Call of July 2, 1862, for 300,000 men, 179–183, 186–188, 196, 198–201.
Circular of Abraham Lincoln, 265.
Cleveland (Ohio) conference, 198–200, 203, 205.
Enrollment and draft of 300,000 militia, 333–335.
Meeting at Altoona, Pa., Sept. 24, 1862, 543, 544, 580, 582–584.
Officers absent from commands, 112.
Organization of new regiments, 210, 211.
Persons evading military duty, 348, 349, 357, 358.
Protests against recruiting from volunteers for Regular Army, 691, 694, 737, 760.
Quotas and credits, 381, 385.
Return of absentees to commands, 109, 146, 247, 248.
Seward's conference with, at New York City, 179–183, 186–188, 196, 198–201.
Supplies for volunteers, 217, 218.
Urged to fill vacancies in the field, 594.
Graham, Lawrence P.
Assignments, 108.
Mentioned, 108.
Grant, U. S.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 336.
Army Headquarters, 350, 453, 487, 496.
Illinois, Adjutant-General of, 692.
Lincoln, Abraham, 675.
Sherman, W. T., 349, 350.
Enforcement of draft in Dist. of West Tenn., 399.
Enlistments for old regiments in Tennessee, 487, 496.
Mentioned, 350, 371, 399, 455, 569, 678, 682, 692, 808, 874–876, 898, 899, 901, 902, 957.
Gray, A. H.
Correspondence, Abraham Lincoln, 196.
Great Western, U. S. S., 833.
Grecian Consuls. See *Consuls.*
Greeley, C. S., 947.
Greeley, Horace.
Correspondence, Abraham Lincoln, 433.
Green & Crump.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Greene, William L. G., 773, 774, 776, 778.
Greenfield, Thompson, 729.
Greenwood, Moses.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Mentioned, 729.
Gregg, J. Irvin, 669, 670, 864.
Grier, William N., 468, 514.
Grimshaw, Arthur H., 290, 375.
Grinnell, Josiah B.
Correspondence, Governor of Iowa, 403.
Grinnell, Moses H., 74.
Grivot, Maurice, 437.
Grotaers, L., 769, 770.
Groveton, Va.
Battle, Aug. 29, 1862, 871.
Grow, Galusha A.
Correspondence. See *Congress, U. S.*
Guerrillas.
Recognition, laws and usages of war, 301–309.
Gulf, Department of the.
Assessments, etc., 720–732.
Foreign consuls. See *New Orleans, La.*
Orders, General, series 1862: **No. 55**, 720; **No. 63**, 436; **No. 91**, 781.
Organization, strength, etc., of troops:
June 30, 1862, 185.
Dec. 31, 1862, 957.
Organization of 5,000 loyal white men, 149, 170.
Provisions for the poor and destitute, 720–732.
Quarantine regulations, 426, 427, 528–530, 534, 551–561, 569, 625–640.
Gun-Boats.
Construction, etc., 816–832, 836, 837.
Construction by States, 5.
Fleet proper, Western rivers, 215, 217, 792, 793, 814–832, 836, 837.
List of, comprising Western fleet, 832, 833.
Memorandum of Mr. Lenthall, 814.
Ram fleet, Western rivers, 1–4, 9, 11–16, 23–26, 28, 215–217, 227, 440, 441, 793, 833–837.
Western rivers, transferred to Navy Department, 227, 644, 674, 793.
See also Series I, Vol. XVII, Part II, p. 323.
Gurley, John A., 285.
Gurney, William, 522.
H. R. W. Hill, Steamer, 833.
Habeas Corpus, Writ of.
Arrests for disloyal practices, 370.
Persons arrested by military authority, 587.
Haggerty, Peter.
Correspondence: See *Benjamin F. Butler.*
Hagner, Peter V., 195.
Halleck, Henry W.
Assignments, 217.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 29.
See also *Army Headquarters.*
Mentioned, 2, 11, 47, 61, 66, 76, 82, 92, 97, 105, 111, 185, 217, 251, 254, 270, 307, 311, 345, 348, 368, 388, 417, 421, 431, 432, 439, 440, 447, 453, 455, 484, 525, 540, 544, 548, 551, 571, 574, 596, 622, 655, 664, 670, 672, 673, 690, 704, 712, 740, 744, 745, 747, 755, 763, 797, 898–901, 903, 906, 935, 945, 952.
Report, operations of the Army, July 23–Nov. 25, 1862, 869.
Hamburg Consuls. See *Consuls.*
Hamilton, Andrew J.
Authority to raise troops, 782, 783.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 782.
Mentioned, 782, 783, 947.
Hamilton, Charles S., 875.
Hamlen, William E., 937.
Hamlin, Cyrus, 293.
Hamlin, Hannibal.
Correspondence. See *Congress, U. S.*
Mentioned, 334.
Hammond, C. G.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 315.
Hammond, William A.
Appointed Surgeon-General, U. S. A., 26.
Correspondence. See *Surg. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A.*

Hammond, William A.—Continued.
Mentioned, 26, 108, 145, 221, 222, 224, 236, 493, 564, 565, 698. 701, 705, 749, 902, 909, 957.
Report, operations Medical Department, U.S.A., 1862, 749.
Surgeon-General, U. S. A., 957.
Hancock, Mr., 249.
Hancock, David P., 561.
Hancock, Winfield S., 835.
Harbison, Hugh.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 348.
Hardie, John T., & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Harding, Mr.. 948.
Harding, George.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 331, 346.
Harding, Pullin & Co., 948.
Hardy, John G., 681.
Hardy, P. D., 437.
Harper's Ferry, W. Va.
Siege and capture, Sept. 12–15, 1862, 872, 873.
Harrell, Benjamin M., 767, 773, 774.
Harrington, George D., 693.
Harris, Ira.
Correspondence:
Army Headquarters, 686.
New York, Governor of, 686.
Harrison, J. P., 729.
Harrison, M. La Rue.
Correspondence, Adjt. Gen.'s Office, U.S.A., 958.
Harrower, Gabriel T., 713.
Hartley, Mr., 112.
Hartsuff, George L.
Assignments, 24.
Mentioned, 24, 951.
Harvey, J. S.
Correspondence. See *Indiana, Treasurer of.*
Harvey, Louis P.
Correspondence. See *Wisconsin, Governor of.*
Mentioned, 23.
Hatch, Ozias M.
Correspondence. See *Illinois, Secretary of State.*
Hatzfeld, Prince, 305.
Haupt, Hermann.
Correspondence, Army Headquarters, 548, 952.
Destruction of railroad bridges, engines, and cars, 708–710.
Mentioned, 409. 795.
Orders, Circulars, series 1862: **Dec. 19**, 951.
Organization of system for military railroads, 548, 549.
Placed in charge of railroads within limit Army of Virginia, 409, 410.
Rules, etc., governing operation of military railroads, 102, 103.
Havana (Cuba) Diario, 862.
Hawkins & Norwood.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Hayes, Elias W., 296.
Hayes, Garnvest & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Hayner, Henry Z., 684.
Hecker, Frederick, 681.
Heidsieck, Charles, 423–425, 534, 535, 674.
Heintzelman, Samuel P., 871, 957.
Hendershott, Henry B.
Correspondence, Adjt. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 863.
Mentioned, 484.
Henderson, Thomas, & Peale.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Henderson, William, 729.
Henderson, Terry & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Henkel, A. D., & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Herrera, José M. D. de.
Correspondence, B. F. Butler, 632–634, 637.
Mentioned, 631.
Hewitt, Abram S., 532.
Hewitt, W. N. W., 209, 210.
Hewitt, Norton & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Hews, Ship, 220.
Higbee, William H., 166.
Hill, Bennett H.
Correspondence, Adjt Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 508.
Hill, Charles W.
Correspondence. See *Ohio, Adjt. Gen. of.*
Hill, Daniel H., 904.
Hill, George W., 455, 495, 682.
Hill, H. R. W., Steamer, 833.
Hillhouse, Thomas.
Correspondence. See *New York. Adjt. Gen. of.*
Mentioned. 63.
Hitchcock, Ethan A., 951.
Hitchcock, Reuben, 320.
Hitchcock & Hansell, 38.
Hobart, Harrison C., 395.
Hodges, Henry C., 835.
Hodgkins, William F., 729, 730.
Hodsdon, John L.
Correspondence. See *Maine, Adjt. Gen. of.*
Hoffman, Francis A.
Correspondence, Abraham Lincoln, 586.
Hoffman, William, 81, 423.
Holbrook, Frederick.
Correspondence. See *Vermont, Governor of.*
Mentioned, 187. 313, 387, 705, 712.
Holland, J. E., 729.
Holloway, W. R.
Correspondence, Governor of Indiana, 713.
See also *Indiana, Governor of.*
Holloway & Lonsdale.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Holmes, C. C., 641.
Holt, Joseph.
Appointed Judge Adv. Gen., U. S. A., 509.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 188.
See also *Judge Adv. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A.*

Holt, Joseph—Continued.
Judge-Advocate-General, U. S. A., 957.
Mentioned, 22, 509, 708. 957.
Special auditing commissioner, 188-195.
Hooker, Joseph, 871.
Hooper, S.
Correspondence. See *Abraham Lincoln*.
Mentioned, 94.
Hooper, William.
Appointed assistant quartermaster, 3.
Mentioned, 3.
Hope & Co.
Correspondence, E. J. Forstall, 118.
Mentioned, 116–119, 122–124, 132–140, 226, 230, 240, 264, 267, 503, 504, 511, 515, 623.
Hope Insurance Co., 503.
Hopkins, E., 637.
Horner, T. D., Steamer, 834, 835.
Horrell, Gayle & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Horses, Artillery and Cavalry.
Allowance for use and risk, 278.
Inspection of cavalry horses, 844
Purchases, 50.
Hospitals.
Chaplains, 67, 222.
Discharge of enlisted men, 9–11.
Distribution sick and wounded, 145, 146, 221, 222.
Plans, 705.
Remarks, M. C. Meigs, 802.
Sick and wounded, Aug. 1, 1862, 389
State and private, 146.
Subsistence in private, 143.
Supervision and control of general, 9.
Visitors, 221.
Houston, David C., 763.
Howe, Thomas M.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 356.
Howland & Aspinwall, 228.
Huger, J. M., 166, 168.
Hughes, D. Henry, 866.
Hughes, Hyllested & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Hughston, Robert S., 663.
Hunt, Franklin E., 577.
Hunt, William H., 258.
Hunter, David.
Attempted organization of colored regiment, 29–31, 45, 50–60, 147, 148, 196–198, 292, 346, 695.
Correspondence:
Benham, H. W., 31.
Pierce, E. L., 51, 54, 57.
Stevens, I. I., 30.
War Department, U. S., 152, 196, 292, 346.
Emancipation proclamation, 42, 43, 174.
Mentioned, 27, 29–31, 42, 43, 45, 50–54, 57, 66, 147, 148, 153, 174, 185, 196, 695, 900.
Remarks of Chase on proclamation, 174.
Hunter, H. H., 320.
Hunton, Thomas, 729.
Hurlbut, Stephen A., 876.
Hutchins, Wells A., 937.
Ida, Steamer, 627, 638.
Iken, R.
Correspondence, B. F. Butler, 121, 122.
Illinois.
Additional assistant surgeons, 28, 39, 40.
Birge's Sharpshooters, 956.
Chicago Board of Trade Battery, 253.
Enrollment and draft of 1862, 316–318, 324, 399, 440, 455, 471, 472, 478, 705, 706, 715, 733, 954, 955.
Exempts, service against guerrillas, 351, 360.
Ketchum, W. S., special duty, 462.
Men for old regiments, Aug. 15–Nov. 21, 1862, 861.
Men required to fill old regiments, Aug. 13, 1862, 382, 399.
New regiments of volunteers, 208, 408, 415.
Orgn., equip., etc., of vols., 41, 44, 61, 69, 70, 75, 86, 92, 97–99, 106–108, 163, 171, 175, 176, 206, 208, 212, 222, 253, 264, 311, 216, 324, 338, 360, 371, 374, 375, 382, 399, 429, 435, 441, 442, 444, 454, 455, 462, 463, 472, 473, 478, 491, 495, 496, 515, 523, 526, 561, 575, 577, 582, 587, 644, 645, 652, 653, 656, 664, 665, 678, 680–682, 692, 715, 742, 954, 955.
Quotas and credits, 188, 291, 323, 324, 337, 338, 429, 463, 472, 473, 478.
Regiments sent to the field, 1862, 565.
Republican convention indorses emancipation proclamation, 586, 587.
Results of draft, 1862, 705, 706, 715, 733.
Returns of volunteers and militia organized and equipped, 954, 955.
Statements, volunteers in service, 1862, 183, 184, 314, 859, 860.
Three-months' organizations, 382, 434, 575, 577.
Illinois, Adjutant-General of.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 44.
Army Headquarters, 678, 682, 742, 746.
Grant, U. S., 692.
Ketchum, W. S., 681.
Lincoln, Abraham, 324.
War Dept., U. S., 39, 75, 92, 171, 175, 206, 289, 316, 324, 360, 375, 463, 575, 577, 644, 645, 715, 733.
Illinois, Auditor of.
Correspondence, Abraham Lincoln, 324, 441.
Illinois, Governor of.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 44, 61, 69, 163, 434, 665.
Army Headquarters, 692, 742.
Lincoln, Abraham, 71, 180, 181, 187, 201, 218, 338, 441, 454, 582.
War Department, U. S., 28, 41, 70, 75, 86, 97, 99, 106–108, 171, 208, 212, 218, 222, 228, 264, 311, 316, 318, 323, 324, 337, 351, 360, 374, 382, 399, 415, 429, 440, 442, 444, 455, 463, 471, 472, 478, 561, 582, 587. 653, 656, 664, 680, 954.
White, J., 70.
Requests authority to declare martial law, 316.
Urges resort to drafting, 289.
Illinois, Secretary of State.
Correspondence, Abraham Lincoln, 324.
Illinois, Treasurer of.
Correspondence, Abraham Lincoln, 324, 441.
Illinois Troops.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Stokes**, 253.
Cavalry—*Battalions:* **Stewart's**, 561; **Thielemann's**, 561.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **12th**, 171; **14th, 15th**, 561.

Illinois Troops—Continued.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **65th**, 171, 175; **66th**, 956; **68th** (*3 months*), 206, 382; **72d**, **76th**, **81st**, 682; **82d**, 681; **83d**, 682; **89th**, **90th**, **93d**, **99th**, 681; **101st**, **109th**, 682; **118th**, **120th**, 681; **122d**, **124th**, 682; **126th**, **128th**, **130th**, **131st**, 681.
Imboden, John D.
Correspondence, Jefferson Davis, 943.
Independent Acceptances.
Authorizations, etc., 2, 27, 149, 170, 232, 233, 245, 246, 268, 293, 691, 786.
Indian Home Guards, 2.
Placed under State authorities, 98, 103, 104, 110, 111, 178, 212, 228, 232, 233, 245, 246, 293, 691.
Utah volunteers for ninety days, 27.
Indiana.
Additional assistant surgeons, 23, 24.
Arms for militia for border defense, 109, 110.
Conduct of troops at Munfordville, Ky., Sept. 14–17, 1862, 590.
Enrollment and draft of 1862, 290, 325, 375, 430, 436, 440, 455, 463, 471, 485, 491, 495, 516, 713, 714.
Indiana Legion, 176, 177, 338.
Measures for defense, 109, 110, 232, 234, 240, 251–254.
Men for old regiments, Aug. 15–Nov. 21, 1862, 861.
Men required to fill old regiments, Aug. 13, 1862, 403.
New regiments of volunteers, 208, 408, 415, 416.
Operations in. See *Newburg. Raid on, July 18, 1862.*
Ordnance depot, 913.
Orgn., equip., etc., of vols., 41, 44, 46, 61, 63, 69, 70, 75, 76, 82, 83, 86, 97–100, 115, 147, 163, 177, 201, 204, 208, 232, 234, 251, 252, 283, 284, 286, 287, 292, 311, 316, 317, 325, 338, 351, 352, 360, 361, 370, 371, 374–376, 382, 423, 430, 435, 436, 442–444, 456, 473, 485, 512, 513, 515, 516, 541, 547, 573, 577, 653, 656, 680, 706, 779, 780, 941, 943.
Quotas and credits, 188, 291, 338, 339, 463, 485, 491, 495, 516.
Regiments sent to the field, 1862, 565.
Regulations governing draft, 1862, 375.
Return, under War Dept. Circular of April 14, 1862, of troops, 16, 17.
Secret political organizations, 176, 177.
Statements, volunteers in service, 1862, 183, 184, 314, 859, 860.
Unorganized recruits in camp prior to April 3, 1862, 15, 16.
Indiana, Adjutant-General of.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 881.
War Department, U. S., 97, 100, 338, 485.
Indiana, Attorney-General of.
Correspondence, Abraham Lincoln, 212.
Indiana, Auditor of.
Correspondence, Abraham Lincoln, 212.
Indiana, Governor of.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 44, 46, 61, 69, 83, 114, 163, 410.
Army Headquarters, 292, 706.
Holloway, W. R., 713.
Indiana, Governor of—Continued.
Correspondence:
Lincoln, Abraham, 180, 181, 187, 201, 204, 212, 284, 582.
War Department, U. S., 15–17, 23, 24, 41, 63, 70, 75, 76, 82, 86, 99, 110, 147, 171, 176, 201, 204, 208, 213, 218, 232, 234, 240, 251–254, 287, 290, 311, 316, 317, 325, 338, 339, 351, 360, 361, 374–376, 382, 401, 403, 410, 415, 430, 435, 436, 440, 442–444, 455, 456, 463, 471, 473, 485, 491, 495, 506, 512, 513, 515, 516, 541, 547, 573, 577, 587–590, 653, 656, 680, 694, 779, 865, 913, 941, 943, 953, 954, 956.
Funds for encouraging enlistments, 213.
Moneys borrowed to pay bounties, 410.
Recruiting from vols. for Regular Army, 694.
Results of recruiting and draft, 1862, 865, 881.
Rumors of resignation of E. M. Stanton, 953, 954.
Urges resort to drafting, 212, 213.
Indiana, Secretary of State.
Correspondence, Abraham Lincoln, 212.
Indiana, Treasurer of.
Correspondence, Abraham Lincoln, 212.
Indiana State Sentinel, 176.
Indiana Troops.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **15th**, 204; **16th** (*Meigs*), 83; **17th**, 204.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **4th**, † 317, 416; **5th**, ‡ 416.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **12th**, **16th**, 97, 100, 147, 317, 415, 416; **59th**, 15; **60th**, 82, 97; **63d**, 83; **65th**, **66th**, **67th**, 316, 415, 416; **68th**, **69th**, 317, 415, 416; **70th**, 317, 375, 415, **416**; **71st**, § 317, 415, 416, 956; **72d**, 317, 415, 416; **73d**, 317, 415; **74th**, **75th**, 317, 415, 416; **76th**, 338; **79th**, 317, 416; **80th**, **81st**, **82d**, **83d**, **84th**, **85th**, **86th**, 416; **87th**, **88th**, 415; **89th**, **91st**, **92d**, **93d**, **94th**, **95th**, **96th**, **97th**, **98th**, **99th**, **100th**, **101st**, 416.
Indians.
Apprehended trouble in Wisconsin, 508, 509, 511, 515, 518, 522, 523.
Indian Territory, 889.
Kansas Home Guards, 2.
Military service, 297, 314, 582.
Operations against, in the Northwest, 446, 466, 467, 624, 645, 647, 665, 666, 877, 889.
Protection against, of overland mail and telegraph, 27, 449, 453.
Indian Territory.
Insubordination, etc., of Indians, 889.
Statements, volunteers in U. S. service, 1862, 184.
Ingalls, Rufus, 649, 807.
Inspector-General's Department, U. S. A.
Marcy, R. B., Inspector-General, 957.
Intercourse. See *Trade and Intercourse.*
Interior Department.
Contracts, 106, 107, 164, 165, 283.
Public lands, 888, 889.
Intrepid, Tug, 833.
Iowa.
Arms for border defense, 403, 404.
Enrollment and draft, 1862, 254, 255, 291, 317, 383, 436, 440, 442, 464, 471, 485, 486, 491, 516, 843, 844.
Exempts, over age, for garrison duty, 352.
Interference, etc., with enlistments, 265, 266.
Men for old regiments, Aug. 15–Nov. 21, 1862, 861.

* Formerly known as the 14th Missouri.
† Called also 77th Indiana Volunteers.
‡ Called also 90th Indiana Volunteers.
§ Designation changed to 6th Cavalry in February, 1865.

Iowa—Continued.
Men required to fill old regiments, Aug. 13, 1862, 401.
New regiments of volunteers, 208, 408, 417.
Orgn., equip., etc., of vols., 44, 47, 61, 65, 69, 70, 75, 86, 98, 99, 115, 163, 171, 206, 208, 265, 266, 284, 287-291, 325, 339, 362, 374, 381, 383, 389, 390, 399, 400, 410, 411, 416, 430, 463, 473, 485, 486, 512, 513, 516, 539, 541, 575, 577, 653, 656, 658, 680, 685, 686, 690, 845, 866.
Quotas and credits, 188, 291, 339, 362, 436, 464, 491, 843, 844.
Recruiting from volunteers for Regular Army, 760, 845, 863.
Regiments sent to the field, 1862, 565.
Results of recruiting and draft, 1862, 865.
Statements, volunteers in service, 1862, 184, 314, 859, 860.
Iowa, Adjutant-General of.
Correspondence:
Army Headquarters, 287-289, 291.
Lincoln, Abraham, 760.
War Dept., U. S., 171, 284, 287, 288, 311, 339, 362, 390, 400, 416, 430, 473, 513, 516, 575, 577, 865.
Iowa, Governor of.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 44, 47, 61, 65, 69, 114, 163.
Grinnell, J. B., 403.
Lincoln, Abraham, 201, 206, 582.
War Department, U. S., 70, 75, 86, 99, 171, 208, 218, 254, 290, 291, 317, 325, 339, 352, 362, 374, 381, 383, 389, 399, 404, 410, 417, 436, 440, 442, 463, 464, 471, 485, 491, 512, 513, 539, 541, 653, 658, 680, 685, 690, 843, 845, 866.
Recruiting from volunteers for Regular Army, 760, 845.
Iowa Troops.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **6th**, 658.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **14th**, 96; **18th**, 206, 284, 287-291, 339; **20th**, 339; **24th**, 325, 362; **38th**, 866; **O'Connor's**, 362.
Ireland, David, 593.
Irwin, General, 522.
Italian Consuls. See *Consuls.*
Iuka, Miss.
Engagement, Sept. 19, 1862, 875.
Jackson, Albert, 646, 647, 661, 662.
Jackson, Andrew, 438.
Jackson, Thomas J., 103, 363, 870, 871.
Jamison, John, 913.
Jamison, Samuel, 729.
Jay, John, 415.
Jayne, William.
Correspondence. See *Dakota Territory, Gov. of.*
Jeannet, Quertier & Co., 567, 725.
Jeffrey, John.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 1.
Mentioned, 1, 3, 4, 13.
Jenkins, David P., 561.
Jessie Benton, Tug, 833.
Jewett, Thomas L., 323, 838.
Johnson, Mr. (Pa.), 481.
Johnson, Andrew.
Correspondence:
Lincoln, Abraham, 180, 181, 187, 676.
War Department, U. S., 208, 290.
Mentioned, 106, 718, 902.
Johnson, Edwin F.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 5.
Defenses of Maine, 5-8.
Mentioned, 5.
Johnson, Elijah D., 713.
Johnson, J. B., 947.
Johnson, Reverdy.
Correspondence:
Butler, B. F., 213, 226, 229, 230, 239, 240, 242, 243, 249, 257, 263, 264, 284.
Dupasseur, E., 500.
State Department, U. S., 115, 179.
Decisions, opinions, etc., cases of:
Kennedy, S. H., & Co., 242-245, 257-263.
Maull and Hancock, 249.
Sequestered dividends Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, 230, 231.
Shipment of cotton and other produce, 239, 264, 265, 284.
Investigation, complaints of foreign consuls, New Orleans, La., 115-142, 153, 159-162, 179, 183, 213, 226, 229, 230, 240, 263, 264, 488-491, 497-505, 511, 512, 515, 540, 622, 623.
Mentioned, 140-142, 179, 264, 488, 489, 498-500, 502-504, 568, 572, 767.
Special agent Treasury Department, U. S., 115, 116, 140-142.
Johnson, W. A., 729.
Johnson, W. A., & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Johnson, William, 593.
Jones, A. E., 945.
Jones, William, 263.
Judah, Henry M.
Correspondence, Army Headquarters, 371, 441.
Mentioned, 441.
Judd, Henry B.
Correspondence, Adjt. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 656.
Mentioned, 375.
Judge-Advocate-General, U. S. A.
Appointment, pay, rank, etc., 280.
Holt, J., appointed, 509.
Judge-Advocate-General's Office, U. S. A.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 666.
Holt, J., Judge-Advocate-General, 957.
Judge-Advocates, U. S. A.
Appointment, pay, rank, etc., 281.
Judge Torrence, U. S. S., 833.
Juge, Paul, 124, 722.
Kansas.
Enrollment and draft of 1862, 440, 464.
Enrollment and organization of militia, 670.
Indian Home Guards, 2.
Men for old regiments, Aug. 15-Nov. 21, 1862, 861.
Orgn., equip., etc., of vols., 2, 115, 163, 294, 295, 411, 444, 445, 479, 546, 550, 577, 582, 680, 959.
Quotas and credits, 188, 291.
Recruitment of negro and Indian troops by Lane, 294, 295, 311-313, 411, 417, 431, 445, 582.
Regiments sent to the field, 1862, 565.
Statements, volunteers in service, 1862, 184, 314, 859, 860.
Tender of nine-months' volunteers, 473, 478.
Kansas, Department of.
Lane, J. H., recruiting commissioner, 959.
Orders, General, series 1862: **No. 2**, 312; **No. 9**, 66,

Kansas, Department of—Continued.
Organization, strength, etc., of troops, June 30, 1862, 185.
Kansas, Governor of.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 163, 411.
Blunt, J. G., 84.
War Dept., U. S., 65, 417, 431, 440, 473, 478, 479, 670, 680.
Proclamations, 670.
Kansas Troops.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **3d,** 49, 66, 83; **4th,** 16, 49, 65, 66, 83, 149–151, 169; **5th. 10th.** 66.
Kearny, Philip, 871.
Kelley, Benjamin F., 79.
Kellogg, Horace.
Correspondence. See *Robert H. Milroy.*
Kelly, A. D., 729.
Kelton, John C.
Correspondence. See *Army Headquarters.*
Kenly, John R., 657.
Kennedy, S. H., 258.
Kennedy, S. H., & Co.
Mentioned, 242–245, 249, 257, 261.
Repayment to, of funds exacted by Butler, 242–245, 257–263.
Kensel, George A., 836.
Kentucky, Steamer, 833.
Kentucky.
Cavalry, three regiments authorized, 248.
Enrollment and draft of 1862, 317, 318, 325, 383, 417, 440, 464, 492.
Inauguration of Governor Robinson, 401.
Invasion of, Aug. 16–Oct. 24, 1862, 874, 875.
Men for old regiments, Aug. 15–Nov. 21, 1862, 861.
New regiments of volunteers, 208, 408.
Nine-months' organizations, 782, 784, 785.
Operations in. Communications from:
Army Headquarters, 288.
Ohio, Governor of, 285.
See also—
Cumberland Gap, Tenn. Evacuation, etc., Sept. 17–Oct. 3, 1862.
Kentucky. Invasion of, Aug. 16–Oct. 24, 1862.
Muldraugh's Hill. Skirmish, Dec. 28, 1862.
Munfordville. Siege, Sept. 14–17, 1862.
Perryville. Battle, Oct. 8, 1862.
Richmond. Battle, Aug. 30, 1862.
Orgn., equip., etc., of U. S. Vols., 92, 93, 203, 204, 208, 248, 266, 325, 374, 376, 377, 383, 390, 404, 411, 412, 417, 431, 436, 445, 446, 451, 464, 465, 479, 484, 486, 492, 505, 509, 512, 523, 524, 541, 542, 546, 547, 665, 680, 782, 784, 785.
Quotas and credits, 188, 291, 464, 492.
Recruiting service placed under control of Governor, 451.
Regiments sent to the field, 1862, 565.
Return, under War Dept. Circular of April 14, 1862, of troops, 16, 20.
Statements, volunteers in U. S. service, 1862, 184, 314, 859, 866.
State militia for service in State, 935, 946, 947.
Troops for State defense, 252.
Kentucky, Adjutant-General of.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 451.
Kentucky, Adjutant-General of—Continued.
Correspondence:
War Department, U. S., 92, 203, 204, 208, 317, 325, 383, 404, 411, 436.
Kentucky, Governor of.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 114, 163.
Army Headquarters, 505, 509.
Lincoln, Abraham, 417.
War Department, U. S., 417, 431, 436, 440, 445, 451, 464, 479, 486, 492, 512, 546, 547, 665, 680, 782, 784, 785, 935, 946.
Recruiting service in Kentucky placed under control of, 451.
Kentucky, Military Board of.
Authorized to raise three cavalry regiments, 248.
Correspondence:
Lincoln, Abraham, 180, 181, 187, 266, 401.
War Department, U. S., 213, 218, 248, 255, 296, 318, 374, 376, 388.
Funds for encouraging enlistments, 213.
Kentucky, State Department of.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 20.
Kentucky Troops (U.).
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **6th, 10th, 11th,** 546; **14th,** 665.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **31st, 32d, 36th,** 417.
Ketcham, John H., 663.
Ketchum, William Scott.
Assigned, special duty War Dept., U. S., 745.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 345.
Army Headquarters, 356, 367, 368, 379, 380, 386, 407.
Illinois, Adjutant-General of, 681.
Lincoln, Abraham, 575.
War Department, U. S., 386, 462, 491, 495, 496, 515, 523, 526, 652, 653, 682.
See also *War Department, U. S.*
Mentioned, 394, 476, 745, 780.
Organization, muster, etc., of Illinois troops, 462.
Keyes, Erasmus D., 756.
Kibbey, John F.
Correspondence. See *Indiana, Atty. Gen. of.*
Kimball, John W., 401.
Kimball, Nathan, 185.
Kimmey, M. M.
Correspondence, State Department, U. S., 949.
Mentioned, 949.
King, Preston, 98.
King, Rufus, 870.
Kingsland, S. A., 729, 730.
Kirkpatrick & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Kirkwood, Samuel J.
Correspondence. See *Iowa, Governor of.*
Mentioned, 187, 198.
Klatt, Captain, 580, 581.
Klumpp, H.
Correspondence, B. F. Butler, 121, 122.
Knox & Higgins.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Kock, Charles.
Correspondence, B. F. Butler, 121, 122.

Kossuth, Mr., 768–770, 777.
Kruttschnitt, J.
Correspondence, B. F. Butler, 121, 122, 580, 581.
Mentioned, 157, 158, 581, 722, 723, 725.
Labarre, Valcour, 729.
Laborde, Mr., 729, 730.
Lafitte, Jean, 245.
La Fourche District, La.
Constituted and limits defined, 781.
Operations in, Oct. 24–Nov. 6, 1862, 877.
Sequestration of property, 781.
Lanata, Joseph.
Correspondence, B. F. Butler, 154, 157.
Lancaster, No. 3, U. S. S., 9, 16, 834, 835.
Lane, James H.
Appointed commissioner for recruiting, 959.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 294, 311, 312, 444, 445, 546, 550, 577, 582, 959.
Mentioned, 65, 66, 312, 313, 411, 417, 431, 445, 457, 479, 565, 801.
Negro and Indian troops, 294, 295, 311–313, 411, 417, 431, 445, 582.
Orgn., equip., etc., of vols., 294, 295, 411, 444, 445, 457, 479, 546, 550, 577, 582.
Lane, William B., 80, 343, 685.
Lane & Salter.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Lange, A.
Correspondence. See *Indiana, Auditor of.*
Lapeyre, J. M.
Correspondence, B. F. Butler, 129, 130.
Larned, Benjamin F.
Correspondence. See *P. M. Gen.'s Office, U.S.A.*
Mentioned, 9, 20, 99, 108, 207, 247, 292, 361, 749, 909, 957.
Paymaster-General, U. S. A., 957.
Larned, Charles T., 486.
Larned, F. S.
Correspondence, Adjt. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 434.
Larrabee, Charles H., 110, 111.
Laurason, George C., 729.
Leaves of Absence.
Chaplains, 651.
Hospital chaplains, 222.
Officers on parole, 39.
Officers visiting Washington, D. C., 423.
Regulations governing, 112, 346, 347.
Revoked, to take effect Aug. 11, 1862, 286, 348.
Lee, George W., 484, 803, 836.
Lee, John L.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Lee, Robert E., 547, 848, 870–873, 944.
Leefe, John B., 729, 730.
Le Mat, Colonel, 770, 776.
Le More, Alfred, 766, 768, 775–779.
Le More, G. A., & Co., 766.
Le More, J. R., 776.
Le More, J. R., & Co., 776.
Le More, Jules, 766, 768–770, 775, 776.
Lenthall, John.
Correspondence, Engineer Dept., U. S. A., 814.
Leroy, G., 729.
Letcher, John, 775.
Leutze, E., 217.
Leverick, John B., 580.
Levi, A., & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Lewis, J., 567, 725.
Lewis, James T.
Correspondence. See *Wisconsin, Governor of.*
Lewis, John L., 437.
Lewis, Morgan, 641.
Lewis & Oglesby.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Lexington, U. S. Gun-boat, 832.
Lieber, Francis.
Correspondence, Army Headquarters, 301.
Mentioned, 951.
Recognition of guerrillas under laws and usages of war, 301–309.
Lincoln, Abraham.
Address of Governors of States, 582–584.
Assignment of H. W. Halleck to command Armies United States, 217.
Call of July 2, 1862, for 300,000 men, 179–183, 186–188, 196, 198–201.
Circulars to Governors of States, 183, 265.
Correspondence:
Army Headquarters, 624.
Attorney-General's Office, U. S., 882.
Baltimore (Md.) Union Relief Association, 683.
Banks, N. P., 862, 865.
Buckner, R. A., 252.
Connecticut, Governor of, 180, 181, 187, 201, 213, 265, 542.
Delaware, Governor of, 290.
Dix, J. A., 687.
Fisk, J. F., 252.
Grant, U. S., 675.
Gray, A. H., 196.
Greeley, H., 433.
Hoffman, F. A., 586.
Illinois, Adjutant-General of, 324.
Illinois, Auditor of, 324, 441.
Illinois, Governor of, 71, 180, 181, 187, 201, 218, 338, 441, 454, 582.
Illinois, Secretary of State, 324.
Illinois, Treasurer of, 324, 441.
Indiana, Attorney-General of, 212.
Indiana, Auditor of, 212.
Indiana, Governor of, 180, 181, 187, 201, 204, 212, 284, 582.
Indiana, Secretary of State, 212.
Indiana, Treasurer of, 212.
Iowa, Adjutant-General of, 760.
Iowa, Governor of, 201, 206, 582.
Johnson, A., 180, 181, 187, 676.
Kentucky, Governor of, 417.
Kentucky, Mil. Board of, 180, 181, 187, 266, 401.
Ketchum, W. S., 575.
Maine, Gov. of, 180, 181, 187, 200, 266, 542, 582.
Maryland, Governor of, 180, 181, 187.
Massachusetts, Governor of, 94, 201, 202, 327, 353, 363, 418, 542, 582, 737.
Michigan, Gov. of, 180, 181, 187, 201, 283, 582.
Minnesota, Adjutant-General of, 268.

Lincoln, Abraham—Continued.
Correspondence:
Minnesota, Gov. of, 180, 181, 187, 201, 466, 474.
Missouri, Governor of, 180, 181, 187, 524.
New Hampshire, Governor of, 180, 181, 187, 201, 542, 582.
New Jersey, Governor of, 180, 181, 187, 201, 202.
New York, Gov. of, 180, 181, 187, 199–201, 223, 268.
New York City, Mayor of, 570.
Ohio, Governor of, 180, 181, 187, 201, 269, 582.
Peirpoint, F. H., 180, 181, 187, 582.
Pennsylvania, Adjutant-General of, 269.
Pennsylvania, Governor of, 180, 181, 187, 201, 204, 366, 367, 538, 582, 624, 691, 704.
Reeder, A. H., 332.
Rhode Island, Governor of, 201, 284, 542, 582.
Sanitary Commission, U. S., 235, 297.
State Department, U. S., 179, 181, 182.
Strong, W. K., 23.
Temple, J. B., 252.
Vermont, Governor of, 180, 181, 187, 201.
War Department, U. S., 71, 624, 685, 737, 879, 897.
Wisconsin, Governor of, 180, 181, 187, 201, 203, 270, 582.
Wood, J. F., 252.
Defense of S. Cameron, 73–75.
Establishes provisional court in Louisiana, 673.
Exemption of foreigners from draft, 690.
Exportation of munitions of war 849.
Inaugural address, 890.
Mentioned, 5, 8, 17, 26, 27, 30–32, 43, 45, 51, 55, 56, 65, 66, 69, 70, 75, 80, 83, 85, 88–90, 93, 94, 97, 99–101, 103, 104, 110, 112, 115, 124, 132–139, 141, 148–152, 164, 170, 172, 174, 178, 179, 181, 182, 185–187, 196, 199–201, 204, 205, 208, 213, 218, 222, 226, 229, 234, 242–244, 248, 254, 255, 262, 266, 274, 283, 286, 287, 289, 291, 292, 294, 312–314, 320, 323, 330, 332, 333, 340, 346, 353, 354, 359, 370, 373, 374, 381, 394, 396–398, 402, 408, 409, 413, 415, 418–420, 422–429, 436, 438, 444, 445, 456, 468, 489, 498, 502–505, 509, 511, 512, 514, 518, 519, 523, 531, 536, 539, 548, 551, 554, 563, 565, 573, 576, 579, 582–588, 591, 592, 641, 642, 646, 647, 649, 650, 658–662, 673, 674, 687, 690, 696, 715, 736, 741, 747, 760–762, 766, 783, 795, 804, 806, 843, 845, 865, 867, 869, 873–875, 880, 882, 902, 913, 933, 935, 936, 939, 953–955.
Messages to Congress, 73–75, 883–897.
Oaths of allegiance, foreigners, 234, 235.
Orders:
Election in Tennessee, 675, 676.
Respecting Sabbath day in Army and Navy, 783.
Orders, series 1862: **July 11**, 217; **July 22**, 397; **Aug. 14**, 397; **Oct. 20** (2), 673, 690; **Nov. 13**, 765; **Nov. 15**, 783.
Orders, Circulars, series 1862: **July 28**, 265.
Orders, General, series 1862: **Nov. 21**, 849.
Proclamations:
Blockade of Southern ports, 31, 32.
Declaring certain States in rebellion, 185, 186.
Emancipation of slaves, 584–588, 687, 890.
Persons discouraging enlistments, etc., 587, 588.
Rescinding Hunter's emancipation proclamation, 42, 43.

Lincoln, Abraham—Continued.
Proclamations:
Thanksgiving for victories, 14.
Warning to persons in rebellion, 274.
Lioness, Steamboat, 23, 28, 834, 835.
Little Rebel, U. S. Gun-boat, 832.
Loffland, James R., 937.
Long, Stephen H.
Chief of Topographical Engineers, U. S. A., 957.
Correspondence. See *Engineer Dept., U. S. A.*
Mentioned, 764, 902, 908, 957.
Report, operations Engineer Department, U. S. A., 1862, 764.
Longstreet, James, 871.
Lonsdale, H. T., 729.
Loomis, John S.
Correspondence. See *Illinois, Adjt. Gen. of.*
Lord, Henry W.
Correspondence, State Department, U. S., 358
Mentioned, 358.
Lothrop, Thornton K., 642.
Lothrop, Warren L., 836.
Louisiana.
Assessments, Confederates and sympathizers, 720–732.
Blockade of ports, 31, 32.
British Guard, 116, 124–128.
Direct tax, 185, 186.
Enforcement of quarantine regulations, 426, 427, 528–530, 534, 551–561, 569, 625–640.
Fugitive negroes, 163, 200.
Native Guards, 436–438, 496.
Operations in. See—
Baton Rouge. Engagement, Aug. 5, 1862.
La Fourche District. Operations in, Oct. 24–Nov. 6, 1862.
Orgn., equip., etc., of U. S. Vols., 496.
Provisional court established, 673.
Quarantine regulations, 426, 427, 528–530, 534, 551–561, 569, 625–640.
Seizure of private property, 397.
Sequestration of property in West Louisiana, 781.
Shepley, G. F., appointed Mil. Gov., 141, 142.
Statements, volunteers in U. S. service, 1862, 859, 860.
Louisiana, Adjutant-General's Office.
Orders, series 1862: **No. 426**, 437.
Louisiana, Governor of.
Correspondence, New Orleans (La.) Cotton Factors, 726.
Proclamations, 725, 726.
Louisville, U. S. Gun-boat, 832.
Lovell, Mansfield, 722, 728, 876.
Lowell, Charles R., 734.
Luce, Stephen B., 757.
Luckett, Philip N., 772.
Lucy, 60.
Lurgi, Louis, 729.
Lyon, A. McDonald, 476.
Lyon, George G.
Correspondence. See *Franz Sigel.*
Lyons, Lord.
Correspondence, State Department, U. S., 130.
Mentioned, 115, 128, 130, 131, 141, 209.
McAlester, Miles D., 763.

McCall, E. Jones, 729.
McCallum, Daniel C., 549, 795.
McClellan, Steamer, 56.
McClellan, George B.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 173, 336.
Army Headquarters, 705.
New York, Governor of, 225.
Mentioned, 103, 105, 173, 179–182, 185, 202, 219, 297, 299, 419, 655, 660, 702, 704, 714, 715, 743, 745, 754, 756, 758, 759, 779, 796, 798, 802, 869–874, 878, 898, 902.
Relieved, Army of the Potomac, 873, 874.
Remarks, organization, etc., of vols., 225, 226.
McClernand, John A.
Correspondence, War Dept., U. S., 658, 844, 879.
McClure, Alexander K., 716.
McClure, Daniel, 941.
McCook, Alexander McD., 874.
McCook, George W., 115.
McCormick, Charles.
Correspondence:
Butler, B. F., 638.
Fisher, J. A. G., 636.
Mentioned, 630.
McCulloch, Benjamin, 71, 898.
McCullough, J. N.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 337.
Mentioned, 323.
McDermott, Peter, 663.
McDougall, Archibald L., 521.
McDowell, Irvin, 102, 103, 870, 871.
McFarland & Barksdale.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
McIlhenny, R., & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
McIndoe, Walter D., 704, 708, 937.
McKeaig, George W., 681.
McKean, Thomas J., 875.
Mackenzie, Ranald S., 763.
McKibbin, David B., 946.
McKim, William W., 484, 803, 836.
McLaurin, Archibald.
Correspondence, B. F. Butler, 220.
Mentioned, 219.
McLemore, Rayburn & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Maclin, Sackfield, 166, 168.
McPhail, James L.
Correspondence, Governor of Maryland, 507.
Mentioned, 506, 507, 509, 937.
McPherson, James B., 763, 795, 876.
Madill, Henry, 486.
Magazines, U. S.
Precautions against fire, 566.
Maggi, Alberto C., 115, 391, 419.
Magioni, J., 730.
Magoffin, Beriah, 401.
Maine.
Enrollment and draft of 1862, 317, 318, 326, 352, 353, 362, 377, 390, 391, 440, 446, 451, 465, 471, 505, 506, 516.
Maine—Continued.
Measures for defense, 5–8.
Men for old regiments, Aug. 15–Nov. 21, 1862, 861.
Men required to fill old regiments, Aug. 13, 1862, 404.
New regiments of volunteers, 208, 408, 418.
Nine-months' organizations, 352, 353, 362, 573–575, 594, 595, 640, 644–646, 690, 691.
Orgn., equip., etc., of vols., 44, 47, 61, 63, 69, 70, 76, 77, 84, 85, 98, 99, 115, 163, 201, 208, 219, 255, 266, 288, 293, 295, 313, 318, 325, 326, 362, 363, 374, 377, 383, 391, 512, 517, 573–575, 594, 595, 640, 644–646, 690–692, 694, 705, 712, 713.
Quotas and credits, 188, 291, 339, 465, 505, 506, 526, 542.
Regiments sent to the field, 1862, 565.
Results of recruiting and draft, 1862, 865.
Return, under War Dept. Circular of April 14, 1862, of troops, 16, 17.
Statements, volunteers in service, 1862, 183, 184, 314, 859, 860.
Strength of troops in, June 30, 1862, 185.
Maine, Adjutant-General of.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 594, 879.
Maine, Governor of.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 44, 47, 61, 63, 69, 77, 85, 114, 163.
Lincoln, Abraham, 180, 181, 187, 200, 266, 542, 582.
War Department, U. S., 17, 70, 76, 84, 85, 98, 171, 201, 208, 217, 219, 255, 267, 288, 293, 295, 313, 317, 318, 326, 339, 352, 362, 374, 377, 383, 385, 390, 391, 404, 408, 418, 440, 446, 451, 465, 471, 505, 512, 516, 517, 526, 573, 575, 595, 640, 644–646, 690, 692, 694, 865.
Maine Troops.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **10th,** 268; **21st,** 690, 713; **24th,** 691, 713; **28th,** 690, 691, 713.
Major Farewell, Schooner, 718.
Malford, Tug, 833.
Mallory, Stephen R., 690.
Malmros, Oscar.
Correspondence. See *Minnesota, Adjt. Gen. of.*
Manassas Station, Va.
Operations about, Aug. 25–27, 1862, 871.
Mandeville, George S.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Manning, J. C., 166, 168.
Mansfield, Samuel M., 763.
Marcuard, Ad., & Co., 500.
Marcy, P., 729.
Marcy, Randolph B.
Inspector-General, U. S. A., 957.
Mentioned, 957.
Marla Galante, Steamer, 529, 530, 534, 626, 637, 639, 719, 720.
Marie Felicite, Brigantine, 529, 555, 557, 630, 639.
Marks, I. N., 729.
Marmont, Auguste F. L. V. de, 801.
Marshals, United States.
Arrest and return to duty of absentees, 286, 287, 294.
Charged with arrest of persons discouraging enlistments, 321.
Enforcement of draft, etc., 525, 526.
Persons evading military duty, 322, 348, 349, 370.

Martin, Fernando de F.
Correspondence, J. Callejon, 427, 428.
Mentioned, 427.
Martindale, John H., 951.
Maryland.
Enrollment and draft of 1862, 289, 317, 318, 440, 456, 465, 471, 492, 493, 506, 507, 509, 656, 657, 865, 866.
Men for old regiments, Aug. 15–Nov. 21, 1862, 861.
Men required to fill old regiments, Aug. 13, 1862, 404.
Militia, 537, 538.
New regiments of volunteers, 208, 408, 418.
Operations in. See *Maryland Campaign. Sept. 3–20, 1862.*
Orgn., equip., etc., of U. S. Vols., 115, 163, 208, 374, 512, 865, 866.
Quotas and credits, 188, 291, 340, 465.
Regiments sent to the field, 1862, 565.
Resistance to the draft, 506, 507, 509.
Results of recruitment and draft, 1862, 865, 866.
Return, under War Dept. Circular of April 14, 1862, of troops, 16, 17.
Statements, volunteers in U. S. service, 1862, 183, 184, 314, 859, 860.
Maryland, Governor of.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 114, 163.
Lincoln, Abraham, 180, 181, 187.
McPhail, J. L., 507.
War Department, U. S., 17, 208, 218, 289, 318, 340, 374, 404, 418, 440, 456, 465, 471, 492, 506, 512, 537, 656, 657, 865, 866.
Wool, J. E., 507.
Maryland Campaign. Sept. 3–20, 1862.
Services of Pennsylvania militia, 538, 539, 563, 589.
See also—
Antietam, Md. Battle, Sept. 16–17, 1862.
Harper's Ferry, W. Va. Siege, etc., Sept. 13–15, 1862.
South Mountain, Md. Battle, Sept. 14, 1862.
Maryland Troops (U.).
Infantry—*Regiments:* **4th, 6th, 7th, 8th,** 418; **Purnell Legion,** 657.
Mason, James M., 6, 721, 948.
Massachusetts.
Construction of gun-boats, 5.
Enrollment and draft of 1862, 317–319, 326, 327, 353, 401, 418, 440, 446, 466, 471, 547, 640–643.
Exempts, over age, for garrison duty, 285.
Men for old regiments, Aug. 15–Nov. 21, 1862, 861.
Men required to fill old regiments, Aug. 13, 1862, 405.
New regiments of volunteers, 208, 408, 419.
Nine-months' organizations, 327, 353, 383, 473, 474, 479, 531, 535, 595, 623, 640–642, 743.
Orgn., equip., etc., of vols., 42, 44, 45, 64, 66, 68, 70, 71, 77, 85, 86, 93, 94, 97–100, 113–115, 147, 163, 199, 202, 208, 212, 252, 256, 268, 296, 327, 328, 341, 345, 353, 363, 364, 374, 377, 383, 384, 391, 392, 400, 401, 405, 412, 419, 431, 432, 438, 446, 456, 479, 480, 512, 531, 535, 595, 623, 640–643, 674, 676, 691, 692, 703, 705–707, 712, 713, 733, 734, 743, 933, 934.
Quotas and credits, 188, 291, 340, 466, 542.
Regiments sent to the field, 1862, 565.
Results of recruiting and draft, 1862, 865, 866.
Return, under War Dept. Circular of April 14, 1862, of troops, 16, 17.
Massachusetts—Continued.
Service 1st Regiment of Cavalry, 256.
Sharpshooters, 113, 114, 147.
Statements, volunteers in service, 1862, 183, 184, 314, 859, 860.
Strength of troops in, June 30, 1862, 185.
Massachusetts, Adjutant-General of.
Correspondence:
Alley, J. B., 42.
State Department, U. S., 209.
War Department, U. S., 42, 86, 212, 256, 296, 377, 419, 543, 549, 561, 562, 570, 571, 578, 706, 707, 866.
Massachusetts, Governor of.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 44, 45, 114, 147, 163, 383, 695.
Lincoln, Abraham, 94, 201, 202, 327, 353, 363, 418, 542, 582, 737.
War Department, U. S., 5, 17, 45, 64, 66, 68, 70, 71, 77, 85, 86, 93, 97, 99, 109, 113, 114, 171, 199, 202, 208, 240, 252, 256, 268, 285, 295, 318, 319, 326, 328, 340, 353, 363, 364, 374, 385, 391, 392, 400, 401, 405, 412, 419, 431, 432, 438, 440, 446, 456, 466, 471, 473, 479, 480, 493, 496, 512, 531, 535, 547, 595, 623, 640, 674, 676, 692, 703, 706, 733, 734, 743, 765, 865, 933, 934.
Orders, General, series 1862: **No. 51,** 642.
Recruiting from vols. for Regular Army, 737.
Massachusetts Troops.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st,** 256.
Infantry—*Battalions:* **1st,** 42, 64, 68, 71, 77, 85, 114.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st,** 115; **6th,** 456; **21st,** 115; **32d,** 114, 419; **33d,** 114, 115, 296, 327, 328, 391, 392, 419; **34th,** 114, 115, 296, 327, 391, 392, 401, 419; **35th,** 419, 438; **36th,** 401, 419; **37th, 38th, 39th, 40th,** 419, **41st,** 419, 706; **44th,** 595.
Mattano, Steamer, 53.
Maull, Mr., 249.
Maull, Henry C., 937.
Maull & Hancock.
Mentioned, 249.
Restoration to, of goods seized by Butler, 249.
Mauran, Edward C.
Correspondence. See *Rhode Island, Adjt. Gen. of.*
May, A. H., & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Mayors of Cities.
Arrest and return to duty of absentees, 286, 287, 294.
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, La.
Sequestered dividends, 230, 231.
Medals of Honor.
Act of July 12, 1862, 270.
Medical Department, U. S. A.
Finley, C. A., Surgeon-General, 957.
Hammond, W. A., Surgeon-General, 957.
Officers, 9–11, 25, 145, 224, 225, 282, 550.
Operations, 1862, 749–754.
Reorganization, 22, 23.
Sick and wounded soldiers, 26, 40, 41.
Store-keepers, 67.
Medical Officers.
Additional volunteer, 224, 225.
Allowances to volunteer civilian, 25.
Bonds, 282, 550.
Contract surgeons, 145.

Medical Officers—Continued.
Discharge of enlisted men, 9–11.
Examination, etc., of store-keepers, 67.
Meigs, Montgomery C.
Contracts, gun-boats, Western rivers, 816–832.
Correspondence. See *Q. M. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A.*
Mentioned, 13, 41, 71, 75, 76, 78, 79, 82, 108, 217, 265, 373, 378, 439, 478, 644, 680, 705, 790–792, 810, 816, 838, 863, 869, 878, 902, 904, 957.
Papers accompanying report, 1862, 809.
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., 957.
Report, operations Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., 1862, 786.
Mejan, E.
Correspondence:
Butler, B. F., 121, 122, 154, 157, 159, 160, 183, 424, 425, 710, 711, 739, 778, 779.
Dupasseur, E., & Co., 499.
Mercier, H., 499.
Mentioned, 118–120, 122, 131, 153, 179, 230, 267, 424, 434, 435, 489, 501–503, 535, 567, 623, 635, 664, 678, 710, 766–769, 772–774, 777, 780.
Mejan, E., Madame, 768–770, 777.
Melting, Levi, 937.
Members of Congress. See *Congress.*
Memphis, Tenn.
Sherman's trade orders, 349, 350, 382, 402.
Menard, James, 772, 773.
Mensman, Charles, 729, 730.
Mercer, William Newton.
Correspondence, B. F Butler, 129, 130.
Mercier, Henri.
Correspondence:
Mejan, E., 499.
State Department, U. S., 131.
Thouvenel, E. A., 568.
Mentioned, 115, 131, 435, 500, 568, 664, 724.
Meredith, William M.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 522, 744.
Mentioned, 469, 696, 740, 743–745.
Merrill, William E., 763.
Merritt, Thomas.
Specifications for gun-boats, 817–832.
Mexican Consuls. See *Consuls.*
Mexico.
Condition and affairs of frontier, 175.
Relations with, 664, 665.
Trade and intercourse with Texas, 947–951.
Michigan.
Enrollment and draft of 1862, 317, 318, 440, 456, 466, 471.
Men for old regiments, Aug. 15–Nov. 21, 1862, 861.
New regiments of volunteers, 208, 408, 412.
Orgn., equip., etc., of vols., 44, 45, 61, 69, 70, 75, 86, 98, 99, 101, 115, 142, 143, 163, 208, 283, 284, 374, 378, 419, 420, 432, 474, 512, 562, 880.
Quotas and credits, 188, 291, 340, 466.
Regiments sent to the field, 1862, 565.
Results of recruiting and draft, 1862, 865.
Statements, volunteers in service, 1862, 183, 184, 314, 859, 860.
Strength of troops in, June 30, 1862, 185.
Michigan, Adjutant-General of.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 45.
War Department, U. S., 378, 412, 419, 420, 432.
Michigan, Governor of.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 44, 61, 69, 101, 114, 163.
Army Headquarters, 880.
Lincoln, Abraham, 180, 181, 187, 201, 283, 582.
War Department, U. S., 70, 75, 86, 99, 142, 171, 208, 213, 218, 318, 340, 374, 456, 466, 471, 512, 562, 865.
Funds for encouraging enlistments, 213.
Michigan Troops.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **4th,** 562.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **17th, 20th, 24th,** 474.
Middle Department.
Organization, strength, etc., of troops:
June 30, 1862, 185.
Dec. 31, 1862, 957.
Milan, Ship, 636.
Miles, Dixon S., 873.
Military Bands. See *Bands.*
Militia.
Indiana, 109, 110.
Kentucky, 935, 946, 947.
Maryland, 537, 538.
Pennsylvania, 538, 539, 563, 589.
Remarks, Sanitary Commission, U. S., 297–300.
Miller, Morris S., 835.
Mills, James K., 958.
Millward, William.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 521.
Mentioned, 520.
Order (travel) to railroad companies, 520, 521.
Milroy, Robert H.
Correspondence, J. Parsons, 944.
Mentioned, 944.
Miltenberger, A.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Miltenberger, A., & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Mina (Spaniard), 302, 308.
Mingo, Steamboat, 23, 28, 834, 835.
Ministers, Resident.
British. See *Lord Lyons.*
British (chargé d'affaires). See *William Stuart.*
French. See *Henri Mercier.*
Mexican (chargé d'affaires). See *Matias Romero.*
Netherlands. See *Roest Van Limburg.*
Prussian. See *Fr. von Gerolt.*
Spanish. See *Gabriel Garcia y Tassara.*
Ministers, United States.
Belgium. See *Henry S. Sanford.*
Ministers of the Gospel.
Exemption from draft, etc., 392, 512, 650.
Minnesota.
Enrollment and draft of 1862, 317–319, 341, 364, 440, 466, 467, 471, 474, 715.
Frontier defenses, 249, 250.
Men for old regiments, Aug. 15–Nov. 21, 1862, 861.
Men required to fill old regiments, Aug. 13, 1862, 405.
New regiments of volunteers, 208, 408, 420.
Operations against Indians, 446, 466, 467, 624, 645, 647, 665, 666, 877, 889.

Minnesota—Continued.
Orgn., equip., etc., of vols., 44, 61, 69, 75, 86, 98, 99, 115, 163, 164, 208, 249, 250, 268, 364, 374, 378, 381, 383, 420, 446, 456, 457, 512, 624, 645, 647, 653, 715.
Quotas and credits, 188, 291, 340, 467.
Regiments sent to the field, 1862, 565.
Results of recruitment and draft, 1862, 705, 706, 715.
Return, under War Dept. Circular of April 14, 1862, of troops, 16, 20.
Special troops for forts, etc., 249, 250.
Statements, volunteers in service, 1862, 184, 314, 859, 860.
Three-months' organizations, 446, 624, 645, 647, 665, 666.

Minnesota, Adjutant-General of.
Correspondence:
Lincoln, Abraham, 268.
War Dept., U. S., 319, 340, 364, 378, 384, 420, 624.

Minnesota, Governor of.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 44, 61, 69, 114, 163, 249.
Army Headquarters, 446, 645, 665.
Lincoln, Abraham, 180, 181, 187, 201, 466, 474.
War Department, U. S., 20, 61, 75, 86, 99, 164, 171, 208, 218, 318, 340, 341, 374, 381, 405, 440, 456, 457, 466, 467, 471, 512, 645, 647, 653, 657, 665, 715.

Minnesota Troops.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **1st, 2d,** 20.
Cavalry—*Companies:* **1st, 2d, 3d,** 20.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st, 2d,** 20; **2d Sharpshooters,** 20; **3d, 4th,** 20; **5th,** 20, 249.

Minors.
Enlistment, etc., 162, 343, 400, 407, 434, 445.

Mississippi.
Direct tax, 185, 186.
Seizure, etc., of private property, 397.

Mississippi, Department of the.
Organization, strength, etc., of troops, June 30, 1862, 185.

Mississippi Central Railroad.
Operations on the, Aug. 30–Sept. 1, 1862, 875.

Mississippi Marine Brigade.
Organization, equipment, etc., 761, 762, 952, 953.

Mississippi River.
Measures for defense. See *Western Rivers.*
Steamers, distances, etc., 816.

Missouri.
Birge's Sharpshooters, 956.
Change of designation of 13th Regt. to 22d Ohio, 474, 475, 510.
Direct tax, 282.
Expenses of arming, etc., of troops, 282.
Enrolled militia, 579, 593, 672.
Enrollment and draft, 1862, 317, 318, 392.
Men for old regiments, Aug. 15–Nov. 21, 1862, 861.
New regiments of volunteers, 208, 408.
Nine-months' volunteers, 392, 438.
Operations in, April 10–Nov. 20, 1862, 876.
Orgn., equip., etc., of U. S. Vols., 115, 163, 168, 208, 319, 392, 432, 512, 524, 588.
Quotas and credits, 188, 291.
Regiments sent to the field, 1862, 565.
Return, under War Dept. Circular of April 14, 1862, of troops, 16, 18.

Missouri—Continued.
Statements, volunteers in U. S. service, 1862, 184, 314, 859, 860.
State militia, 206, 579, 591, 592, 646, 647, 658–662, 703, 704, 735, 736, 882, 883, 955.

Missouri, Department of the.
Organization, strength, etc., of troops, Dec. 31, 1862, 957.

Missouri, Governor of.
Correspondence:
Adjt. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 114, 163, 168.
Army Headquarters, 392, 432, 579, 591, 646, 658, 703, 735.
Lincoln, Abraham, 180, 181, 187, 524.
War Department, U. S., 18, 208, 218, 318, 319, 392, 438, 474, 510, 512, 588, 672.
Power to depose officers of State militia, 646, 647, 658–662, 703, 704, 735, 736, 882, 883, 955.
Protest against change of designation of 13th Regt., 474, 475, 510.

Missouri Troops (U.).
Cavalry—*Battalions:* **Bowen's,*** 432.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **12th State Militia,** 661.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **13th.** See *Ohio Troops, 22d Regiment.*

Mitchel, Ormsby M., 514, 517, 695, 900.

Mitchell, M. G., 937.

Mix, Simon H.
Correspondence, Adjt. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 691.

Mobile, Ala.
Shipments of cotton for foreign ports, 264, 265, 284.

Moer, Samuel H., 836.

Monarch, U. S. S., 24, 834, 835.

Monitor, U. S. S., 36.

Monroe, John T., 723, 728–731.

Montardier, Etienne N., 769, 770, 776, 778.

Montgomery, Alexander, 484, 835.

Montgomery, William R., 679.

Montgomery & Hall.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.

Montgomery & White.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.

Monthly Reports.
Returns of troops, 687.

Montholon, Marquis de, 435.

Mooney, James.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 329, 345.

Moonlight, Thomas.
Correspondence, J. G. Blunt, 84.
Mentioned, 83, 163.

Moore, Charles W., 637.

Moore, G. L., & Co., 678, 775, 776.

Moore, John, 749.

Moore, Thomas O.
Correspondence. See *Louisiana, Governor of.*
Mentioned, 437, 572, 721, 722, 726–728.

Moore & Browder.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.

* Merged into 9th Missouri Cavalry.

Moorhead, James K.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 331.
Morales, José Maria.
Correspondence, Captain-General of Cuba, 558.
Mentioned, 558.
Morell, George W., 871.
Morgan, Edwin D.
Correspondence. See *New York, Governor of.*
Mentioned, 74, 87, 98, 104, 178, 181, 185, 187, 188, 196, 199, 232, 246, 296, 345, 393, 406, 452, 517, 540, 571, 576, 645, 666, 667, 669, 686, 691, 705, 712, 881.
Morgan, George D., 74.
Morgan, George W., 655, 755, 875, 900.
Morgan, John H., 252, 361, 376, 379, 956.
Morgan, W. James.
Correspondence, Adjt. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 958.
Morley, F.
Correspondence. See *Michigan, Adjt. Gen. of.*
Morrill, Lot M., 8, 219.
Morris, Lewis O., 413.
Morris, William H., 522.
Morrison, Pitcairn.
Correspondence, Adjt. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 435.
Mentioned, 441, 495.
Morrison, S. D., 749.
Morse, Freeman H.
Correspondence, State Department, U. S., 948.
Mentioned, 947.
Morton, James St. C., 763.
Morton, Oliver P.
Correspondence. See *Indiana, Governor of.*
Mentioned, 14, 28, 44, 76, 100, 109, 187, 205, 283, 352, 370, 423, 430, 656, 694.
Morton, Camp, Ind.
Transfer of prisoners, 201, 204.
Moss, B. H., 729.
Moulden, Mortimer, 937.
Moulton, A., 773.
Mound City, U. S. S., 832.
Muldraugh's Hill, Ky.
Skirmish, Dec. 28, 1862, 956.
Mumford, George W., 775.
Munfordville, Ky.
Siege, Sept. 14–17, 1862, 590, 874.
Munitions of War.
Annual report, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A., 849–859.
Appraisal, etc., of, held by prize courts, 296, 297.
Arms, reports of condition, 109.
Audit commission, ordnance stores, etc., 188–195.
Competition, purchasing agents, 563, 570, 574, 578, 588.
Condition, etc., of arms, 685.
Duties on arms imported by States, 1.
Exportation forbidden, 849.
Henry's repeating rifle, 412, 413.
Indiana Legion, 176, 177.
Indiana militia, 109, 110.
Krupp gun from Connecticut, 82.
Manufacture of American gun-barrel iron, 532, 533.
Measures to secure supplies, 112, 113, 543, 549, 561, 562.
Ohio State Laboratory and Arsenal, 21.
Ordnance depot, Indiana, 913.
Purchases abroad, Union, 29.
Saltpeter from India, 29.
Munitions of War—Continued.
Statement, purchases, etc., up to June 30, 1862, 854–859.
Wrought-iron cannon, 38, 39.
Murphy, Rd.
Correspondence, B. F. Butler, 121, 122.
Musson, M., 729.
Mustering Officers.
Absentees, 146.
Detailed, 2.
Inspection of cavalry prior to muster, 380.
Muster in and out of volunteers, 596–622, 955.
Officers absent from commands, 112.
See also recruiting regulations, pp. 914–933.
Muster in of Volunteers.
Cavalry inspections, 380.
Chaplains, 519.
Indian Home Guards, 2.
Instructions for making rolls, 596–622.
Minors, 434.
New organizations, 210, 211.
Reports, mustering officers, 955.
Muster out of Volunteers.
Bands, regimental, 278, 336.
Instructions for making rolls, 596–622.
Recruits enlisted for old regiments, 240, 267, 268.
Supernumerary officers, 281, 336.
Three-months' organizations, 434.
Muster-Rolls.
Instructions for making, 596–622.
New organizations, 211.
Myer, Albert J.
Camp of instruction for Signal Corps officers, 945.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 754.
Mentioned, 910, 945, 957.
Report, operations Signal Corps, U. S. A., 1862, 754.
Signal Officer, U. S. A., 957.
Napier, W. F. P., 302.
Napoleon I, 303–305, 308, 654, 797, 798, 801.
Napoleon III, 157, 161.
Nashville, C. S. S., 525.
Nasmith, Samuel J., 395.
Nassau Consuls. See *Consuls.*
Natchez, Steamer, 424.
National Cemeteries.
Purchase of sites, 279.
National Defense. See respective States.
Navy Department, U. S.
Contracts, 106, 107, 283.
Transfer to, of gun-boats, Western rivers, 227, 644, 674, 793.
See also Series I, Vol. XVII, Part II, p. 323.
Navy of the United States.
Observance of Sabbath day, 783.
Nay, R. B., 428, 429.
Nebraska Territory.
Measures for defense, 457, 458, 510, 521.
Orgn., equip., etc., of vols., 457, 458, 510, 521.
Quotas and credits, 188, 291.
Return, under War Dept. Circular of April 14, 1862, of troops, 16, 26.
Statements, volunteers in service, 1862, 184, 314, 859, 860.
Nebraska Territory, Governor of.
Correspondence, War Dept., U. S., 26, 457, 510, 521.

Nebraska Troops.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st,** 457.
Negroes.
Abolition of slavery by States, 43.
Attempted organization of regiment by Hunter, 29–31, 45, 50–60, 147, 148, 196–198, 292, 346, 695.
Colonization or settlement, 276, 885.
Compensation of teamsters and laborers, 589, 590, 649, 650, 740, 741.
Emancipation, 584–588, 687, 890–897.
Fugitive, in Louisiana, 163, 200.
Fugitive or captured slaves, 276.
Hunter's emancipation proclamation, 42, 43.
Laborers for military or naval purposes, 276, 281, 282, 397, 807–809.
Lane's attempt to organize troops in Kansas, 294, 295, 311–313, 411, 417, 431, 445.
Louisiana Native Guards, 436–438, 496.
Military service, 314.
Organization, colored troops, Department of the South, 663, 664, 695.
Women and children sent North, 569, 663.
Neil, Henry M., 734, 739.
Nelson, S. O., 729.
Nelson, S. O., & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Nelson, Samuel, 128, 129.
Nelson, William, 523, 874.
Netherlands Consuls. See *Consuls.*
New Albany, Ind., Mayor of.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 11.
Newberry, John S., 937.
Newburg, Ind. Raid on, July 18, 1862.
Communications from Governor of Indiana, 232.
New Hampshire.
Enrollment and draft of 1862, 317, 318, 440, 447, 467, 471.
Men for old regiments, Aug. 15–Nov. 21, 1862, 861.
Men required to fill old regiments, Aug. 13, 1862, 405.
New regiments of volunteers, 208, 408, 420, 421.
Orgn., equip., etc., of vols., 44, 47, 61, 62, 69, 70, 75, 98, 99, 115, 163, 168, 169, 208, 341, 374, 378, 512, 595, 691, 692, 705, 712, 713.
Quotas and credits, 188, 291, 341, 412, 447, 542.
Regiments sent to the field, 1862, 565.
Results of recruiting and draft, 1862, 865.
Return, under War Dept. Circular of April 14, 1862, of troops, 16, 21.
Statements, volunteers in service, 1862, 183, 184, 314, 859, 860.
Strength of troops in, June 30, 1862, 185.
New Hampshire, Adjutant-General of.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 378.
New Hampshire, Governor of.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 44, 47, 61, 69, 114, 163, 168.
Lincoln, Abraham, 180, 181, 187, 201, 542, 582.
War Department, U. S., 21, 70, 75, 99, 171, 208, 218, 318, 341, 374, 392, 405, 412, 420, 440, 447, 467, 471, 512, 692, 865.
New Hampshire Troops.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **6th,** 61; **9th,** 168, 420; **12th,** 595.
New Jersey.
Enrollment and draft of 1862, 317, 318, 440, 447, 467, 471, 510.
Men for old regiments, Aug. 15–Nov. 21, 1862, 861.
Men required to fill old regiments, Aug. 13, 1862, 406.
New regiments of volunteers, 208, 408.
Nine-months' organizations, 510, 521, 524, 570
Orgn., equip., etc., of vols., 44, 45, 61, 64, 69, 75, 86, 98, 99, 115, 163, 202, 203, 208, 374, 381, 383, 475, 510, 512, 521, 524, 570.
Quotas and credits, 188, 291, 341, 467
Regiments sent to the field, 1862, 565.
Return, under War Dept. Circular of April 14, 1862, of troops, 16, 18.
Statements, volunteers in service, 1862, 183, 184, 314, 859, 860.
New Jersey, Governor of.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 44, 45, 61, 64, 69, 114, 163, 245.
Lincoln, Abraham, 180, 181, 187, 201, 202.
War Department, U. S., 18, 75, 86, 99, 171, 208, 218, 229, 318, 341, 374, 381, 384, 406, 440, 447, 467, 471, 475, 510, 512, 521, 524, 570.
Proposition, pay to volunteers, 202, 203.
Newman, G. W., 265.
New Mexico.
Discharge of volunteers authorized, 4.
Statements, volunteers in service, 1862, 184, 314, 859, 860.
New Mexico, Department of.
Organization, strength, etc., of troops:
June 30, 1862, 185.
Dec. 31, 1862, 957.
New National, Transport, 833.
New Orleans, La.
Butler's complications with foreign consuls, 109, 115–142, 153, 159–162, 179, 183, 210, 213, 226, 229, 230, 240, 263, 264, 266, 267, 423–429, 434, 435, 471, 488–491, 497–505, 511, 512, 515, 528–537, 540, 545, 551–561, 566–569, 580–582, 622, 623, 625–640, 664, 674, 687–690, 692, 710–712, 716–732, 735, 739, 766–779, 862.
Measures for defense, 728–731.
Port of, opened to trade, 31, 32.
Provisions for the poor and destitute. See *Gulf, Department of the.*
Shipment of cotton and other produce, 239.
New Orleans, La., City Council of.
Measures for defense of New Orleans, 728–731.
New Orleans (La.) Banks.
Funds of Confederate Government deposited in, 165–168, 230.
Transfer of specie to England or France, 947.
New Orleans (La.) Cotton Factors.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
New Orleans (La.) Daily Crescent, 728.
New Orleans (La.) Daily Delta, 727.
Newton, John, 763.
New York.
Artillery for service, N. Y. Harbor, 222.
Enrollment and draft of 1862, 296, 354, 393, 440, 452, 453, 471, 666–669, 695, 954, 955.
Men for old regiments, Aug. 15–Nov. 21, 1862, 861.

New York—Continued.
Men required to fill old regiments, Aug. 13, 1862, 406.
New regiments of volunteers, 208, 408, 421.
Nine-months' organizations, 447, 539, 543, 668.
Orgn., equip., etc., of vols., 18, 44–46, 62, 63, 68–70, 72, 75, 78, 86, 87, 94, 98, 99, 101, 103, 104, 115, 148, 149, 163, 169, 208, 222, 257, 268, 269, 328, 341, 345, 353, 354, 364, 365, 374, 381, 385, 393, 400, 405, 406, 413, 438, 439, 446–448, 452, 458, 480, 495, 496, 512, 517, 521, 522, 526, 527, 531, 539, 543, 579, 580, 593, 595, 663, 678, 679, 682, 686, 691, 692, 705, 712, 713, 954, 955.
Quotas and credits, 188, 291, 342, 467, 468.
Recruiting service in, placed under control of Governor, 188, 199, 200.
Regiments sent to the field, 1862, 565.
Results of recruiting and draft, 1862, 865, 881.
Return, under War Dept. Circular of April 14, 1862, of troops, 16, 21, 25.
Returns of volunteers and militia organized and equipped, 954, 955.
Statements, volunteers in service, 1862, 183, 184, 314, 859, 860.
State militia, 544, 547, 570, 571, 576.
New York, Adjutant-General of.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 18.
War Department, U. S., 21, 25, 78, 86, 87, 98, 104, 296, 413, 448, 495, 496, 526, 527, 666, 881.
Orders, General, series 1862: **No. 79**, 666.
New York, Department of.
Organization, strength, etc., of troops, June 30, 1862, 185.
New York, Governor of.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 18, 44, 62, 69, 114, 163, 169, 222, 695.
Army Headquarters, 392, 540, 576, 663.
Harris, I., 686.
Lincoln, Abraham, 180, 181, 187, 199–201, 223, 268.
McClellan, G. B., 225.
State Department, U. S., 181.
War Department, U. S., 45, 62, 63, 68, 70, 72, 75, 78, 86, 87, 94, 98, 99, 101, 103, 104, 148, 171, 199, 200, 208, 218, 257, 328, 341, 342, 353, 354, 364, 365, 374, 381, 384, 385, 393, 400, 405, 406, 413, 421, 438, 440, 446–448, 452, 458, 467, 471, 480, 512, 521, 531, 539, 543, 544, 547, 593, 595, 678, 682, 691, 865, 954.
Recruiting from vols. for Regular Army, 691.
Recruiting service in New York placed under control of, 188, 199, 200.
Urges resort to drafting, 223.
New York City.
Garrison for forts in harbor, 540, 570, 571, 576.
Seward's conference with Governors about re-enforcements, 179–183, 186–188, 196, 198–201.
New York City, Mayor of.
Correspondence:
Army Headquarters, 562, 576.
Lincoln, Abraham, 570.
War Department, U. S., 493, 514, 517, 540.
New York Times, 489, 490, 511.
New York Tribune, 433.
New York Troops.
Artillery, Heavy—*Regiments:* **5th**, 18, 72, 78; **6th**, 579.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **7th** (*Militia*), 68, 72, 78, 86, 98; **106th**, 18; **107th**, 365; **108th**, 365, 413, 421; **111th**, 438; **112th**, 522; **113th**,* 413, 421; **114th**, **116th**, 522; **117th**, 439, 448; **119th**, 521; **120th**, 439; **122d**, 495; **123d**, 521; **124th**, **127th**, 522; **128th**, 521; **129th**, 439, 448; **130th**,† **131st**, 522; **132d**, 580, 593, 595; **133d**, 580, 645; **134th**, 593, 595; **135th**,‡ 521; **137th**, 593; **143d**, **144th**, 663; **145th**, 580, 593; **146th**, 663; **147th**, **148th**, **149th**, 593; **150th**, 663; **156th**, 713; **157th**, 593; **160th**, **161st**, 713; **162d**, 580, 663; **163d**, **164th**, 580; **169th**, 593; **170th**, 663.
Nichols, William A., 343.
Nicolay, John G.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 283.
Nimick, William K.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 13, 23.
Nixon, James O., 728.
Nixon & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
No. 290, C. S. S. See *Alabama, C. S. S.*
Noble, H. C., 937, 945, 946.
Noble, Laz.
Correspondence. See *Indiana, Adjt. Gen. of.*
Mentioned, 15, 17, 338, 339, 485, 495.
Non-Combatants.
Exemptions, draft of 1862, 319, 587–590, 650, 662, 668, 693.
Norris, Thaddeus, 249.
Norris, Thaddeus, & Co., 249.
North Carolina.
Blockade of ports, 31, 32.
Direct tax, 185, 186.
Operations in. See *Washington. Attack on, Sept. 6, 1862.*
Orgn., equip., etc., of U. S. Vols., 595, 596.
Stanly, E., Military Governor, 43, 46, 106.
Statements, vols. in U. S. service, 1862, 859, 860.
North Carolina, Department of.
Organization, strength, etc., of troops:
June 30, 1862, 185.
Dec. 31, 1862, 957.
North Carolina, Governor of.
Correspondence, E. Stanly, 845–847.
Interview (proposed) with E. Stanly, 845–849.
Northern Mississippi.
Operations in. See—
Corinth. Battle, Oct. 3–4, 1862.
Iuka. Engagement, Sept. 19, 1862.
Mississippi Central Railroad. Operations on the, Aug. 30–Sept. 1, 1862.
Northern Virginia Campaign. Aug. 16–Sept. 2, 1862.
Relief of wounded, 493, 496, 525, 697–703.
See also—
Bull Run. Battle, Aug. 30, 1862.
Groveton. Battle, Aug. 29, 1862.
Manassas Station. Operations, Aug. 25–27, 1862.

* Designation changed to 7th Heavy Artillery.
† Afterward called 19th Cavalry.
‡ Afterward called 6th Heavy Artillery.

North Star, Steamer, 913.
Northwest, Department of the.
Organization, strength, etc., of troops, Dec. 31, 1862, 957.
Norwegian Consuls. See *Consuls*.
Nugent, John M., 729.
Nugent, Richard, & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Oaths of Allegiance.
Foreigners, 153–159, 172, 234, 235, 415.
Oaths of Office.
Officers and employés United States, 227.
O'Brien, T. B., 719.
Officers, Army.
Appointment, removal, etc., of volunteers, 16, 49, 65, 66, 83, 84, 149–152, 163, 164, 169, 170.
Assignments to command, 12.
Chaplains, 67, 222, 279, 519, 651.
Charges against, 278, 279.
Detail of, to accept new command, 381, 391, 392, 395, 396.
Discharge from service, 17.
Dismissal for cause, 279.
Forage, 550.
General and staff, 279, 281, 401, 402, 593, 594, 953, 954.
Invalid and wounded, 112.
Leaves of absence, 39, 112, 222, 286, 346–348.
Medical, 9–11, 25, 145, 224, 225, 282, 550.
Mississippi Marine Brigade, 761, 762.
Missouri State Militia, 646, 647, 658–662, 703, 704, 735, 736, 882, 883, 955.
New regiments of volunteers, 210, 211.
Paroled, on leave of absence, 39, 112.
Pay, emoluments, etc., 169, 277, 550.
Persons evading military duty, 322, 370.
Publication of official letters or reports, 649.
Quartermaster's Dept., U. S. A., 805–807, 835, 836.
Relative rank with Navy, 274.
Resignations, 17.
Retired, 279.
Return to duty of absentees, 39, 112, 286, 287, 294, 346, 347, 935.
Signal Corps, 162, 163, 945.
Supernumerary, 281, 336.
Unfitness of certain, of Ohio volunteers, 538.
Vacancies, 169, 170, 594.
Visiting Washington, D. C., 423, 622.
Volunteer service of regulars, 388, 392.
Officers, Marine Corps.
Dismissal for cause, 279.
Retired, 279.
Officers, Navy.
Dismissal for cause, 279.
Grade of line, 273.
Relative rank with Army, 274.
Ogden, Mahone D.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 315.
Ohio.
Cavalry, two regiments authorized, 240, 241.
Enrollment and draft of 1862, 385, 386, 440, 449, 458, 459, 471, 493, 497, 548, 650, 693, 695, 705–707, 844, 945, 946.
Ohio—Continued.
Examination of officers of volunteers, 538.
Measures for defense of border, 104, 105.
Men for old regiments, Aug. 15–Nov. 21, 1862, 861.
Men required to fill old regiments, Aug. 13, 1862, 407.
New regiments of volunteers, 208, 408, 413, 414.
Orgn., equip., etc., of vols., 41, 44, 46, 61, 63, 66, 67, 69, 70, 72, 75, 78, 79, 86, 87, 94, 98–101, 115, 145, 163, 179, 196, 208, 223, 234, 240, 241, 269, 285, 289, 293, 320, 329, 330, 342, 355, 356, 365, 366, 370, 371, 374, 378, 379, 386, 393, 394, 421, 432, 439, 444, 448, 468, 475, 514, 550, 643, 647, 648, 652–654, 673–677, 691, 694, 734, 739, 780.
Provost-marshals, 510, 514.
Quotas and credits, 188, 291, 342, 468.
Regiments sent to the field, 1862, 565.
Return, under War Dept. Circular of April 14, 1862, of troops, 16, 18.
Statements, volunteers in service, 1862, 183, 184, 314, 859, 860.
Strength of troops in, June 30, 1862, 185.
Three-months' organizations, 1862, 453, 459, 480, 549, 577, 643, 647, 648.
Transfer to, of 13th Missouri Volunteers, 474, 475, 510.
Ohio, Adjutant-General of.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 320, 453, 459, 468, 514.
Ohio, Army of the.
Orders, General, series 1862: **No. 46a**, 655.
Ohio, Department of the.
Organization, strength, etc., of troops, Dec. 31, 1862, 957.
Ohio, Governor of.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 44, 46, 61, 63, 69, 95, 163, 695, 960.
Army Headquarters, 288, 691, 694, 704.
Lincoln, Abraham, 180, 181, 187, 201, 269, 582.
War Department, U. S., 18, 21, 41, 66, 70, 72, 75, 78, 79, 86, 87, 95, 99–101, 104, 115, 145, 171, 179, 196, 208, 213, 218, 219, 223, 234, 240, 241, 285, 289, 293, 313, 320, 329, 342, 355, 366, 374, 378, 385, 386, 407, 413, 421, 432, 439, 440, 444, 448, 449, 458, 459, 468, 471, 475, 480, 493, 497, 508, 510, 512, 514, 538, 543, 544, 548–550, 562, 563, 577, 580, 643, 647, 648, 650, 651, 653, 662, 669, 670, 674, 676, 677, 693, 704, 707, 714, 734, 739, 780, 844, 945, 946.
Funds for encouraging enlistments, 213.
Remarks, recruiting service, 66, 67, 104, 289.
Rules (proposed) for draft, 313, 320, 329, 355, 366.
Visit to Secretary of War, 580.
Ohio, Quartermaster-General of.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 79, 241, 329, 365, 379, 393, 394, 652, 673, 674, 677.
Ohio State Arsenal, 21.
Ohio River.
Measures for defense. See *Western Rivers*.
Steamers, distances, etc., 816.
Ohio State Arsenal.
Semi-monthly reports of condition, 21.
Ohio State Laboratory.
Manufacture of ammunition, 21.

Ohio Troops.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **2d**, 643, 648.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **22d**,* 474, 510; **61st**, 79, 87; **84th** (*3 months*), 115, 145, 355, 453, 549; **85th** (*3 months*), 145, 459, 480, 549; **86th** (*3 months*), 145, 355, 453; **87th** (*3 months*), 145, 179, 355, 453; **88th**, 453, 459, 549.
Olden, Charles S.
Correspondence. See *New Jersey, Governor of.*
Mentioned, 187, 232, 246.
Olmstead, Frederick Law.
Correspondence. See *Sanitary Commission, U. S.*
Opdyke, George.
Correspondence. See *New York, Mayor of.*
Mentioned, 74, 576.
Ord, Edward O. C., 875, 876.
Ordnance Department, U. S. A.
Arms, reports to, of condition, etc., 109, 685.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 29, 38, 112, 566, 849.
Fiscal affairs, 850.
Ohio State Arsenal, 21.
Operations, 1862, 849–859.
Purchases up to June 30, 1862, 854–859.
Ripley, J. W., Chief of Ordnance, 957.
O'Regan, W. G., 415.
Oregon.
Orgn., equip., etc., of vols., 1.
Statements, volunteers in service, 1862, 859, 860.
Organization, Equipment, etc., of Army.
Appropriation C., D., & O. vols., 181, 187.
Banks' expeditionary force, 691, 692, 694, 703, 705–707, 712, 713, 715, 733, 734, 736, 737, 741, 742, 765, 784–786, 862, 863, 865, 879, 880, 883, 912, 932, 933–935, 955.
Cavalry, 281, 380.
Circular of Abraham Lincoln, 265.
Detail of officers to accept new commands, 381, 391, 392, 395, 396.
Drafting, to secure men, urged, 212, 213, 223, 289.
Engineers, 279, 280, 705.
Plans, 518–520.
Regular Army, 653, 676, 705.
Remarks:
McClellan, G. B., 225, 226.
Ohio, Governor of, 66, 67, 104, 289, 293.
Peirpoint, F. H., 232.
Pennsylvania, Governor of, 624.
Sanitary Commission, U. S., 235–239.
War Department, U. S., 248, 249.
Secret funds for encouraging enlistments, 213.
Volunteer service of regular officers, 388, 392.
Volunteers, nine and twelve months, 280.
See also respective States; *District of Columbia; Independent Acceptances; Recruiting Service.*
Orleans, Louis Philippe d'.
Correspondence, Adjt. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 172.
Resignation, 172, 173.
Orleans, Robert d'.
Correspondence, Adjt. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 173.
Resignation, 173.
Oropesa, Ignacio P. de.
Correspondence, Fuentes (Mexican), 144.
Mentioned, 144.
O'Rorke, Patrick H., 763.
Osborn, William H.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 324.
Mentioned, 324.
Overland Mail.
Protection, etc., 27, 449, 453.
Ovieta, C. S. S., 525.
Owen, Robert Dale.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 109, 188
Mentioned, 110.
Special auditing commissioner, 188–195.
Pacific, Department of the.
Organization, strength, etc., of troops:
June 30, 1862, 185.
Dec. 31, 1862, 957.
Paddock, Algernon S.
Correspondence. See *Nebraska Ter., Gov. of.*
Pakenham, Edward M., 438.
Palmer, Innis N., 740, 741.
Palmer, John C.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 348.
Palmer, Oliver H., 413.
Palmer, William J.
Correspondence, R. I. Dodge, 677.
Mentioned, 232, 241, 677.
Pardo, San Pelagio & Co., 560.
Parke, John G., 756.
Parker, Francis J., 77.
Paroled Prisoners.
Discharge on request, 146.
Furloughs, 146.
Officers on leave, 39, 112.
Parsons, Abraham, 943, 944.
Parsons, Job.
Correspondence, R. H. Milroy, 944.
Mentioned, 943.
Partridge, George, 947.
Patton & Finney.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Paul, Alfred.
Exchange of mails with legation, 440.
Mentioned, 769, 770, 775, 777.
Pay Department, U. S. A.
Allotment of soldiers' pay, 19.
Andrews, T. P., Paymaster-General, 957.
Fry, C. H., Acting Paymaster-General, 957.
Larned, B. F., Paymaster-General, 957.
Operations, 1862, 748, 749.
Payments to troops, 9.
Stations of paymasters, 864, 865.
Paymaster-General's Office, U. S. A.
Correspondence, War Dept., U. S., 228, 748, 883.
Payments to Troops.
Cases of lost discharge, 247.
Enlisted men, 247.
Officers and men Western Dept., 40, 228, 282.
Sick and disabled soldiers, 9.
Volunteer officers, 169.
Payne, Huntington & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Mentioned, 767, 771, 772.

* Formerly called 13th Missouri.

Pay of the Army.
Advance to volunteers, 97, 98, 171, 206, 207, 229, 380–382, 397, 451, 550, 651, 653, 670, 707, 708, 934.
Allotment system, 19.
Amounts drawn during fiscal year, June 30, 1862, 883.
Appropriations, 214–217.
Brigade bands, 278, 336.
Deficiency estimates and appropriation, June 30, 1862, 19, 20, 40.
Militia drafted into service, 281, 282.
Negroes employed under act of July 17, 1862, 282.
Officers, defined, 277.
Officers, new organizations, 210.
Proposition of Governor of New Jersey, 202, 203.
Three-months' volunteers, 98, 99.
Volunteer engineers, 279, 280.
Peale, W. A.
Correspondence. See *Indiana, Sec. of State.*
Pearson, H. G., 729.
Pease, William R., 439, 448.
Peirce, Richard A., 641.
Pelrpoint, Francis H.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 44, 46, 114, 163, 250, 253, 293.
Lincoln, Abraham, 180, 181, 187, 582.
War Department, U. S., 19, 208, 218, 232, 248, 318, 344, 374, 381, 387, 408, 422, 433, 440, 512, 865.
Mentioned, 187.
Remarks, organization, etc., of vols., 232.
Peissner, Elias, 521.
Pemberton, John, 729.
Peninsular Campaign. Mar. 17–Sept. 2, 1862.
Withdrawal of Union forces from Peninsula, Va., 869, 870.
See also *Seven-Days' Battles.*
Penitentiaries.
Confinement of military prisoners, 274, 280.
Pennsylvania.
Artillery for service Fort Delaware, 229, 342.
Enrollment and draft of 1862, 317, 318, 321, 330–332, 356, 357, 407, 414, 440, 449, 469, 471, 475–477, 497, 508, 509, 662, 670, 679, 685, 707, 714–716, 735, 737–741, 743–746, 760, 761, 764, 785, 861, 864, 865, 867, 946.
Maryland Campaign, 1862, services of militia, 538, 539, 563, 589.
Measures for defense, 80, 88.
Men for old regiments, Aug. 15–Nov. 21, 1862, 861.
Men required to fill old regiments, Aug. 13, 1862, 407.
Militia, 538, 539, 563, 589.
New regiments of volunteers, 208, 408, 422.
Nine-months' organizations, 480, 481, 596, 625, 643, 651, 744, 745.
Orgn., equip., etc., of vols., 18, 44, 46, 61, 68–70, 73, 75, 79, 80, 82, 86, 88, 89, 98, 99, 115, 163, 164, 204, 205, 208, 229, 232, 235, 241, 246, 269, 283, 286, 313, 323, 330–332, 342, 345, 356, 366–368, 570, 374, 379, 380, 386, 394, 407, 422, 432, 433, 459, 460, 469, 475–477, 480, 481, 486, 487, 493, 494, 497, 514, 515, 517, 522–524, 574, 576, 650, 667, 669, 735, 737–746, 760, 785, 865, 867, 954, 955.
Quotas and credits, 188, 291, 330, 331, 343, 345, 356, 357, 469.
Pennsylvania—Continued.
Regiments sent to the field, 1862, 565.
Resistance to the draft, 679, 687, 694, 696, 697.
Results of recruiting and draft, 1862, 865.
Return, under War Dept. Circular of April 14, 1862, of troops, 16, 18.
Returns of volunteers and militia organized and equipped, 954, 955.
Statements, volunteers in service, 1862, 183, 184, 314, 859, 860.
Substitutes for drafted men, 784, 864.
Supplies for drafted men, 679.
Pennsylvania, Adjutant-General of.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 46.
Lincoln, Abraham, 269.
War Department, U. S., 255, 321, 867.
Pennsylvania, Governor of.
Call for nine and twelve months' men, 253, 255, 257, 264.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 18, 44, 61, 69, 80, 88, 89, 114, 163, 229, 342, 670, 695.
Army Headquarters, 669, 677.
Delaware, Governor of, 205.
Lincoln, Abraham, 180, 181, 187, 201, 204, 366, 367, 538, 582, 624, 691, 704.
War Dept., U. S., 18, 68–70, 73, 75, 79, 80, 86, 88, 89, 99, 164, 171, 205, 208, 218, 241, 246, 318, 330, 343, 356, 367, 374, 379, 407, 414, 422, 432, 433, 440, 449, 459, 460, 469, 471, 475, 476, 487, 493, 494, 497, 508, 512, 514, 515, 517, 524, 563, 596, 625, 643, 650, 651, 662, 670, 679, 685, 687, 694, 696, 707, 708, 865, 954.
Recruiting from volunteers for Regular Army, 691, 704.
Remarks, orgn., equip., etc., of the Army, 624.
Pennsylvania Troops.
Artillery, Heavy—*Regiments:* **3d,** 744.
Cavalry—*Companies:* **Anderson Troop,** 232, 241.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **3d,** 743; **15th,** 669, 677.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **68th, 114th, 116th, 118th,** 481, 493, 497; **119th,** 476, 481, 493, 497; **121st,** 481, 493, 497; **138th, 141st,** 486; **143d,** 746; **150th,** 481 493, 497.
Pensions.
Act of July 14, 1862, 270–273.
Applications for, how made, 347.
Officers and men Western Dept., 40, 228, 282.
Pera, Rafael, 429.
Perkins, Solon A., 144, 145.
Perkins & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Perryville, Ky.
Battle, Oct. 8, 1862, 874, 875.
Person, J. J., & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Phelps, A. S., 729.
Phelps, John S.
Correspondence:
Army Headquarters, 429.
War Department, U. S., 233.

Phelps, John S.—Continued.
Instructions of War Department, U. S., 233.
Mentioned, 960.
Phelps, John W.
Mentioned, 163, 200.
Report of condition of negroes in Louisiana, 163.
Phelps & Jones.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Philbrick, Mr., 59.
Phillips, James A., 49, 83.
Phillips, L. D.
Correspondence, E. L. Pierce, 59.
Mentioned, 50, 58.
Physicians.
Exempted from draft, etc., 392.
Private, employed as medical officers. See *Contract Surgeons.*
Piaget, Alexander.
Correspondence, B. F. Butler, 121, 122, 154, 157.
Pierce, Edward L.
Correspondence:
Hunter, D., 51, 54, 57.
Phillips, L. D., 59.
Plantation Overseers, 54.
Stevens, I. I., 54.
Treasury Department, U. S., 52.
Wells, G. M., 51, 58.
Mentioned, 50, 51.
Pierce, Leonard, jr., 950.
Pilié, L. H., 729.
Pillow, General, U. S. S., 833.
Pilots.
Exempted from draft, etc., 334.
Pilsbury, Edward.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Pinkney, Bertine, 110.
Pinta, H. C. M. Steamer, 529, 530, 534, 626, 631, 633, 634, 639, 719, 720.
Pittsburg, U. S. S., 832.
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.
Battle, April 6–7, 1862. See *Shiloh, Tenn.*
Plaisted, Harris M., 362.
Pleasonton, Alfred, 799.
Political Prisoners.
Foreigners, 128, 129, 131, 423–425, 534, 535.
Investigation and examination of cases, 320.
Pomeroy, Charles C., 410.
Pook, Samuel M., 815, 820.
Poor, John A., 5.
Pope, John.
Correspondence, Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 336, 434.
Mentioned, 103, 105, 185, 256, 363, 410, 419, 493, 657, 666, 699, 700, 756, 867–872, 899, 901, 935, 943, 957.
Pors, William A., 943.
Porter, Andrew, 739–741, 743–746, 760.
Porter, Fitz John, 756, 871.
Porter, Peter A., 439.
Port Royal, S. C.
Port of, opened to trade, 31, 32.
Portsmouth Grove Hospital.
Recruitment of guard authorized, 648.
Portuguese Consuls. See *Consuls.*
Portz, Nicolas Gaspard, 424, 425, 535.
Postage Stamps and Stamped Envelopes.
Sales by sutlers and others, 315.
Post Commanders.
Absentees, 146.
Discharge of enlisted men, 9–11, 30.
Enforcement of draft, etc., 525, 526.
Furloughed and discharged soldiers, 147.
Persons evading military duty, 322, 329, 345, 348, 349, 370.
Recovery of clothing, etc., unlawfully disposed of or lost, 679, 680.
State and private hospitals, 146.
Postmasters.
Exempted from draft, etc., 334.
Post-Office Department, U. S.
Exemption of postmasters from draft, 334.
Financial condition, June 30, 1862, 888.
Potomac, Army of the.
Burnside, A. E., supersedes McClellan in command, 873, 874.
Orders, General, series 1862: **No. 153,** 655.
Organization, strength, etc., of troops:
June 30, 1862, 185.
Dec. 31, 1862, 957.
Potter, Joseph A., 48, 484, 836.
Premium.
Abolished, 93, 94.
Payment of $2 authorized, 171.
Regulations governing, 206, 207, 219, 934.
Volunteers enlisting in Regular Army, 676.
President, C. S. See *Jefferson Davis.*
President, U. S.
Assignments of officers to command, 12.
Correspondence. See *Abraham Lincoln.*
Execution of death sentences, 280.
Proclamations. See *Abraham Lincoln.*
Sentences, confinement in penitentiaries, 280.
Pressprich, Otto.
Correspondence, B. F. Butler, 121, 122.
Pretat, V., 770, 776.
Price, Sterling, General, U. S. S., 833.
Price, Sterling, 71, 875, 876, 898, 899.
Prime, Frederick E., 763.
Princeton, U. S. S., 39.
Priolland, Charles, 769, 770, 772.
Pritchard & Flower.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Private Property.
Seizure and conversion for public uses, 388, 397, 482.
Sequestration in Louisiana, 781.
Proclamations of the President, U. S.
Blockade of Southern ports, 31, 32.
Declaring certain States in rebellion, 185, 186.
Emancipation, 584–588, 687, 890.
Persons discouraging enlistments, etc., 587, 588.
Rescinding Hunter's emancipation proclamation, 42, 43.
Thanksgiving for victories, 14.
Warning to persons in rebellion, 274.
Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, U. S. A.
Draper, S., appointed Prov. Mar. Gen., 625.
Established in War Department, 586.
Powers, duties, etc., of officers, 586.

Provost-Marshal-General's Office, U. S. A.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 936, 938.
Operations, 1862, 936–941.
Orders, Circulars, series 1862: **Nov. 22,** 939.
Provost-Marshals.
Appointment, duties, etc., 586.
Enforcement of draft of 1862, 335, 525, 526.
Persons evading military duty, 322, 348, 349, 370.
Recovery of clothing, etc., unlawfully disposed of or lost, 679, 680.
Prussian Consuls. See *Consuls.*
Publication.
Official letters or reports, 649.
Puffer, Alfred F.
Correspondence. See *Benjamin F. Butler.*
Pugh, George E., 468.
Puig, Magui, 426, 428, 635, 717–719.
Puig Brothers, 426–429, 471, 566, 635, 716–719.
Puleston, J. H., 79.
Putnam, James M.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Quarantine Regulations.
Enforcement of, in Louisiana, 426, 427, 528–530, 534, 551–561, 569, 625–640.
Quartermaster-General's Office, U. S. A.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 49, 589, 649.
Bowditch, H. I., 697.
Brooks, J., 833.
War Department, U. S., 371, 373, 389, 397, 649, 654, 662, 732, 740, 786, 836, 841, 842.
Wise, G. D., 832.
Orders, Circulars, series 1862: **Oct. 1,** 625.
Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
Contracts, gun-boats, Western rivers, 816–832.
Fiscal affairs, 786–788.
Meigs, M. C., Quartermaster-General, 957.
Operations, 1862, 786–843.
Relief of wounded, 697–703.
Signal Corps parties, 96.
Statements:
Horses, mules, wagons, etc., 810–813.
Issues of equipage, 813, 814.
Supplies for drafted men, 483.
Queen of the West, U. S. S., 14, 15, 834, 835.
Quinby, Isaac F.
Correspondence, Treasury Department, U. S., 350.
Quotas and Credits.
Apportionment by Governors, 381, 385.
See also respective States.
Railroads.
Employment during August, 1862, emergency, 409.
Exemption of employés from draft, etc., 294, 309, 310, 315, 322–324, 334, 336, 337, 358.
Military possession, 69, 70, 75, 795, 796.
Remarks, M. C. Meigs, 794–796.
Rules, etc., governing military, 102, 103, 625, 951, 952.
Settlement of transportation accounts, 794, 837–843.
Suggestion, destruction of bridges, engines, cars, etc., 708–710.
Railroads—Continued.
Uniform system of organization, 548, 549.
United States Marshal Millward's order, 520, 521.
See also *Transportation of the Army.*
Ralli, Benachi & Co., 159.
Ramez, W., 415.
Ram Fleet, Western Rivers.
Construction, etc., of vessels, 1–4, 9, 11–16, 23–26, 28, 215, 217, 793, 836, 837.
Enlistments for service, 440, 441.
List of vessels, 833–835.
Transfer to Navy Department, 227, 644, 674.
See also Series I, Vol. XVII, Part II, p. 323.
Ramsay, George D.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 523.
Ramsey, Alexander.
Correspondence. See *Minnesota, Governor of.*
Mentioned, 187, 466.
Randall, Alexander W., 482.
Rappahannock, Department of the.
Military railroads, 102, 103.
Orders, General, series 1862: **(Haupt) June 2,** 102.
Rawlins, John A.
Correspondence. See *U. S. Grant.*
Raymond, Curtis B., 642.
Raymond, George B., 937.
Rebellion.
Acts to punish, etc., 275, 276, 765, 766.
Recruiting Officers.
Detail and duties, 109, 250, 914–918.
Enlistments from vols. for Regular Army, 654.
Mississippi Marine Brigade, 761, 762.
Officers absent from commands, 112.
Relieved and ordered to join regiments, 2.
Recruiting Service.
Appropriations, 214.
Cause of order discontinuing, 29.
Discontinued after April 3, 1862, 2, 3.
Enlistment from volunteers for Regular Army, 653, 676, 705.
Expenses, 181, 931, 932, 934.
Extension of time for regiments in the field, 512.
Kentucky, 451.
Mississippi Marine Brigade, 761, 762, 953, 954.
New organization, 210, 211.
New York, 188, 199, 200.
Organization of new regiments to cease Aug. 15, 1862, 335.
Persons discouraging enlistments, 321, 322, 861.
Recruiting from volunteers for Regular Army, 654, 691, 694, 704, 737.
Recruiting officers and parties, 2, 109, 112, 250, 654, 761, 762, 914–918.
Recruits, 93, 94, 97, 98, 162, 171, 182, 186, 187, 189, 206, 207, 210, 211, 216, 219, 229, 240, 241, 250, 267, 268, 313, 343, 380–382, 400, 407, 414, 434, 435, 445, 451, 651, 653, 670, 693, 694, 704, 707, 708.
Re-enlistment of discharged soldiers, 562, 563.
Regiments in the field, 28, 29, 512.
Regulations, 210, 211, 914–933.
Remarks:
Ohio, Governor of, 66, 67, 104, 289, 293.
Schouler, W., 209.
Restored, June 6, 1862, 109.
Superintendents volunteer, 2, 3, 914, 915.

Recruits.
Advance pay and bounty, 97, 98, 171, 182, 186, 187, 189, 206, 207, 216, 219, 229, 380–382, 451, 651, 653, 670, 693, 694, 704, 707, 708.
Allowance for procuring, 93, 94.
Detachments en route to regiments, 414.
Minors, 162, 343, 400, 407, 434, 445.
Muster out of, enlisted for old regiments, 240, 267, 268.
New organizations, 210, 211.
Premium for presenting, 171, 206, 207, 219, 934.
Regiments in the field, 313.
Selection of regiments, etc., 250.
Subsistence of, for new regiments, 241.
See also recruiting regulations, pp. 914–933.
Redgate, Mr., 948.
Red Rover, Steamer, 833.
Reeder, Andrew H.
Correspondence:
Lincoln, Abraham, 332.
War Department, U. S., 332.
Mentioned, 356.
Reese, Chauncey B., 763.
Reeve, Felix A.
Authority to raise troops, 786.
Mentioned, 786.
Regimental Bands. See *Bands, Military.*
Reichard, Augustus, 166, 168, 581, 631, 722, 723, 725.
Reichard & Co., 725.
Reilly, E., 415.
Reily, James, 175.
Reimbursement of States.
Expenses of organization, etc., of volunteers, 282.
Reist, Levi S.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 331, 345.
Remington, E., & Sons, 192.
Remington, S., 192.
Rendezvous.
Absentees en route to commands, 222.
Camps of instruction, 108.
Collection, instruction, etc., of recruits, 918, 919, 922–924.
Militia, draft of 1862, 333–335, 482–484.
Signal Corps instruction, 945.
Reno, Jesse L., 870, 871.
Resignations.
Powers of department commanders, 17.
Resolute, Tug, 833.
Restless, Tug, 833.
Retirement of Officers.
Act of July 17, 1862, 279.
Returns Office, Interior Department.
Contracts, 107, 164, 165.
Returns of Troops.
Muster in of volunteers, 955.
Preparation and rendition, 687.
Rewards.
Apprehension and delivery of deserters, 924, 925.
Arrest, etc., of absentees, 287.
Persons evading military duty, 370.
Reynolds, John F., 871.
Rhode Island.
Enrollment and draft of 1862, 440, 449, 470, 471.
Men for old regiments, Aug. 15–Nov. 21, 1862, 861.
Men required to fill old regiments, Aug. 13, 1862, 408.
Rhode Island—Continued.
New regiments of volunteers, 208, 408, 414.
Orgn., equip., etc., of vols., 44, 47, 61, 63, 69, 70, 90, 94, 98, 99, 115, 163, 208, 284, 374, 381, 512, 574, 575, 648, 691, 692, 705, 712, 713.
Quotas and credits, 188, 291, 343, 394, 470, 542.
Re-enlistment of three-months' men, 269, 270.
Regiments sent to the field, 1862, 565.
Results of recruiting and draft, 1862, 865, 882.
Sharpshooters, 574, 575.
Statements, volunteers in service, 1862, 183, 184, 314, 859, 860.
Rhode Island, Adjutant-General of.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 394.
Rhode Island, Governor of.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 44, 47, 61, 63, 69, 114, 163, 648.
Army Headquarters, 460.
Lincoln, Abraham, 201, 284, 542, 582.
War Department, U. S., 70, 90, 95, 99, 171, 208, 218, 343, 374, 381, 408, 414, 440, 449, 470, 471, 512, 574, 692, 865, 882.
Rhode Island Troops.
Infantry—*Companies:* **Hospital Guard,** 648.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **7th,** 269; **9th** (*3 months*), 269; **10th** (*3 months*), 269.
Richmond, Jonathan, 681.
Richmond, Ky.
Battle, Aug. 30, 1862, 874.
Richmond, Va.
Exchange of mails, French Consul and Legation at Washington, 440.
Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, 176.
Ridgely, Edward.
Correspondence. See *Delaware, State Dept. of.*
Rinaldo, H. B. M. Steamer, 209, 636.
Ringgold, George H., 748.
Ripley, James W.
Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., 957.
Correspondence. See *Ordnance Dept., U. S. A.*
Mentioned, 75, 76, 79, 108, 109, 191, 193, 351, 352, 356, 379, 443, 465, 527, 680, 685, 902, 908, 913, 957.
Ritchie, Harrison.
Correspondence. See *Massachusetts, Gov. of.*
Roanoke, Steamer, 529, 551–555, 557–559, 561 569, 626, 628, 629, 635, 640.
Robb, Alfred, U. S. Gun-boat, 833.
Robb, James.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 315.
Robert, Percy, 769, 770, 777.
Robertson, John.
Correspondence. See *Michigan, Adjt. Gen. of.*
Mentioned, 45.
Robin, D. O., 728, 729.
Robinson, Charles.
Correspondence. See *Kansas, Governor of.*
Mentioned, 16, 49, 65, 83, 84, 149–151, 163, 169, 170, 444, 479.
Robinson, James F.
Correspondence. See *Kentucky, Governor of.*
Inaugurated Governor of Kentucky, 401.
Mentioned, 20, 252, 401, 411, 412, 436, 445, 451, 523, 541, 542.
Rochereau, Mr., 723.
Rochereau & Co., 567, 725.

Rodgers, C. R. P., 756.
Rodgers, John, 756, 792.
Rodman, Thomas J., 578.
Rogers, H. J., 759.
Rogers, William.
Correspondence. See *Mass., Adjt. Gen. of.*
Romero, Matias.
Correspondence, State Department, U. S., 175.
Mentioned, 175, 664.
Rosa, Rudolph.
Correspondence, H. W. Benham, 31.
Rose, David G.
Correspondence. See *Indiana, Governor of.*
Mentioned, 937.
Rosecrans, William S., 763, 801, 875, 876, 901, 956, 957.
Ross, Samuel, 399.
Rosser, Prothro & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Rost, P. A., 688.
Rotchford, Brown & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Rousseau, Eugene, 117.
Rousseau, Lovell H., 755, 756.
Rozier, J. D., 258.
Rucker, Daniel H., 649, 835.
Ruggles, George D.
Correspondence. See *Adjt. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A.*
Ruiz, Feliciano.
Correspondence, M. Doblado, 144.
Mentioned, 144, 145.
Rushton, William, 729.
Russell, A. L.
Correspondence. See *Penn., Adjt. Gen. of.*
Mentioned, 69, 255, 330, 598.
Russell, John, Earl, 8, 128, 498.
Russell, William H., 700.
Russian Consuls. See *Consuls.*
Rust, Albert, 876.
St. James, Joseph F., 474.
Saint Louis, U. S. S., 832.
Sallie Woods, Steamer, 833.
Salomon, Edward.
Correspondence. See *Wisconsin, Governor of.*
Mentioned, 111, 187, 203, 205, 657.
Sampson, Tug, 833.
Samson, Steamboat, 23, 28, 834, 835.
Sanderson Bros. & Co., 220.
Sandford, Charles W., 570, 571, 576.
Sanford, Edward S.
Correspondence:
Cass, G. W., 310.
War Department, U. S., 761.
Sanford, Henry S.
Correspondence, State Department, U. S., 678.
Mentioned, 677, 678, 766–768.
Sanitary Commission, U. S.
Correspondence:
Army Headquarters, 564.
Lincoln, Abraham, 235, 297.
Establishment of Western, approved, 947.
Mentioned, 235, 237, 238, 298, 564, 565, 702, 750.
Relief of sick and wounded soldiers, 564, 565.
Sanitary Commission, U. S.—Continued.
Remarks, orgn., etc., of vols. and mil., 235–239, 297–300.
San Pelagio, Pardo & Co., 560.
Saunders, Alvin.
Correspondence. See *Nebraska Ter., Gov. of.*
Saunders, Thomas M., 484, 836.
Saxton, Rufus.
Assignments, 27, 152, 153.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 27, 152, 663, 695.
Mentioned, 52, 53, 56, 152, 835.
Schenck, Robert C., 957.
Schill, Major, 303, 304.
Schleich, Newton, 87.
Schofield, John M.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 206, 960.
War Department, U. S., 257.
Mentioned, 291, 579, 801, 874, 876.
Scholefield, J., Sons & Goodman, 220, 221.
Schouler, William.
Correspondence. See *Mass., Adjt. Gen. of.*
Mentioned, 17, 64, 85, 267, 328, 341, 401.
Schreyber, Mr. (Pa.), 481.
Schriver, Edmund, 102.
Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, 112.
Scott, Gustavus H., 756.
Scott, Thomas A.
Assistant Secretary of War, 957.
Correspondence:
Army Headquarters, 310, 576.
War Department, U. S., 309, 310, 315, 323, 358, 409, 476, 477, 520.
See also *War Department, U. S.*
Mentioned, 336, 337, 736, 794, 810, 957.
Scott, Winfield, 792, 809, 837.
Scruggs, Donegan & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Seamen.
Exempted from draft, etc., 334.
Seawell, W.
Correspondence, Adjt. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 445.
Mentioned, 445, 523, 524.
Sedgwick, William D., 391.
Segebarth, Herman, 342.
Segoine, Jesse, 439.
Seichsnaydre, W. F., 729, 730.
Selliere, Baron, 678, 766, 777.
Sequestration.
West Louisiana, 781.
Serrano, Francisco.
Correspondence. See *Cuba, Captain-General of.*
Mentioned, 553, 628, 629, 633–635.
Seven-Days' Battles. June 25–July 1, 1862.
Communications from:
Lincoln, Abraham, 181, 182.
War Department, U. S., 181, 182.
Seward, Frederick W.
Correspondence. See *State Department, U. S.*
Mentioned, 186, 950.
Seward, William H.
Conference with Governors about re-enforcements, 179–183, 186–188, 196, 198–201.

Seward, William H.—Continued.
Correspondence. See *State Department, U. S.*
Mentioned, 14, 29, 32, 43, 130, 131, 140, 141, 203, 274, 490, 534, 536, 545, 566, 585, 588, 627, 631, 664, 677, 688, 690, 696, 717, 718, 735, 775, 885.
Shaffer, John W., 808, 836.
Sharkey, William L., 767, 772, 774.
Sharpe, George H., 439.
Sharpshooters.
Orgn., equip., etc., 113, 114, 147, 574, 575, 643, 644, 651.
Sharps Rifle Company.
Exemption of employés from draft, etc., 348.
Shaw, George H., 642.
Shepley, George F.
Appointed Military Governor of Louisiana, 141, 142.
Correspondence, War Dept., U. S., 141, 497, 623.
Instructions, War Department, U. S., 141, 142.
Mentioned, 142, 489, 503–505, 511, 512, 529, 533, 534, 536, 622.
Sherlock, Thomas, 28.
Sherman, Charles T., 937.
Sherman, Thomas W., 197, 796, 807.
Sherman, William T.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 350.
Army Headquarters, 382, 402, 454.
Grant, U. S., 349, 350.
Treasury Department, U. S., 349.
Mentioned, 55, 350, 901.
Shields, E. M., 4, 12, 13.
Shields, James, 756.
Shields, Joseph C., 448.
Shiloh, Tenn. Battle, April 6-7, 1862.
Relief of wounded, 14.
Shipley, Alexander N., 835.
Shipley, Samuel D., 119–121, 267.
Shriver, Edward, 538.
Shufeldt, Robert W., 551, 554, 556–558, 639.
Sibley, Ebenezer S.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 837.
Sibley, Henry H. (C.), 901, 950.
Sibley, Henry H. (U.), 877.
Sick, Convalescent, and Wounded Soldiers.
Annual report, 1862, Surg. Gen., U. S. A., 749.
Care, etc., 26, 30, 145, 146, 216, 221, 222, 564, 565, 683, 684, 705.
Care of, assumed by States, 26, 30.
Commutation of rations, 26, 30.
Enlistment in Miss. Marine Brigade, 952, 953.
Extra clothing authorized, 246.
Furloughs, 221, 222.
Northern Virginia Campaign, 1862, 493, 496, 525, 697–703.
Number in hospital, Aug. 1, 1862, 389.
Shiloh, Tenn. Battle, April 6–7, 1862, 14.
Supervision and control, 40, 41.
Transportation of furloughed, 19, 30.
Sigel, Franz.
Additional troops for 1st Corps, 235.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 235.
Mentioned, 235, 314, 391, 392, 588, 870, 871.
Signal Corps, U. S. A.
Equipment of parties, 96.
Instruction of officers, 945.
Signal Corps, U. S. A.—Continued.
Myer, A. J., Signal Officer, 957.
Officers detached for duty, 162, 163.
Operations, 1862, 754–760.
Simonson, John S.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 352.
Mentioned, 15, 16, 351, 361, 375, 410.
Skipwith, P. H.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Slavery.
Abolition of, by States, 43.
Laws of France, 780, 781.
Views of S. P. Chase, 174.
Slaves. See *Negroes.*
Slidell, John, 6, 239, 690, 721.
Sloan, Samuel.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 322.
Smith, Andrew J.
Correspondence, Army Headquarters, 370.
Smith, Edward W.
Correspondence. See *David Hunter.*
Smith, Elisha B., 522.
Smith, George H.
Correspondence, T. T. Eckert, 766.
Smith, James B. M.
Correspondence, E. Gautherin & Co., 774.
Mentioned, 775.
Smith, Jared A., 763.
Smith, Martin L., 166, 168.
Smith, Richard S.
Assignments, 143.
Correspondence, Adjt. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 143.
Mentioned, 48, 81, 106, 369, 671, 673.
Smith, Robert, 212, 228.
Smith, Thomas R., 675.
Smith, William, 756.
Smith & Johnson.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Smithers, Nathaniel B., 937.
Smyth, Andrew W., 638.
Soulé, Pierre, 572.
South, Department of the.
Abandoned lands, 27, 28, 152, 153.
Attempted organization of colored regiment, 29–31, 45, 50–60, 147, 148, 196–198, 292, 346, 695.
Orders, Circulars, series 1862: (Stevens) **May 11**, 54.
Orders, General, series 1862: **No. 11**, 42.
Orgn., equip., etc., of colored troops, 663, 664, 695.
Organization, strength, etc., of troops:
June 30, 1862, 185.
Dec. 31, 1862, 957.
Saxton, R., assigned to special duty, 27, 152, 153.
South Carolina.
Blockade of ports, 31, 32.
Direct tax, 185, 186.
Operations in. See—
Caston's Plantation. Engagement, Oct. 22, 1862.
Charleston and Savannah Railroad. Expedition against, Oct. 22–23, 1862.
Frampton's Plantation. Engagement, Oct. 22, 1862.

South Carolina—Continued.
Seizure, etc., of private property, 397.
South Carolina Troops (U.).
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st** (*Colored*), 695.
Southern Independent Association, 572.
South Mountain, Md.
Battle, Sept. 14, 1862, 873.
Sovereign, Ship, 833.
Spalding, Rufus P.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 672.
Spanish Consuls. See *Consuls.*
Spinola, Francis B., 103, 104.
Spiteful, Tug, 833.
Spitfire, Tug, 833.
Sprague, William.
Correspondence. See *Rhode Island, Gov. of.*
Mentioned, 187, 198, 341, 705, 712.
Stafford, Spencer H., 556.
Stager, Anson.
Correspondence, T. T. Eckert, 766.
Mentioned, 12, 198, 199, 910.
Superintendent telegraph lines and offices, 12, 13.
Stanford, Leland.
Correspondence. See *California, Governor of.*
Stanley, David S., 876.
Stanly, Edward.
Appointed Mil. Gov. of North Carolina, 43, 106.
Correspondence:
North Carolina, Governor of, 845–847.
War Department, U. S., 46, 845.
Instructions of War Department, U. S., 46, 106.
Interview (proposed) with Governor of North Carolina, 845–849.
Mentioned, 43, 106, 595, 596, 900.
Stansbury, Howard, 673.
Stanton, Edwin M.
Correspondence. See *War Department, U. S.*
Mentioned, 3–5, 9, 10, 12–14, 16, 17, 19, 21–28, 30, 40–42, 44, 45, 49, 61–63, 67, 70, 77, 81, 84, 85, 88, 90, 91, 93–96, 101, 104, 107–109, 112, 114, 131, 132, 143, 147, 148, 150, 152, 163–165, 169, 173, 178, 179, 183, 193, 199, 202, 203, 205, 207, 208, 211, 213, 217–219, 222, 224, 225, 227–229, 232, 235, 241, 246–250, 255, 268, 270, 283, 286, 287, 289–296, 310, 312–315, 318, 321–324, 326, 328, 329, 331–333, 335, 337–345, 347–349, 352, 359, 360, 366, 369, 370, 374, 378, 380, 381, 385, 386, 390–392, 397, 398, 400, 402, 403, 407, 410, 411, 413, 414, 416, 418, 423, 434, 435, 440, 444, 445, 451, 453, 456, 460, 462–471, 475, 478, 482, 484, 487, 491, 492, 494, 495, 498, 506, 508–510, 512, 514–517, 520, 524, 527, 533–535, 539, 540, 543, 545, 548, 550, 561–563, 566, 567, 569–571, 585, 586, 588–590, 594, 596, 622, 625, 631, 640, 642–651, 653, 654, 656–658, 664, 665, 670, 671, 673, 674, 676, 677, 680, 681, 684, 685, 687, 691, 693–695, 699, 703–706, 708, 713–715, 734, 735, 745–747, 750, 754, 755, 757, 760, 761, 765, 766, 785, 786, 790–792, 810, 816, 833, 838, 839, 841–844, 849, 862, 863, 865–868, 875, 881, 883, 888, 889, 914, 934, 936, 938, 943, 945–947, 951, 953–960.
Relief of wounded, battle of Shiloh, Tenn., 14.
Rumors of resignation, 953, 954.
Secretary of War, 957.
State Agencies.
Allotments of soldiers' pay, 19.
Sick and wounded soldiers, 40, 41.
State and County Officers.
Exempted from draft, etc., 1862, 458, 459, 650.
State Department, U. S.
Correspondence:
Butler, B. F., 143, 219, 571, 780.
Evarts, W. M., 139.
Johnson, R., 115, 179.
Kimmey, M. M., 949.
Lincoln, Abraham, 179, 181, 182.
Lord, H. W., 358.
Lyons, Lord, 130.
Massachusetts, Adjutant-General of, 209.
Mercier, H., 131.
Morse, F. H., 948.
New York, Governor of, 181.
Romero, M., 175.
Sanford, H. S., 678.
Stillman, W. J., 528.
Stuart, W., 498.
Tassara, G. G. y, 426, 471, 529, 534, 536, 537, 551, 555, 558.
Treilhard, J., 423, 499, 502, 567, 568.
Van Limburg, R., 109, 132, 133, 135–139, 266, 434, 488, 503, 511, 531, 540.
War Department, U. S., 109, 142, 172, 175, 178, 181, 182, 186, 187, 198–200, 358, 415, 440, 515, 528, 533, 536, 545, 550, 551, 561, 566, 622, 631, 664, 678, 716, 719, 720, 735, 862, 947, 949.
Weed, T., 181.
Encouragement of immigration, 358, 359.
Exemption of foreigners from draft, 690.
Orders, Circulars, series 1862: **No. 19,** 359.
Statesman, Ship, 529, 640.
Stevens, Hazard.
Correspondence. See *Isaac I. Stevens.*
Mentioned, 50, 54, 59.
Stevens, Isaac I.
Correspondence:
Benham, H. W., 31.
Hunter, D., 30.
Pierce, E. L., 54.
Mentioned, 50, 52, 54, 58, 59, 756, 871.
Stevens, John Arthur.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 452.
Stevenson, Henry L.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 734.
Stevenson, John A., 729.
Stevenson, Thomas G., 595.
Stewart, Alexander T., 678.
Stewart, Warren, 561.
Stillman, W. J.
Correspondence, State Department, U. S., 528.
Mentioned, 550.
Stith, Gerard, 728, 729.
Stockton, Addison, 785.
Stockton, Robert F., 39.
Stone, Roy, 487.
Streeter, S. F.
Correspondence. See *Baltimore (Md.) Union Relief Association.*
Stria, Captain, 557.
Strong, George T.
Correspondence. See *Sanitary Commission, U. S.*
Strong, William K.
Correspondence:
Lincoln, Abraham, 23.
War Department, U. S., 507, 576, 579, 595, 645.
Movement of troops from New York and New England States, 507, 576, 579, 580, 595, 645.

Stuart, William.
Correspondence, State Department, U. S., 498.
Mentioned, 178, 415, 623.
Stuart & James.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Sturm, Herman, 496.
Subsistence Department, U. S. A.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 371, 373, 374, 590, 738, 881.
Operations, 1862, 738, 739.
Taylor, J. P., Commissary-General of Subsistence, 957.
Subsistence of Soldiers.
Amounts drawn from Treasury in 1862, 881.
Drafted men, 482, 483, 942, 943.
Measures to provide supplies, 371, 372, 738, 739.
Private hospitals, 143.
Rations, sick and wounded, 26, 30.
Recruits for new regiments, 241.
Substitutes.
Drafted men, 784, 864, 880, 881.
Volunteers or enlisted men, 593, 594, 623.
Sullivan, Thomas C., 684.
Sumner, Charles, 412, 419.
Sumner, Edwin V., 872.
Sumpter, U. S. Gun-boat, 833.
Sumwalt, Charles L. K., 486.
Superintendents Volunteer Recruiting Service.
Discontinuance of recruiting, 2, 3.
Duties, etc., 914, 915.
Surgeon-General's Office, U. S. A.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 40, 41, 389, 525, 749.
Relief of sick and wounded, 525.
Sick and wounded in hospital, Aug. 1, 1862, 389.
Surgeons.
Additional volunteer, 224, 225.
Allowances to volunteer civilian, 25.
Exemption of private, from draft, etc., 392.
Suter, Charles R., 763.
Sutlers.
Sales of postage stamps and envelopes, 315.
Transportation of supplies, 544.
Sutton, William, 641.
Swedish Consuls. See *Consuls.*
Swiss Consuls. See *Consuls.*
Switzerland, U. S. S., 14, 15, 834, 835.
Swords, Thomas, 484, 795, 803, 835.
Symington, John, 443.
T. D. Horner, Steamer, 834, 835.
Taber, Isaac C., 542.
Talcott, E. B.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 315.
Tallmadge, Grier, 835.
Tardy, John A., jr., 763.
Tarleton, Whiting & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Tassara, Gabriel Garcia y.
Correspondence, State Department, U. S., 426, 471, 529, 534, 536, 537, 551, 555, 558.
Mentioned, 528, 529, 533, 534, 536, 551, 561, 566, 569, 627, 628, 630–632, 638, 688, 689, 716–718, 720, 735.
Taylor, Houston L., 206.
Taylor, Joseph P.
Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. A., 957.
Correspondence. See *Subsistence Dept., U. S. A.*
Mentioned, 108, 482, 483, 843, 902, 906, 957.
Report, operations Subsistence Department, U. S. A., 1862, 738.
Teamsters, U. S.
Exemption from military duty, 464, 672.
Telegraph Lines.
Messages relating to drafting and recruiting, 761.
Original copies of official messages, 766.
Protection of overland, 27, 449, 453.
Stager, A., appointed superintendent, 12, 13.
Telegraph Operators.
Exempted from enrollment and draft of 1862, 257, 294, 309–311, 334.
Temple, John B.
Correspondence, Abraham Lincoln, 252.
See also *Kentucky, Military Board of.*
Mentioned, 187, 205, 248, 486.
Tennessee.
Authority to raise troops, U. S. service, 290.
Direct tax, 185, 186.
Election ordered for members of Congress, etc., 675, 676.
Johnson, A., Military Governor, 106.
New regiments of volunteers, 208, 408.
Operations in. See *Cumberland Gap. Evacuation, etc., Sept. 17–Oct. 3, 1862.*
Orgn., equip., etc., of U. S. Vols., 208, 290, 786.
Regiments sent to the field, 1862, 565.
Statements, volunteers in U. S. service, 1862, 184, 314, 859, 860.
Tennessee, Army of the.
Orders, General, series 1862: **No. 74,** 399.
Tennessee, Department of the.
Organization, strength, etc., of troops, Dec. 31, 1862, 957.
Terror, Tug, 833.
Terry, Henry D.
Correspondence, Army Headquarters, 474.
Teryaghi, B.
Correspondence, B. F. Butler, 121, 122, 154, 157.
Texas.
Direct tax, 185, 186.
Orgn., equip., etc., of U. S. Vols., 782, 783.
Seizure, etc., of private property, 397.
Trade and intercourse with Mexico, 947–951.
Thelier & Henrotte, 500.
Thomas, George C.
Correspondence:
Bradley, J. H., 91.
Weightman, R. C., 90, 91.
Thomas, George H., 899.
Thomas, Lorenzo.
Adjutant-General, U. S. A., 957.
Correspondence. See *Adjt. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A.*
Mentioned, 9, 10, 62–64, 71, 72, 79, 85, 88, 89, 104, 106, 112, 143, 146, 147, 162–164, 181, 196, 211, 219, 222, 225, 256, 286, 313, 315, 320, 347, 355, 357, 361, 363, 384, 423, 458, 487, 519, 526, 527, 649, 651, 680, 685, 740, 744, 747, 902, 942, 957.
Thornhill & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Mentioned, 721, 728.

Thornton, William A., 544.
Thouvenel, Edouard A.
Correspondence, H. Mercier, 568.
Mentioned, 568.
Tod, David.
Correspondence. See *Ohio, Governor of.*
Mentioned, 14, 21, 79, 187, 205, 320, 330, 361, 370, 379, 394, 432, 468, 675, 937.
Tompkins, Charles H., 836.
Tompkins, Daniel D., 835.
Toombs, Robert, 301.
Torbert, Alfred T. A., 836.
Tordenskiold, Admiral P., Bark, 885.
Torrence, Judge, U. S. S., 833.
Totten, Joseph G.
Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., 957.
Correspondence. See *Engineer Dept., U. S. A.*
Mentioned, 5, 32, 809, 902, 908, 957.
Report, operations Engineer Department, U. S. A., 1862, 762.
Tower, Zealous B., 763.
Townsend, Edward D.
Correspondence. See *Adjt. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A.*
Report, operations Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 1862, 746.
Trade and Intercourse.
Mexico and Texas, 947–951.
Proclamations of the President, 31, 32.
Regulations, Treasury Department, U. S., 32, 482.
Remarks:
Army Headquarters, 382, 454.
Quinby, I. F., 350.
Sherman, W. T., 349, 350, 402.
Transportation of the Army.
Absentees fit for duty, 109, 146, 247, 248.
Baggage trains, 544, 654, 655, 671, 672, 797–800, 878.
Drafted men, 483, 708, 943.
Railroads, 794–796, 837–843.
Remarks, M. C. Meigs, 794–800.
Soldiers on sick-leave, 19, 30.
Sutlers' supplies, 544.
Teamsters exempted from military duty, 464, 672.
Water, 796, 797.
Treason.
Acts to punish, etc., 275, 276, 765, 766.
Treasury Department, U. S.
Correspondence:
Butler, B. F., 162, 165, 173.
Pierce, E. L., 52.
Quinby, I. F., 350.
Sherman, W. T., 349.
War Department, U. S., 50, 59.
Exemption of customs officers from draft, etc. 334.
Johnson, R., special agent, 115, 116, 140–142.
Receipts and disbursements, June 30, 1862, 887.
Trade and intercourse, 32.
Treilhard, Jules.
Correspondence, State Department, U. S., 423, 499, 502, 567, 568.
Mentioned, 440, 566, 567, 623.
Tripp, John, 60.
Tripp, Thomas J., 60.
Trowbridge, Charles T., 30.
Trowbridge, Joseph M., 48, 106.
Tucker, John.
Assistant Secretary of War, 957.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 269, 879, 883, 913, 933.
See also *War Department, U. S.*
Mentioned, 865, 957.
Turnbull, Charles S., 522.
Turner, Levi C.
Instructions to U. S. Marshals *et al.*, 525.
Mentioned, 321, 370.
Orders, series 1862: **Nov. 15**, 784.
Persons discouraging enlistments, 321.
Persons evading military duty, 348, 349.
Women and children sent South, 784.
Tuttle, James M.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 569, 663.
Mentioned, 681.
Twiggs, David E.
Correspondence, New Orleans (La.) Cotton Factors, 726.
Mentioned, 721, 728.
Tyler, U. S. Gun-boat, 832.
Tyler, Daniel.
Correspondence:
Army Headquarters, 403, 454.
War Department, U. S., 399. 403, 409, 435.
Tyler, Robert O., 835.
United States Consuls-General. See *Consuls-General.*
United States Courts.
Confiscation of property, punishment of treason, etc., 276.
Exemption of officers from draft, etc., 334.
United States Volunteers.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st Sharpshooters**, 20.
See also respective States.
Urquhart, W. & D.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Usher, John P., 888.
Utah Territory.
Orgn., equip., etc., of vols., 27, 449, 453.
Vacancies.
Volunteer forces in the field, 169, 170, 594.
Valentine, Brig, 627.
Valle, Francisco, 528, 551.
Valls, Andre F.
Correspondence, B. F. Butler, 121, 122.
Van Buren, W. H.
Correspondence. See *Sanitary Commission, U. S.*
Vance, Zebulon B.
Correspondence. See *North Carolina, Gov. of.*
Mentioned, 845.
Vanderbilt, Steamer, 525.
Vanderbilt, Cornelius.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 525.
Mentioned, 713.
Van Der Maesen de Sombreff, 267.
Van Dorn, Earl, 875, 876, 898, 899.
Vandyke, N. B., 439, 478.
Van Limburg, Roest.
Correspondence, State Department, U. S., 109, 132, 133, 135–139, 266, 434, 488, 503, 511, 531, 540.
Mentioned, 109, 115, 119, 266, 490, 545, 573, 623.

Van Riper, Benjamin, 937.
Van Slyke, Napoleon B., 882.
Van Valkenburgh, Robert B., 421.
Van Vliet, Stewart, 835.
Vermont.
Enrollment and draft of 1862, 317, 318, 368, 440, 450, 453, 470, 471, 481.
Men for old regiments, Aug. 15–Nov. 21, 1862, 861.
Men required to fill old regiments, Aug. 13, 1862, 408.
New regiments of volunteers, 208, 408, 422.
Nine-months' organizations, 527, 652.
Orgn., equip., etc., of vols., 44, 47, 63, 69, 70, 75, 80, 81, 95, 96, 98, 99, 101, 102, 105, 115, 163, 169, 177, 178, 203, 208, 226, 227, 257, 343, 368, 374, 381, 386, 387, 460, 461, 481, 512, 522, 524, 527, 539, 563, 652, 691, 692, 705, 712, 713.
Quotas and credits, 188, 291, 297, 343, 344, 470.
Regiments sent to the field, 1862, 565.
Results of recruiting and draft, 1862, 865, 879, 880.
Return, under War Dept. Circular of April 14, 1862, of troops, 16, 19.
Statements, volunteers in service, 1862, 183, 184, 314, 859, 860.
Strength of troops in, June 30, 1862, 185.
Vermont, Adjutant-General of.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 387.
Vermont, Governor of.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 44, 47, 63, 69, 80, 81, 114, 163, 169.
Lincoln, Abraham, 180, 181, 187, 201.
War Department, U. S., 19, 70, 75, 80, 95, 96, 99, 101, 102, 105, 171, 177, 178, 203, 208, 218, 226, 257, 297, 318, 343, 344, 368, 374, 381, 386, 408, 422, 440, 450, 453, 460, 461, 470, 471, 481, 512, 522, 524, 527, 539, 563, 652, 692, 865, 879.
Vermont Troops.
Artillery, Heavy—*Regiments:* **1st,*** 368, 386, 387.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **9th,** 95, 105, 169, 177, 203, 226, 386, 387, 422, 879; **10th,** 95, 177, 178, 226, 227, 343, 386, 387, 422, 522, 879; **11th,†** 227, 343, 422, 522, 879; **12th, 13th,** 652.
Vice-President of the United States.
Exempted from draft, etc., 334.
Vicksburg, Miss.
Operations, Dec. 20, 1862–Jan. 3, 1863, 653, 656–658.
Victoria, Ship, 833.
Victoria Alexandrina, Queen, 125, 126, 129, 161, 210.
Viele, Egbert L., 756.
Villepigue, John B., 876.
Vincent, Thomas M.
Correspondence. See *Adjt. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A.*
Statements of volunteers in service, 183, 184, 314, 565, 859–861, 868.
Vinton, David H., 78, 87, 399, 484, 735, 803, 835.
Virginia.
Direct tax, 185, 186.
Milroy's assessments, 943, 944.
Operations in. See—
Cedar Mountain. Battle, Aug. 9, 1862.
Northern Virginia Campaign. 1862.
Peninsular Campaign. 1862.
Seizure of private property, 397.
Virginia, Army of.
Haupt, H., placed in charge of railroads within limits, 409, 410.
Virginia, Army of—Continued.
Organization, strength, etc., June 30, 1862, 185.
Virginia, Department of.
Organization, strength, etc., of troops:
June 30, 1862, 185.
Dec. 31, 1862, 957.
Virginia Antoinette, Schooner, 529, 555, 557, 630, 640.
Virginia Troops (U.). See *West Virginia Troops.*
Vogel, Mrs., 723, 725.
Voss, Arno, 171.
W. H. Brown, Transport, 833.
Wade, B. P.
Correspondence, T. T. Eckert, 766.
Wadsworth, James S.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 402.
War Department, U. S., 350.
Mentioned, 185, 350.
Walker & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Walker & Snider.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Wallace, Lew., 445.
Ward, George W., 166, 168.
War Department, C. S.
Correspondence, Jefferson Davis, 944.
War Department, U. S.
Authorizes raising of troops in District of Columbia, 350, 351, 402.
Baker, L. C., appointed special provost-marshal, 539.
Buckingham, C. P., assigned to special duty, 40.
Contracts, 106, 107, 164, 165, 283.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 115, 173, 246, 423, 430, 480, 486, 487, 493, 497, 527, 714, 716, 735, 737–740, 743–746, 760, 761, 764, 785, 861, 864, 866, 946.
Alley, J. B., 85.
Army Headquarters, 312, 373, 551, 625, 664, 869.
Arnold, I. N., 253.
Attorney-General's Office, U. S., 149, 163, 169.
Baker, L. C., 539.
Banks, N. P., 705, 713, 715, 783, 865, 880.
Barney, W. C., 178.
Blunt, J. G., 83, 163, 464.
Boyle, J. T., 431, 445.
Buckingham, C. P., 188, 199, 205, 283, 696.
Buell, D. C., 232, 233, 235.
Butler, B. F., 116, 140, 153, 163, 170, 200, 496, 497, 534, 535, 545, 566, 569, 625, 677, 687, 692, 710, 716, 719, 720, 735, 766, 781, 947.
California, Governor of, 680.
Cass, G. W., 310, 336.
Cincinnati (Ohio) Board of Trade, 1, 3, 4, 15.
Colorado Territory, Governor of, 680.
Congress, U. S., 5, 19, 32, 106, 147, 196.
Connecticut, Adjutant-General of, 866.
Connecticut, Governor of, 20, 75, 82, 99, 171, 208, 211, 218, 221, 250, 251, 337, 374, 402, 409, 440, 446, 451, 461, 462, 471, 472, 512, 545, 546, 569, 570, 593, 594, 623, 680, 692, 865.
Cooper, Hewitt & Co., 532.

*Formerly 11th Regiment Infantry.

†Afterward 1st Heavy Artillery.

War Department, U. S.—Continued.
Correspondence:
Craig, J., 449, 453.
Dakota Territory, Governor of, 96, 680.
Davis, G., 523, 541.
Delaware, Governor of, 99, 171, 208, 218, 318.337, 360, 374, 375, 403, 440, 462, 471, 472, 512, 658, 680.
Delaware, State Department of, 21.
Dix, J. A., 75, 687, 696.
Dodge, R. I., 400.
Draper, S., 313, 325, 326, 341, 527.
Dunlap, G. L., 315.
Du Pont, H., 398.
Dyer, A. B., 532.
Ellet, A. W., 674.
Ellet, C., jr., 4, 9, 12–16, 23–26, 28.
Engineer Department, U. S. A., 32, 762, 764.
Fairman, H., 657.
French, E. B., 228.
Gibbons, C., 296.
Halleck, H. W., 29.
Hamilton, A. J., 782.
Hammond, C. G., 315.
Harbison, H., 348.
Harding, G., 331, 346.
Holt, J., 188.
Howe, T. M., 356.
Hunter, D., 152, 196, 292, 346.
Illinois, Adjt. Gen. of, 39, 75, 92, 171, 175, 206, 289, 316, 324, 360, 375, 463, 575, 577, 644, 645, 715, 733.
Illinois, Governor of, 28, 41, 70, 75, 86, 97, 99, 106–108, 171, 208, 212, 218, 222, 228, 264, 311, 316, 318, 323, 324, 337, 351, 360, 374, 382, 399, 415, 429, 440, 442, 444, 455, 463, 471, 472, 478, 561, 582, 587, 653, 656, 664, 680, 954.
Indiana, Adjutant-General of, 97, 100, 338, 485.
Indiana, Governor of, 15–17, 23, 24, 41, 63, 70, 75, 76, 82, 86, 99, 110, 147, 171, 176, 201, 204, 208, 213, 218, 232, 234, 240, 251–254, 287, 290, 311, 316, 317, 325, 338, 339, 351, 360, 361, 374–376, 382, 401, 403, 410, 415, 430, 435, 436, 440, 442–444, 455, 456, 463, 471, 473, 485, 491, 495, 506, 512, 513, 515, 516, 541, 547, 573, 577, 587–590, 653, 656, 680, 694, 779, 865, 913, 941, 943, 952, 954, 956.
Iowa, Adjt. Gen. of, 171, 284, 287, 288, 311, 339, 362, 390, 400, 416, 430, 473, 513, 516, 575, 577, 865.
Iowa, Governor of, 70, 75, 86, 99, 171, 208, 218, 254, 290, 291, 317, 325, 339, 352, 362, 374, 381, 383, 389, 399, 404, 410, 417, 436, 440, 442, 463, 464, 471, 485, 491, 512, 513, 539, 541, 653, 658, 680, 685, 690, 843, 845, 866.
Jeffrey, J., 1.
Johnson, A., 208, 290.
Johnson, E. F., 5.
Judge-Advocate-General's Office, U. S. A., 666.
Kansas, Governor of, 65, 417, 431, 440, 473, 478, 479, 670, 680.
Kentucky, Adjutant-General of, 92, 203, 204, 208, 317, 325, 383, 404, 411, 436.
Kentucky, Governor of, 417, 431, 436, 440, 445, 451, 464, 479, 486, 492, 512, 546, 547, 665, 680, 782, 784, 785, 935, 946.
Kentucky, Military Board of, 213, 218, 248, 255, 296, 318, 374, 376, 388.
Kentucky, State Department of, 20.
War Department, U. S.—Continued.
Correspondence:
Ketchum, W. S., 386, 462, 491, 495, 496, 515, 523, 526, 652, 653, 682.
Lane, J. H., 294, 311, 312, 444, 445, 546, 550, 577, 582, 959.
Lincoln, Abraham, 71, 624, 685, 737, 879, 897.
McClernand, J. A., 658, 844, 879.
McCullough, J. N., 337.
Maine, Adjutant-General of, 594, 879.
Maine, Governor of, 17, 70, 76, 84, 85, 98, 171, 201, 208, 217, 219, 255, 267, 288, 293, 295, 313, 317, 318, 326, 339, 352, 362, 374, 377, 383, 385, 390, 391, 404, 408, 418, 440, 446, 451, 465, 471, 505, 512, 516, 517, 526, 573, 575, 595, 640, 644–646, 690, 692, 694, 865.
Maryland, Governor of, 17, 208, 218, 289, 318, 340, 374, 404, 418, 440, 456, 465, 471, 492, 506, 512, 537, 656, 657, 865, 866.
Massachusetts, Adjutant-General of, 42, 86, 212, 256, 296, 377, 419, 543, 549, 561, 562, 570, 574, 578, 706, 707, 866.
Massachusetts, Governor of, 5, 17, 45, 64, 66, 68, 70, 71, 77, 85, 86, 93, 97, 99, 100, 113, 114, 171, 199, 202, 208, 240, 252, 256, 268, 285, 295, 318, 319, 326, 328, 340, 353, 363, 364, 374, 385, 391, 392, 400, 401, 405, 412, 419, 431, 432, 438, 440, 446, 456, 466, 471, 473, 479, 480, 493, 496, 512 531, 535, 547, 595, 623, 640, 674, 676, 692, 703, 706, 733, 734, 743, 765, 865, 933, 934.
Meredith, W. M., 522, 744.
Michigan, Adjt. Gen. of, 378, 412, 419, 420, 432.
Michigan, Governor of, 70, 75, 86, 99, 142, 171, 208, 213, 218, 318, 340, 374, 440, 456, 466, 471, 512, 562, 865.
Millward, W., 521.
Minnesota, Adjutant-General of, 319, 340, 364, 378, 384, 420, 624.
Minnesota, Governor of, 20, 61, 75, 86, 99, 164, 171, 208, 218, 318, 340, 341, 374, 381, 405, 440, 456, 457, 466, 467, 471, 512, 645, 647, 653, 657, 665, 715.
Missouri, Governor of, 18, 208, 218, 318, 319, 392, 438, 474, 510, 512, 588, 672.
Mooney, J., 329, 345.
Moorhead, J. K., 331.
Myer, A. J., 734.
Nebraska Territory, Gov. of, 26, 457, 510, 521.
New Albany, Ind., Mayor of, 11.
New Hampshire, Adjutant-General of, 378.
New Hampshire, Governor of, 21, 70, 75, 99, 171, 208, 218, 318, 341, 374, 392, 405, 412, 420, 440, 447, 467, 471, 512, 692, 865.
New Jersey, Governor of, 18, 75, 86, 99, 171, 208, 218, 229, 318, 341, 374, 381, 384, 406, 440, 447, 467, 471, 475, 510, 512, 521, 524, 570.
New York, Adjutant-General of, 21, 25, 78, 86, 87, 98, 104, 296, 413, 448, 495, 496, 526, 527, 666, 881.
New York, Governor of, 45, 62, 63, 68, 70, 72, 75, 78, 86, 87, 94, 98, 99, 101, 103, 104, 148, 171, 199, 200, 208, 218, 257, 328, 341, 342, 353, 354, 364, 365, 374, 381, 384, 385, 393, 400, 405, 406, 413, 421, 438, 440, 446–448, 452, 458, 467, 471, 480, 512, 521, 531, 539, 543, 544, 547, 593, 595, 678, 682, 691, 865, 954.
New York City, Mayor of, 493, 514, 517, 540.
Nicolay, J. G., 283.
Nimick, W. K., 13, 23.

War Department, U. S.—Continued.
Correspondence:
Ogden, M. D., 315.
Ohio, Adjutant-General of, 320, 453, 459, 468, 514.
Ohio, Governor of, 18, 21, 41, 66, 70, 72, 75, 78, 79, 86, 87, 95, 99–101, 104, 115, 145, 171, 179, 196, 208, 213, 218, 219, 223, 234, 240, 241, 285, 289, 293, 313, 320, 329, 342, 355, 366, 374, 378, 385, 386, 407, 413, 421, 432, 439, 440, 444, 448, 449, 458, 459, 468, 471, 475, 480, 493, 497, 508, 510, 512, 514, 538, 543, 544, 548–550, 562, 563, 577, 580, 643, 647, 648, 650, 651, 653, 662, 669, 670, 674, 676, 677, 693, 704, 707, 714, 734, 739, 780, 844, 945, 946.
Ohio, Quartermaster-General of, 79, 241, 329, 365, 379, 393, 394, 652, 673, 674, 677.
Ordnance Dept., U. S. A., 29, 38, 112, 566, 849.
Osborn, W. H., 324.
Owen, R. D., 109, 188.
Palmer, J. C., 348.
Paymaster-Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 228, 748, 883.
Peirpoint, F. H., 19, 208, 218, 232, 248, 318, 344, 374, 381, 387, 408, 422, 433, 440, 512, 865.
Pennsylvania, Adjt. Gen. of, 255, 321, 867.
Pennsylvania, Governor of, 18, 68–70, 73, 75, 79, 80, 86, 88, 89, 99, 164, 171, 205, 208, 218, 241, 246, 318, 330, 343, 356, 367, 374, 379, 407, 414, 422, 432, 433, 440, 449, 459, 460, 469, 471, 475, 476, 487, 493, 494, 497, 508, 512, 514, 515, 517, 524, 563, 596, 625, 643, 650, 651, 662, 670, 679, 685, 687, 694, 696, 707, 708, 865, 954.
Phelps, J. S., 233.
Provost-Marshal-General, U. S. A., 936, 938.
Quartermaster-Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 371, 373, 389, 397, 649, 654, 662, 732, 740, 786, 836, 841, 842.
Ramsay, G. D., 523.
Reeder, A. H., 332.
Reist, L. S., 331, 345.
Rhode Island, Adjutant-General of, 394.
Rhode Island, Governor of, 70, 90, 95, 99, 171, 208, 218, 343, 374, 381, 408, 414, 440, 449, 470, 471, 512, 574, 692, 865, 882.
Robb, J., 315.
Sanford, E. S., 761.
Saxton, R., 27, 152, 663, 695.
Schofield, J. M., 257.
Scott, T. A., 309, 310, 315, 323, 358, 409, 476, 477, 520.
Shepley, G. F., 141, 497, 623.
Sibley, E. S., 837.
Sigel, F., 235.
Simonson, J. S., 352.
Sloan, S., 322.
Spalding, R. P., 672.
Stanly, E., 46, 845.
State Department, U. S., 109, 142, 172, 175, 178, 181, 182, 186, 187, 198–200, 358, 415, 440, 515, 528, 533, 536, 545, 550, 551, 561, 566, 622, 631, 664, 678, 716, 719, 720, 735, 862, 947, 949.
Stevens, J. A., 452.
Stevenson, H. L., 734.
Strong, W. K., 507, 576, 579, 595, 645.
Subsistence Department, U. S. A., 371, 373, 374, 590, 738, 881.
Surgeon-General's Office, U. S. A., 40, 41, 389, 525, 749.
Talcott, E. B., 315.
Treasury Department, U. S., 50, 59.

War Department, U. S.—Continued.
Correspondence:
Tucker, J., 269, 879, 883, 913, 933.
Tuttle, J. M., 569, 663.
Tyler, D., 399, 403, 409, 435.
Vanderbilt, C., 525.
Vermont, Adjutant-General of, 387.
Vermont, Governor of, 19, 70, 75, 80, 95, 96, 99, 101, 102, 105, 171, 177, 178, 203, 208, 218, 226, 257, 297, 318, 343, 344, 368, 374, 381, 386, 408, 422, 440, 450, 453, 460, 461, 470, 471, 481, 512, 522, 524, 527, 539, 563, 652, 692, 865, 879.
Wadsworth, J. S., 350.
Watson, B. F., 328.
Watson, P. H., 588.
Webster, T., 286, 313.
Weed, T., 393.
Wilson, J. F., 265.
Winchester, O. F., 412.
Windom, W., 364.
Wisconsin, Governor of, 19, 70, 75, 81, 86, 99, 106, 110, 143, 164, 171, 208, 213, 218, 297, 314, 318, 321, 332, 344, 357, 358, 369, 374, 380, 385, 387, 388, 394–396, 400, 408, 414, 423, 439, 440, 450, 461, 470, 471, 477, 481, 487, 494, 508, 511, 515, 518, 522, 648, 653, 657, 671, 704, 708, 715, 761, 765, 786, 843, 861, 865, 867, 880–882, 934, 935, 943.
Wool, J. E., 509.
Wright, H. G., 432, 465, 484, 492, 662.
Evasion of military duty, 322, 329, 345, 348, 349, 370.
Exemption of foreigners from draft, 690.
Extra clothing for certain soldiers, 246.
Gun-boats, Western rivers, transferred to Navy Department, 227, 644, 674, 793.
See also Series I, Vol. XVII, Part II, p. 323.
Hartsuff, G. L., assigned to special duty, 24.
Instructions to:
Phelps, J. S., 233.
Saxton, R., 27, 28, 152, 153.
Shepley, G. F., 141, 142.
Stanly, E., 46, 106.
Ketchum, W. S., assigned to special duty, 745.
Military possession of railroads, 69, 70, 75.
Oaths of allegiance, foreigners, 234, 235.
Order for draft of 300,000 militia, 291, 292, 295, 296.
Order respecting volunteers and militia, 380, 381.
Orders, series 1862: **April 5**, 9; **May 25**, 69; **June 21**, 171; **July 16**, 228; **Aug. 5**, 294, 295; **Aug. 8**, 321; **Aug. 11**, 346, 348, 350; **Aug. 14**, 380, 381; **Aug. 19**, 409; **Sept. 29**, 595; **Oct. 20**, 690; **Nov. 14**, 782.
Orders, Circulars, series 1862: **April 14**, 16; **July 23**, 247; **July 26**, 255; **Aug. 5**, 295, 296; **Aug. 14**, 388; **Aug. 15**, 389; **Aug. 19**, 408; **Aug. 23**, 440; **Oct. 31**, 705.
Orders, Special, series 1862: **No. 80**, 149.
Premiums and advance pay, 171.
Principal officials, 957.
Regulations for enrollment and draft of 300,000 militia, 333–335, 381, 385.
Relief of wounded:
Campaign of Northern Virginia, 1862, 493, 496.
Shiloh, Tenn., battle, April 6–7, 1862, 14.
Scott, T. A., Assistant Secretary of War, 957.
Sick, convalescent, and wounded soldiers, 705.
Stanton, E. M., Secretary of War, 957.

War Department, U. S.—Continued.
Thanks to W. H. Aspinwall, 228.
Tucker, J., Assistant Secretary of War, 957.
Watson, P. H., Assistant Secretary of War, 957.
Wolcott, C. P., Assistant Secretary of War, 957.
Wardwell, David K., 363.
Warner, Andrew S., 593.
Warner, James M., 368.
Warren & Crawford.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Washburn, Israel, jr.
Correspondence. See *Maine, Governor of.*
Mentioned, 5, 187, 705, 712, 879.
Washburn, Peter T.
Correspondence. See *Vermont, Adjt. Gen. of.*
Mentioned, 19, 450.
Washington, George, 783.
Washington, D. C.
Camp of instruction of Signal Corps officers, 945.
Officers ordered to report to, when relieved, 622.
Officers visiting, 423.
Washington, N. C.
Attack on, Sept. 6, 1862, 877.
Washington, Defenses of.
Organization, strength, etc., of troops:
June 30, 1862, 185.
Dec. 31, 1862, 957.
Washington Territory.
Orgn., equip., etc., of vols., 1.
Statements, volunteers in service, 1862, 184, 860.
Watson, Benjamin F.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 328.
Mentioned, 328.
Watson, Peter H.
Assistant Secretary of War, 957.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 588.
See also *War Department, U. S.*
Mentioned, 351, 356, 406, 447, 736, 957.
Watson, W. H.
Correspondence. See *Wisconsin, Governor of.*
Watt, John, & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Waty, L.
Correspondence. See *New York, Governor of.*
Weatherly, I. L., 937, 945, 946.
Webster, Thomas.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 286, 313.
Wederstrandt, John C. P., 638.
Weed, Thomas J.
Correspondence. See *James H. Lane.*
Weed, Thurlow.
Correspondence:
State Department, U. S., 181.
War Department, U. S., 393.
Mentioned, 139.
Weer, William, 16, 49, 65, 66, 83, 149, 150, 169.
Weightman, Roger C.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 91.
Thomas, G. C., 90, 91.
Mentioned, 91.
Weitzel, Godfrey, 763, 808, 877.
Welles, Gideon, 74, 166, 525, 757, 888.
Wellesley, Arthur (Duke of Wellington), 35.
Wells, G. M.
Correspondence, E. L. Pierce, 51, 58.
Mentioned, 50, 51, 59.
Wells, George D., 114, 115, 391, 419.
Welsh, Mr., 578.
Wessells, Leverette W., 545.
West & Villeré.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
West, Renshaw & Cammack.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Western Department (U.).
Pay, bounty, and pension, 40, 228, 282.
Sanitary Commission, U. S., 947.
Western Rivers.
Measures for defense, 1-4, 9, 11-16, 23-26, 28, 215, 217, 227, 440, 441, 644, 792, 793, 814-837.
West Louisiana.
Property in, sequestered, 781.
West Tennessee.
Orgn., equip., etc., of U. S. Vols., 487, 496.
West Tennessee, District of.
Enforcement of draft of 1862, 399.
Orders, General and Special. See *Tennessee, Army of the.*
West Virginia.
Enrollment and draft of 1862, 317, 318, 440.
Men for old regiments, Aug. 15-Nov. 21, 1862, 861.
Men required to fill old regiments, Aug. 13, 1862, 408.
New regiments of volunteers, 208, 408.
Orgn., equip., etc., of vols., 44, 46, 115, 163, 208, 250, 252, 374, 381, 387, 422, 433, 508, 512.
Quotas and credits, 188, 291, 344.
Regiments sent to the field, 1862, 565.
Results of recruiting and draft, 1862, 865.
Return, under War Dept. Circular of April 14, 1862, of troops, 16, 19.
Statements, volunteers in service, 1862, 183, 184, 314, 859, 860.
West Virginia, District of.
Organization, strength, etc., of troops, Dec. 31, 1862, 957.
West Virginia Troops (U.).
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **3d**, 422, 433.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **12th, 13th, 14th, 15th,** 508.
Wetherell, John W., 641.
Whann, William, 729.
Wharton, Henry C., 763.
Whitcomb, George F., 120.
White, Julius.
Correspondence, Governor of Illinois, 70.
Mentioned, 71.
Whitely, Robert H. K., 531.
Whitney Bros. & Co., 29.
Wickliffe, Charles A., 197, 198.
Wightman, Joseph M., 418.
Wilby, P., 729.

Wild, Ann, 415.
Wild, Edward A., 363, 438.
Wild Cat, Ship, 529, 640.
Wilder, Charles W., 642.
Wilkes, Charles, 756.
William III, 121-124, 132.
Williams, James C., 695.
Williams, John, & Co.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Williams, John S., 83.
Williams, Joseph D.
Correspondence. See *Connecticut, Adjt. Gen. of.*
Williams, Robert.
Correspondence, H. W. Benham, 31.
Mentioned, 256.
Williams, Seth.
Correspondence. See *George B. McClellan.*
Williams, Thomas, 877.
Wilson, Edwin C., 484, 836.
Wilson, James F.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 265.
Wilstach, Charles F., 937, 945, 946.
Wiltz, P. S., 728.
Winchester, O. F.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 412.
Windom, William.
Correspondence, War Department, U. S., 364.
Winnemore, Isaac T., 772.
Winston, Thomas M., 748.
Wisconsin.
Enrollment and draft of 1862, 317, 318, 320, 332, 333, 344, 345, 357, 387, 394-396, 440, 450, 461, 470, 471, 477, 478, 481, 482, 487, 494, 648, 649, 657, 671, 673, 705-706, 708, 715, 761, 765, 786, 843, 861, 867, 935, 943.
Frontier defense, 508, 509, 511, 515, 518, 522, 523.
Men for old regiments, Aug. 15-Nov. 21, 1862, 861.
Men required to fill old regiments, Aug. 13, 1862, 408.
New regiments of volunteers, 208, 408, 423.
Orgn., equip., etc., of vols., 44, 46, 48, 49, 61, 64, 65, 69, 70, 75, 81, 82, 86, 90, 96, 98, 99, 106, 110, 111, 115, 143, 163, 164, 203, 208, 270, 314, 332, 333, 344, 345, 357, 369, 374, 380, 387, 388, 394-396, 400, 401, 439, 440, 450, 461, 494, 648, 649, 653, 657, 671, 673.
Quotas and credits, 188, 291, 344, 414, 470, 477, 481, 482, 487, 494.
Regiments sent to the field, 1862, 565.
Resistance to draft, 761, 765, 786, 843, 861, 867, 935, 943.
Results of recruiting and draft, 1862, 865, 866.
Return, under War Dept. Circular of April 14, 1862, of troops, 16, 19.
Smith, R. S., appointed superintendent volunteer recruiting service, 143.
Statements, volunteers in service, 1862, 184, 314, 859, 860.
Tender of Indians for service, 297, 314.
Wisconsin, Governor of.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 44, 46, 48, 61, 64, 69, 81, 90, 96, 114, 163, 673.
Army Headquarters, 461.
Wisconsin, Governor of—Continued.
Correspondence:
Lincoln, Abraham, 180, 181, 187, 201, 203, 270, 582.
War Department, U. S., 19, 70, 75, 81, 86, 99, 106, 110, 143, 164, 171, 208, 213, 218, 297, 314, 318, 321, 332, 344, 357, 358, 369, 374, 380, 385, 387, 388, 394-396, 400, 408, 414, 423, 439, 440, 450, 461, 470, 471, 477, 481, 487, 494, 508, 511, 515, 518, 522, 648, 653, 657, 671, 704, 708, 715, 761, 765, 786, 843, 861, 865, 867, 880-882, 934, 935, 943.
Funds for encouragement of enlistment, 213.
Wisconsin Troops.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **3d**, 81.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **9th**, 81, 82; **12th, 13th**, 81; **19th**, 81, 111; **20th**, 110, 111, 423, 439, 440, 450, 461; **25th**, 395.
Wise, George D.
Correspondence, Q. M. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 832.
Mentioned, 644, 832, 833.
Withington, William H., 474.
Wolcott, Christopher P.
Assistant Secretary of War, 957.
Correspondence. See *War Department, U. S.*
Mentioned, 913, 957.
Wonder, Tug, 833.
Wood, J. F.
Correspondence, Abraham Lincoln, 252.
Wood, P. N., 729.
Wood, Robert C., 947.
Wood & Son.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Woodbury, Daniel P., 763.
Woodhull, Maxwell, 756.
Woodman, Ephraim W., 713.
Woodruff, James, 937.
Woods, Sallie, Steamer, 833.
Wool, John E.
Assignments, 108.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 336, 434.
Army Headquarters, 370, 394, 407, 422.
Maryland, Governor of, 507.
War Department, U. S., 509.
Mentioned, 68, 108, 185, 380, 422, 469, 506, 507, 684, 760, 872, 898, 946, 957.
Woolsey, T. D., 307.
Wright, Crafts J., 474.
Wright, George, 185, 957.
Wright, George B.
Correspondence. See *Ohio, Q. M. Gen. of.*
Mentioned, 21, 223, 355, 356, 650, 662, 693.
Wright, Horatio G.
Correspondence:
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A., 345, 786.
Army Headquarters, 384, 398.
Benham, H. W., 31.
War Department, U. S., 432, 465, 484, 492, 662.
Mentioned, 445, 455, 655, 681, 756, 763, 956, 957.
Ordered to Washington, D. C., 398.
Wright & Allen.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.

Wright & Allen—Continued.
Mentioned, 571.
Writ of Habeas Corpus.
Arrests for disloyal practices, 370.
Persons arrested by military authority, 587.
Wurtemburg Consuls. See *Consuls.*
Yates, Richard.
Correspondence. See *Illinois, Governor of.*
Mentioned, 39, 44, 75, 92, 171, 187, 206, 289, 324, 360, 375, 441, 462, 523, 543, 575, 681, 682, 715, 956.
Yeatman, James E., 947.
Yeatman, R.
Correspondence:
Louisiana, Governor of, 726.
Twiggs, D. E., 726.
Youenes, John, 729.
Young, Brigham.
Correspondence, Adjt. Gen.'s Office, U. S. A., 27.
Zollicoffer, Felix K., 900.
Zumalacarreguy (Spaniard), 308.
Zuylen de Nijevelt, J. P. B. de, 488.

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